Three Parts
24 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,491. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES IN VIEW

Hopes and Fears of a Quadruple Alliance Are Expressed

NERVOUSNESS EVIDENT IN GERMANY

Intentions of Armenian Intriguers Divined—Absurd Exaggerations of Alleged Outrages.

FOLLY OF THE MADAGASCAR EXPEDITION

Ibsen's Rita Allmers, Spencer's Attack on Kidd's Book, and Other Notes.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—[Copyright, 1894, by The New-York Times.]—For the first time in his long and not oversplendid public career the Prince of Wales finds himself the object of zealous and even excited European attention. It is pretty late in the day for him to develop the tastes of a politician, let alone those of a statesman, but a much more utilitarian temperament than his might well be impelled to high ambitions by the situation in which he discovers himself. Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and Paris alike are watching him as the principal object of interest at St. Petersburg, outvying in importance both the dead Czar in his coffin and the live Czar on his new throne, and the correspondents stationed in those capitals evidently reflect the opinion about them in their long dispatches hinting at hurried Cabinet councils, mysterious imperial couriers flying posthaste from palace to palace, and a general state of bewilderment and apprehension at the several headquarters of the Continent's armed camps—all due to this amiable but shifty middle-aged Prince Charming.

What it all means is that the young Czar, throughout a week of incessant public ceremonial, has ostentatiously distinguished his uncle-in-law above everybody else. This began in Moscow, but was much more marked on the solemn state entrance of the funeral cortège at St. Petersburg, where, by a hundred Court precedents, the Czar Nicholas should have walked alone in the street procession as a chief and solitary mourner behind his father's coffin. It was so arranged by the officials, and they were paralyzed with amazement when the Czar Nicholas beckoned the Prince of Wales to come and walk beside him. Before the day was over every Court of Europe had learned this and was busily figuring on its possible significance. Since then this demonstrative favoritism has been so marked and constant that nobody doubts that it was intended to be noticed. Naturally it is considered in connection with Lord Rosebery's Guildhall speech about the new and warm friendship with Russia, and the result is something almost like a panic in Continental governing circles.

One could not wish a clearer revelation than this supplies of the quicksands and tottering piles on which the fabric of European peace continues to rest. Alarmed imaginations already see England joining the Franco-Russian alliance, taking her protégé, Italy, with her and leaving Germany and Austria alone and naked to their enemies. This vision has so enthralled Austrian fancy, always prone to Mrs. Grundidge's view of things, that the Vienna semi-official papers are openly scolding Germany for having behaved so badly to England in the Congo, Chinese, and other matters that she is driven in self-defense into the arms of Russia. Quite as interesting are the expressions of France's conflicting emotions of joy at the prospect of the Triple Alliance being outmatched and of consternation at having to play second fiddle in that warm Muscovite romance which she had so fondly thought all her own. As for Berlin, it is evident enough that those in authority are nervous about what is going on, though they show a courageous attitude to their weak-kneed Austrian allies and do not disguise their knowledge that Italy is capable of scuttling the Triple Alliance ship at a moment's notice if self-interest seems to point that way.

This flurry will no doubt allay itself, but when it has subsided it is possible that the whole balance of power in the Old World will be found to be altered. Ever since Kaiser Wilhelm left the Isle of Wight in a huff, last Summer, angry at having had the Prince of Wales's yachting crowd thrust down his august throat, there has been a spitfire antagonism between the Berlin and London Foreign Offices, and Germany has more than once gone out of its way to provide an uncomfortable jar for Lord Rosebery's foreign colonial policy. It would be the very crowning irony of history if the Prince of Wales were now to prove the chief factor in avenging England upon his nephew and overturning the system of alliances upon which all his pretensions to running Europe rest.

The London papers are to-day filled with what looks like a concerted outburst of Armenian atrocities. They have come with suspicious opportuneness from Varna, Vienna, Tiflis, and various other Eastern points to harrow our feelings with an undated series of barbarities happening prior to Oct. 9. The Standard's dispatch from Varna mentions 6,000 as the number of victims, and other reports from Armenian sources go as high as 10,000, and speak glibly of 200 women, in one place, ravished and then bayoneted, of 60 in another, and of some nameless village where each Turkish soldier had 100 people to kill as his share. There has been some trouble in Armenia which the local Pashas charge the British Consul with fomenting, and a mixed British-Turkish commission is investigating the thing now, but these sweeping tales of wholesale massacre may be safely put down as invented for a purpose. It is not difficult to guess that the Armenian intriguers in the nearer Orient have heard how Russia and England are now walking hand in hand and have produced to order a sensational provocation for them to direct the force of this new friendship against the Turk. That game was played once too often, however, nearly twenty years ago.

Although the French Chamber of Deputies is irrevocably committed to a big expedition and the complete conquest of Madagascar, the step is not to be taken definitely until there shall have been an earnest, outspoken protest by an important minority. It is a really wicked and foolish adventure, which cannot but weaken France enormously in Europe, and in the end bury those who are responsible for it under as deep a load of odium as the one that engulfed Jules Ferry into a Tonquinois grave. Men like Léon Say and vigorous Radicals like Clémenceau stigmatize it as madness, and even the Ministers in charge of the measure can only say that the Chamber of Deputies wants it, hence their duty is to frame and carry it out.

King Leopold's shrewd and sensible influence is seen in every part of the programme proposed by the Belgian Premier to the new Parliament yesterday. Although the Clericals have an overwhelming majority in both houses, their legislative scheme might have been drawn by Knights of Labor. A civil status is to be given to the trades unions, hitherto under the ban of the law, Bourse gambling is to be regulated, married women are to be given property rights, and laws relating to labor contracts, workmen's insurance, miners' hours, and so on, are to be reformed. This is a curious outcome of last month's ferocious fight at the polls, and it borrows its largest interest from the obvious part that Belgium's alert and wise King has played in bringing it about, instead of allowing the fanatics on both sides to use the new Constitution as a weapon to break each other's skulls.

There is a notable chance afforded in the Scandinavian peninsula for a display of this same royal intelligence. The Norwegian elections have resulted in a Chamber in which the parties are divided practically as they were before. That will mean another three years of sterile and futile national wrangle, unless, by the sacrifice of some amour propre, both sides in Norway and Sweden can agree on a joint Foreign Office establishment, elastic enough to cover the interests of both. If King Oscar would first muzzle some younger members of his family, and then address himself seriously to this task, there is no reason why such a compromise should not be found, and peace restored.

Paris is reported to-night to be full of rumors about the newly-discovered sale of military plans to a foreign foe, which is said to involve well-known names. This may be merely a backwash of the Dreyfus scandal, which it is now understood will be investigated by open court-martial. His case excites such extraordinary interest, and opinion is so sharply divided as to his guilt, that a private trial would have been dangerous. His partisans assert that the whole thing was put up against him, with the view of strengthening the anti-Semitic agitation in France, out of which a numerous band of journalists and politicians make a comfortable livelihood, and the savage way in which these, from the start, have been using the thing to the discredit and insult of everything Hebraic certainly lends plausibility to the idea. Two Germans under arrest as his alleged confederates will, in any case, be dealt gently with, because of Emperor William's clemency in such cases; but if there be any valid evidence against Dreyfus, France will want him torn to pieces.

Proofs in Norwegian of Ibsen's new play, "Rita Allmers," are here in London for copyright purposes, but the translation is at present interdicted by contract, and only a vague sketch of the drama is obtainable. It takes a long forward plunge, even for Ibsen, into occult mysticism, and, from what I can gather of it, will be a staggerer for everybody. The play centres on a husband and wife in the fiord country, who are first superbly happy in the possession of a beautiful promising boy, and then become darkly altered and estranged by an accident which cripples him. The mother sees the evil eye in the deformed lad, the husband detects the evil eye in her when she is gazing at her son, and the battle of these two haunting beliefs is fought out in long symbolical dialogues, which are brought to an abrupt, wholly inconclusive stop by the curtain, as they stand looking into the black waters of the fiord, disputing whither the corpse of this drowned son has floated. There is a scene of a boy falling off a bridge in the first act which promises, or rather threatens, to be more disturbing even than the climax of "The Master Builder." The interest is said to be more sternly concentrated upon the two central figures than in any of Ibsen's previous works, and the character of Rita is the most weird, complex, and fascinating in his whole gallery of strange female rôles.

Herbert Spencer has just issued a little pamphlet called "Weissmannism Once More," which is devoted to smashing Benjamin Kidd's popular "Social Evolution." Mr. Spencer does not pay much attention to Mr. Kidd himself, merely pointing out that, as his book is based mostly on Weissmann, it may be mischievous, from the fact that Weissmann is all wrong. What follows is the philosopher's familiar defense of heredity, reiterated in brisk and telling language, which gives it the charm of novelty.

I have no means of guessing how well John Davidson is known in America, but the appearance this week of his "Ballads and Songs" has created a genuine literary sensation here. It is really a remarkable work—direct, powerful, simple at times almost to uncouthness, and, above all, very human. Perhaps it is too suggestive of Emerson's verse to promise a wide popularity, but it makes clear that Davidson cannot be left out in the future, when account is taken of the heirs to the generation of Browning and Tennyson.

J. M. Barrie's great and deserved success with the Thrums series has, as Quiller-Couch quaintly puts it to-day, opened up a new industry for his fellow-countrymen. It seems as if everybody in Scotland above board-school age was writing Scotch dialect stories. Crockett has reaped huge benefits out of the thing, and a new man, named Ian Maclaren, is described as also worth the while, but the ruck of the output, with its "hech mons," and "havers," and pretentious glossaries, is wearying people to the point of revolt.

Speaking of Scotch matters, I find in the American papers grave allusions to the fact that golf is properly pronounced "goff." It is pronounced so by little ragged urchins called "caddies," who chase after the balls for 10 cents a day, but by no other human beings in these islands.

Max O'Rell will be interested to learn that a paper called Truth, in Melbourne, is printing a series of smart, but wantonly offensive attacks on Australia under his name, which he has never written or seen, and the first copies of which, arriving just after he sailed, were recognized at once by his wife as an impudent fraud.

Florence O'Driscoll, the Irish member, who had an article on Canton in the current Century, sails from Brindisi Sunday for Western Australia, where he will inspect, as a mining expert, the Coolgardie gold fields for a big London syndicate, returning for the session in February.

Edison's kinetoscope has taken a strong hold here as a show, and orders from traveling showmen for machines, at $300 each, far exceed the former phenomenal experience with the phonograph. Meanwhile, a Swiss inventor, by a process radically different from the latter, is turning out watches which call hours and quarters in a human voice, and shout, "Get up!" at a given morning hour, as loudly as an alarm clock. People are so sated with miracles, however, that the invention scarcely attracts notice.

Rudolph Aronson asks me to say that the Casino is to open Christmas Eve, and that he has secured a large number of variety performers for the season, none of whom has been in America before.

H. F.

MRS. BARNUM'S INCOME ARRANGED

Executors of Her Husband's Estate Agree to Pay Her $40,000 a Year—Property Set Aside for Her.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 17.—The long dispute between the executors of the Barnum estate and ex-Gov. Ingersoll, representing Mrs. Barnum, over the means of providing for the income of Mrs. Barnum in accordance with the will of her husband has at last been settled. The income is to be $40,000 a year, and enough property belonging to the estate must be set aside to pay it.

Part of the property accepted by Mrs. Barnum's counsel is that at Broadway and Houston Street, in New-York City. The income from it is $25,000 a year, and it is valued at $650,000.

There is $750,000 more set aside to insure the payment of the income. The property consists of the Winter quarters in this city and more than $200,000 in stocks and bonds and about $300,000 in first mortgages on property in this city. The income from all the property set aside now amounts to between $60,000 and $70,000 a year.

Mrs. Barnum's counsel insisted upon enough being set aside to guard against possible depreciation during Mrs. Barnum's life. If there is a surplus, it will be divided among the heirs.

The Barnum & Bailey show earned nearly $200,000 last season, which was equally divided between James A. Bailey and the heirs of P. T. Barnum.

FOG STOPPED THE ERICSSON'S TRIAL

Chief Engineer Milligan's Injuries Prevented His Attendance.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 17.—The torpedo boat Ericsson failed again to-day to get a speed run. She started out at 10:15 o'clock, with conditions favorable for her to show her speed. There was a little wind from the southwest, and the water was almost smooth.

Her run to the course—thirty-five miles—was completed in an hour and a half, but a dense fog set in and hung over the water so the buoys could not be seen a mile away, and the trial was postponed.

Chief Engineer Milligan, injured yesterday by a locomotive, was not able to perform his duties as a member of the Trial Board, and Ensign Strauss was assigned to duty in his place.

The relief lightship is not yet on her station at Cornfield Point, but will be to-morrow if the weather conditions are favorable.

CAUGHT MAKING COLUMBIAN COINS

"Stack" Walsh Busy on a Canalboat When Detectives Called.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 17.—William Walsh, a counterfeiter and an old offender, was arrested on a canalboat here to-night while making Columbian half dollars.

A complete outfit was seized, including forty coins in molds. The den was raided by Matthew Griffin and Thomas Flynn of the Secret Service.

Walsh, who is better known as "Stack," is fifty-six years old. His arrest was made easy by the capture of his partner, George Meyer, in Hoboken last Tuesday night, while passing the bogus pieces.

Are Under Arrest for Murder.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—John Mountine and John Dwyer are under arrest here charged with the murder of an old man in New-Jersey. Hugh Crowley gave information which led to the arrests, and is also held pending investigation.

Crowley says that three men left Sparrow's Point last January for New-York. They applied for lodging at a shanty occupied by an old man at Cataract, near Perth Amboy, N. J. The old man refused to admit them, and they beat him to death, afterward setting fire to the house. The body of their victim was destroyed with the building.

Mountine and Dwyer are two of the men. The third, Crowley, asserts, eluded the police. Marshal Frey has telegraphed the Middlesex County authorities.

Forty A. P. A. Congressmen, He Says.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 17.—Prof. Walter Sims, Grand Lecturer for the A. P. A., who is visiting here, denies the statement that he was on trial by the order and stood in danger of being expelled. Speaking of the A. P. A. and politics in the future, Mr. Sims said:

"We will have in the next House of Representatives forty members who are pledged to the principles of our order, but it is possible that some of these will not be able to hold out against the pressure of their party. The Republican Party leaders are at heart as much opposed to the A. P. A. as are the Democrats."

A Leper Dies at Snake Hill.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 17.—Sam Sing, a Chinese leper, died at Snake Hill this afternoon. Sam Sing came from China ten years ago and opened a laundry at Harrison. He was stricken with leprosy four years ago, and was removed to Snake Hill, where a shanty was built for him on the edge of the Hackensack meadow. He lived there under the charge of the County Hospital authorities.

HAWAII FEARS THE JAPANESE

Afraid that, with Increasing Numbers, They Might Control the Government—Royalists Again Plotting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The Honolulu correspondent of the United Press, writing under date of Nov. 10, per steamer Australia, says:

"About ten days ago the Japanese Commissioner wrote to Foreign Minister Hatch, complaining that, as reported by the newspapers, Minister Thurston had said at Washington that 'it was desired to root out the Japanese and Chinese in Hawaii,' and he wished to be informed whether this Government cherished any such policy toward the Japanese.

"After some delay, Mr. Hatch made reply, in substance, that the reported newspaper interview could scarcely be an adequate basis for diplomatic inquiries; that the Government did not believe Mr. Thurston made any such statement as that alleged, and that the Government did desire to substitute importations of European laborers in place of those from Japan and Asia, but this was totally different from any desire to root out or molest the Japanese laborers resident here.

"Since the adoption of the Constitution of the republic the tone of the Japanese representative has become increasingly unfriendly. This is supposed to be due to the fact that, while no ground of complaint is given by any exception of Japanese, as such, from the voting privileges, yet they are practically left with no share in the suffrage, an equality which the Commissioner had previously demanded for them. An increasingly fractious and insubordinate disposition in the Japanese laborers has seriously alarmed both the planters and the Government. As fresh importations of Japanese have gone on, a few years more might render the Japanese a majority of the population. With the great political ambition and martial qualities of those people, they are liable to attempt to substitute a Government of their own for the existing one. It is felt that such an increase of their numbers must be prevented in time.

"The police have discovered some activity among a section of the royalists in plotting to restore the Queen. It is learned that a newspaper correspondent going East is to represent it in high colors as a dangerous combination. Those engaged in the plot are chiefly white men, the natives taking no part in it. The Government is thoroughly informed of their plots, and will easily crush the slightest attempt to carry them out.

"The British war vessel, Hyacinth, which was to have sailed to Marquesas a week ago, has indefinitely postponed sailing. This is rumored to be on account of the apprehended disturbance here."

MR. ENDICOTT'S THIEF CHASE

BARRON WAS ROBBING HIS ROOM IN THE FIFTH AVENUE.

A Lively Run Through the Corridors of the Hotel and a Capture Made in the Wine Room.

Charles E. Barron, a well-dressed, well-appearing man of twenty-nine, who says he is a chemist and druggist and lives at 214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, was found yesterday afternoon ransacking the room of William C. Endicott, Jr., son of ex-Secretary of War Endicott, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was arrested.

Mr. Endicott occupies Room 25, on the second floor. He left his room shortly after noon, and returned about 2 o'clock. When he left he locked his door, and left the key in the office with the clerk. On his return he got the key, went up stairs, and pushed the door. To his surprise, he found it unlocked. On entering he found Barron hard at work, going through his effects.

Barron was working industriously cutting open Mr. Endicott's satchel, which contained some valuable jewelry, and he had just succeeded in cutting a large piece from the side of the bag. Everything was in confusion, Barron having turned nearly all the contents of the room upside down.

Barron jumped toward Mr. Endicott and aimed a blow at him. Mr. Endicott was on the alert, and dodged. Barron brushed past him into the corridor. Mr. Endicott followed him, shouting at the top of his voice: "Stop, thief!"

His cries attracted the attention of a number of the guests, who joined Mr. Endicott in the pursuit of Barron, who ran around the corridor and down the private staircase into the main corridor of the hotel.

Barron saw he had little chance of getting through the crowd there. Running back, he rushed down stairs into the wine room, still being pursued by Mr. Endicott and the guests.

In the wine room, his race for liberty was checked by one of the bartenders. He made a hard struggle, but the bartender held on to him until assistance came.

A policeman of the Broadway squad was summoned, and he made Barron a prisoner and took him to the Broadway Squad Station House, where he was searched. A number of trinkets, which were identified by Mr. Endicott, valued at $175, were found in his pockets.

He was then taken to the Thirtieth Street Station and locked up. He made no explanation as to his presence in Mr. Endicott's room. He evidently got into the room unobserved as he forced the door open, and had he not been disturbed by the tenant he would undoubtedly have made away with some valuable jewelry, as Mr. Endicott has a large quantity stored in his room.

Barron will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

For the Interment of Gen. Fremont.

Major Francis D. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer of the New-York Society of California Pioneers, at the request of C. P. Huntington, has issued a notice to all the members of that society to assemble at Rockland (N. Y.) Cemetery on Thursday next, when the body of the late Gen. John C. Fremont will be taken from the vault and interred in the cemetery. A monument is to be erected over the grave.

A special train will take members from the foot of West Twenty-third Street and Chambers Street Ferries at 1 P. M.

Burned While Cleaning Gloves.

LAWRENCE, L. I., Nov. 17.—Miss Lizzie Pearsall's hands were terribly burned while she was cleaning a pair of kid gloves with gasoline. After applying the liquid she put on the gloves and, to dry them, held them over a heated stove.

Almost instantly the gloves caught fire. With her arms all aflame, Miss Pearsall ran screaming to her mother, who was in another room. Mrs. Pearsall extinguished the flames with a piece of carpet.

Buried Under Tons of Phosphate.

PUNTA GORDO, Fla., Nov. 17.—An accident occurred to-day in Charlotte Harbor, by which eight men lost their lives. Ten employes were asleep on a barge loaded with phosphate when it suddenly capsized, burying the men under tons of rock. Two of them managed to escape.

Gen. Miles to Start East To-day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Gen. Miles will leave to-morrow morning for Washington. He will arrive at Governors Island on Tuesday to assume the duties of commander of the Department of the East.

Lehigh Valley R. R. will inaugurate on Sunday, Nov. 18, a thorough Pullman Drawing Room and Buffet Sleeping-Car Service between New-York and Toronto. Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets at 6 P. M. daily.—Adv.

TERROR REIGNS IN ITALY

Earthquakes in the Southern Country and in All Sicily.

MESSINA AND REGGIO MUCH AFFECTED

People Camp in the Streets or Rush to Ships, Convicts Revolt, and Patients in Hospitals Are Hysterical.

ROME, Nov. 17.—Reggio and the whole Province of Calabria were shaken violently by an earthquake last evening. Much damage was done, and many persons were killed, although nothing definite is yet known as to the amount or number. Troops have been called out to help the families driven from their homes. In San Procopio several houses fell, burying their occupants. In Messina, where the shocks were almost as violent as across the strait, the convicts in the penitentiary were panic-stricken. Two hundred mutinied and tried to escape by overpowering the guards, but they were overpowered.

In Calabria, trains have ceased running on account of the landslides. Slight shocks were felt last night in Rome, Southern Italy, and Sicily. The first shock in Messina was the most violent. It lasted twelve seconds and was accompanied with loud rumblings. The inhabitants fled, shrieking with fright, from their houses, and filled the streets with their clamor. The hospital, although slightly damaged, was shaken so violently that many patients became hysterical and had to be removed. The panic abated somewhat about midnight and a few persons returned to their homes. Most of the inhabitants, however, decided to pass the night in the streets and open squares. After two hours the rumblings began again and the former scenes of panic were re-enacted. Men and women ran aimlessly in all directions. Hundreds dropped to their knees and prayed aloud for deliverance.

Early this morning another shock came. To-day many streets are entirely deserted. Dozens of persons have taken refuge on ships in the harbor. There have been six shocks in all.

In Reggio, many houses are cracked and threaten to fall at any moment. The panic-stricken inhabitants are camping in shelters erected by soldiers. Patrols distribute food and other necessaries. It is known that six persons were killed and several injured in Bagnara, but details are wanting, owing to the demoralization of the railway and telegraph services.

Signor Tacchini, Chief of the Rome Observatory, believes that the shocks were confined to the Lipari Islands and the Provinces of Messina and Reggio, and were connected with volcanic activity in Mount Etna.

Director Ricco of the Conservatory of Catania thinks that the disturbance has ceased for the present. Premier Crispi has sent funds to the Prefects of the provinces to supply the most urgent needs of the distressed inhabitants.

PLANS FOR DR. M'COSH'S FUNERAL

Services Will Be Held Tuesday in Marquand Chapel—The Students Will March to the Grave.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The funeral of the Rev. Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton, will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in Marquand Chapel.

Profs. West and Sloan, who have the arrangements for the funeral in charge, have not yet completed their plans, but it is the intention to make the service at Marquand Chapel quite brief and simple. No extensive funeral sermon will be preached. Several prominent speakers, however, who were closely identified with the college are expected to take part in the services.

The committee expects representatives from most of the other large universities, and a large number of alumni and friends of the college and of Dr. McCosh will probably be present.

It is the intention to make the funeral of the ex-President as distinctively characteristic of the university as possible. The seniors will attend in caps and gowns, and the whole body of students will join in the procession to the grave.

Immediately following the service in Marquand Chapel, the funeral procession will proceed to the old Princeton Seminary, where the interment will take place. Here are buried Princeton's other ex-Presidents—ten in all.

ACTION BY THE PRINCETON CLUB

A Committee of Thirty-three Members Will Attend Dr. McCosh's Funeral.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Princeton Club of New-York held yesterday the following memorial was presented and approved:

"The Princeton Club of New-York, which was reorganized during the Presidency of Dr. McCosh and received from him the repeated encouragement of his presence, feels that his death is to its members the end of a stimulating friendship Dr. McCosh was so near to the New-York alumni that it was rather his striking personality than his official position and achievements that made the strongest impression upon them. He never ceased to be the inspirer of enthusiasm among them and the far-seeing director of their efforts for the good of the college.

"In all the larger plans which he made for the development of the college he was accustomed to take the club into his confidence and ask for its support. But he displayed an even keener interest in what the young men were doing for themselves. His ideas of what a young man should do were always intensely practical, but based upon aims and methods that were ideal. The lesson of pertinacity and strength which he inculcated was the basis of the attachment of his alumni to him long after they had passed from his personal instruction and had tested his precepts by actual work.

"Now that the continuity of that friendship is broken by death, the Princeton Club of New-York desires to record its deep sorrow and to give some expression to its sense of personal loss."

It was ordered that a committee of thirty-three members be appointed by the President to attend the funeral of Dr. McCosh, and that proper notice be sent to each member of the club. The members will meet at the Old Chapel at 1:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Stole a Ton of Fine Butter.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The story of a burglary in this city, in which over a ton of fine creamery butter was stolen in a night, has just been made public. The butter belonged to Edward McGill, a dairyman, and it was about two weeks ago that it disappeared.

The thieves drove to the creamery in a truck, forced open the door, and went away with all the butter the wagon could carry. The police cannot trace the thieves.

Arrested for the Young Murder.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Harry Brooks, a young man of good family, but who of late has led a wayward life, was arrested to-day to answer the charge of murdering Henry C. Young.

Brooks declares that he is innocent. Young was the senior member of the rag and paperware firm of Young Brothers.

DRANK LAUDANUM IN BROADWAY

George Reynolds, Repulsed by the Woman He Loved, Tried, Without Success, to Kill Himself.

George Reynolds, thirty-three years old, a typesetting-machine operator, attempted suicide in Broadway, near Bleecker Street, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a young woman who had rejected his offer of marriage. He drank laudanum. He is locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station, and will appear in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

The woman who was with Reynolds was Miss Margaret Halloran, a typewritist employed at 33 Bleecker Street. Charles Sullivan a lawyer at 25 Chambers Street, who is said to be engaged to Miss Halloran, was also present when Reynolds tried to kill himself.

Reynolds became acquainted with Miss Halloran two years ago in a boarding house. They kept company for a long time, but when Reynolds proposed marriage Miss Halloran refused him. He persisted in his attentions, and frequently tried to persuade the young woman to change her mind. Lawyer Sullivan went to board last April in the house where Miss Halloran lived, and the two spent much time together.

This made Reynolds jealous, and he frequently threatened to kill Miss Halloran and himself. He went at noon yesterday to the place where Miss Halloran was employed, and waited until she left for home. Lawyer Sullivan was also waiting, and the two had an argument, at the end of which the lawyer walked away.

When Miss Halloran appeared, Reynolds renewed his protestations of love, and threatened to kill himself if she did not promise to marry him. She pleaded with him, and finally agreed to meet him at 4 o'clock and talk the matter over. At the hour of meeting, Reynolds, Sullivan, and Miss Halloran met and started up Broadway.

At Bleecker Street Reynolds took a vial from his pocket. Miss Halloran tried to take it from him, but he managed to drink some of its contents before she knocked it from his hand. Miss Halloran will be a witness in police court this morning.

CHEROKEE BILL IS WOUNDED

TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COOK GANG HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

The Remainder of the Outlaw Band Surrounded—An Autograph Letter from "Bill" Cook.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Nov. 17.—A telegram received by United States Attorney Jackson to-night states that Deputy Marshals had a fight this afternoon with Cherokee Bill and his gang. Cherokee Bill was badly wounded, and two other members of the party were captured, together with two of the bandits' horses. The deputies of the Fort Smith and Muskogee courts are pursuing Cherokee Bill and the remaining members of the gang.

Marshal Rent Cobb arrived late to-day, bringing in one of the captured robbers and a whisky peddler. The other members of the Cook gang are said to be surrounded by the Marshals. Cobb has asked the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal for recruits to assist him.

Cherokee Bill is so badly wounded that the deputies think he will soon be obliged to give himself up. Cobb reports that he expects a hard battle, but that he has the advantage of the bandits.

Excitement is running high in Muskogee, and a company of men is being organized to start to the scene of the battle.

Marshal McAlester is tired of being criticised, and has concluded to take some action. Out of twenty Marshals, McAlester can get only eight to pursue the bandits. A number of citizens have offered to assist in capturing the Cooks if their expenses are paid.

At a secret meeting of business men held early this morning, $1,000 was subscribed for the defense of the town. Ex-Indian Agent Leo E. Bennett was placed in command. He immediately held a conference with Al McKay, one of the Indian police, and a plan of campaign was perfected.

The town is to be guarded by armed men both day and night. Scouts are to be placed in the suburbs to watch the movements of "Bill" Cook and his men. All suspicious persons found in the town are to be arrested on sight. If any person resists arrest, he is to be shot down. The streets are filled with armed guards, and this show of force has evidently impressed the outlaws. The first suspicious character who attempts to enter the bank will be shot before he crosses the threshold.

"Bill," Cook evidently does not fancy the changed situation. This morning he sent a letter to Attorney Jackson. It is written in his own handwriting, and on a single sheet of note paper, and is addressed to the Prosecuting Attorney. The following is a copy:

Camp Cook.—We found out to-day that you fixed up some Deputy Marshals to run us down. I mean me and my gang. If you are going to run us down, we will get you out of the way. We know what you do. If you let us alone, you are all right. If you don't, you will hear from us. Take warning. BILL COOK.

Among the marked men are Prosecuting Attorney Clifford L. Jackson, Leo E. Bennett, ex-Indian Agent; D. M. Wisdom, and United States Commissioner Wayman C. Jackson.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Indian Territory, because of the peculiar conditions surrounding it, is regarded in official circles here as a rendezvous for all the cutthroats, gamblers, and thieves in the country, and Government officials find it difficult, because of the extent of the country, and the opportunities for hiding in the brush and woods, to deal with them.

The Attorney General has empowered the Marshals to employ all the deputies necessary to put down lawlessness and crime, but as these outcroppings of crime occur spasmodically in various sections almost inaccessible, great difficulty has so far been experienced in catching up with the criminals.

Attorney General Olney said to-day that, while crime and lawlessness were prevalent to a considerable extent, still there was no open revolt or revolution; the judicial authorities had not asked for United States troops; the Postmaster General had not complained that the United States mails were obstructed, and, up to the present time, there seemed to be no more lawlessness than could be properly attended to by the civil authorities.

Should the judicial authorities ask for troops in the proper manner, and the Government felt that troops were necessary to properly enforce the civil law, the Government would not hesitate in sending troops to the Indian Territory, but, as at present advised, he believed that the United States Marshals were competent to cope successfully with the situation.

Suicide of the Rev. Mr. Klein.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 17.—The Rev. Albert Klein, pastor of the German Evangelical St. John's Church in this city, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself to his bedroom door with a bed cord. Only yesterday he was brought home from a private retreat, where he had been undergoing treatment to restore his mental condition.

A Case of Smallpox in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—A case of smallpox was discovered last night in a tenement in Hickory Street, where five colored men live. Jesse McDonald is the one afflicted. The building has been quarantined and the police and health authorities are taking all precautions possible.

Menus and estimates for receptions and dinners. N. CLARK, Restaurateur, 22 West 23d St.—Adv.

BANKS READY WITH GOLD

From Self-Interest Will Lend Their Aid to the Bond Issue.

A BRISK DEMAND FOR BLANK BIDS

Indications Point to a Wide Distribution of the Bonds—The Issue in a Fair Way to be Oversubscribed.

Plans for buying the new Government bonds are taking shape. The banks will give up gold for direct purchases or for their customers. Some of them have been a little slow in reaching this conclusion, but the backward ones are swinging into line. They cannot resist the arguments which prove that self-interest will thus best be served.

There is $117,000,000 in legal tenders in the banks in this city, and $94,000,000 in specie, of which from $75,00,000 to $80,000,000 is in gold. Daily Clearing House balances must be paid in legal tenders or in gold.

Bank customers who wish gold and who may be refused at the banks, can demand legal tenders, which they can exchange for gold at the Sub-Treasury. Thus, no intending subscriber for the bonds can be prevented from getting them by the refusal of his bank to give him gold.

Depletion of the legal-tender supply of the banks would be equivalent to the withdrawal of gold, because the legal-tender supply being employed for balances, gold would be paid into the Clearing House in its place, if there were heavy drafts of legal tenders. Gold paid in balances would necessarily go into new channels. Much of it would eventually reach the Treasury.

In this view of the outlook, which has been strongly presented by good authorities in banking, bank gold must be used for bond purchases as certainly as that subscriptions will be forwarded in large volume from this city. Bankers who agree with it say that if they must open their gold vaults they might as well do it at once, when they can get some credit here and abroad for faith in the loan, as to have the coin dragged from them to meet Clearing House demands.

The entire financial community knows that the banks cannot hope for active business until they dispose of some of their surplus. The chance now presented to them carries with it a certainty that money idle and burdensome may be made productive. This argument has had weight since the loan was first proposed. Its force is becoming greater each day, for the banks recognize that disappointment in the loan such as might reflect upon the Government would be so serious to no other class as to the bankers. If conditions could be so distorted as to put a premium on gold, currency would inevitably suffer a discount, and the profits on gold hoardings would be more than offset by the losses on currency. This was one of the extreme cases brought up yesterday for the enlightenment of a gold-saving banker. It had the effect expected from it.

Evidences are abundant that the loan is exciting wider interest than any of its predecessors. The second supply of proposals and blank bids reached the Sub-Treasury yesterday. It was much reduced by the calls of applicants. Banks, trust companies, banking houses, and individual investors sent for copies. Judging by the demand, apart from distinct assurances from subscribers intending to bid for large amounts, the indications point to a wide distribution of the bonds. Those best informed have said all along that the issue would be oversubscribed. It was thought yesterday that calculations in this respect would be met in a way to surprise even the most sanguine.

Exchanges of notes for gold at the Sub-Treasury give no one concern. So long as the Government is pledged to redeem its notes, exchanges cannot be prevented. There is no disposition here to check them. Those who have shown the greatest interest in the success of the loan regretted the news from Washington that the names of persons making the exchanges might be published. They hoped the Treasury Department, if so inclined, would think better of it. Their view was that publication would restrict subscriptions, thus thwarting the general desire that subscriptions at home shall show a generous spirit toward the loan. There could be no purpose in publication, they thought, except to reflect unkindly upon citizens who were merely exercising a right, and who had been prompted to make the exchanges by respect for the Government and confidence in its credit. Exposure of their names to contumely would be most unkind, they thought, and would react upon the Government.

Gold withdrawals from the Treasury have not been large. There were exchanges Friday for $1,100,000, but since the reserve has lately been growing, officials say the amount could well be spared, especially since it will be returned for bonds in a few days. The withdrawals might be much larger without exciting official criticism. So small a percentage of the aggregate loan is looked upon as a mere trifle by those most interested. Considering the general interest in the loan among investors, the only surprise expressed is that the withdrawals have been so small. Additions to these exchanges are expected as a matter of course. Their present limitation is construed as a sign that a much larger proportion of the loan will be subscribed in new gold than had at first been anticipated.

To whatever extent gold may be taken out for bond purposes, the legal-tender circulation must be reduced. The result of such contraction, as pointed out, must be to draw gold from the banks. Thus the purpose of the bonds to make good the reserve cannot fail to succeed if the issue is subscribed.

Formal action may be taken by the banks Tuesday toward providing gold. The large block subscriptions will not be made until the end of the week. It is believed that they will be drawn on a 3 per cent. basis, or at 116.007, plus interest from Nov. 1. Individual subscribers are drawing their bids on a basis slightly better for the Government, on semi-official intimations that subscriptions promise to be so large as to shut out small bidders unless they go fractionally above the practical upset price.

DRAWING FROM THE TREASURY.

No Fear that Gold Reserve Will Not Be Filled After Bonds Are Taken.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Although prominent Treasury officers say they are confident that the gold reserve will not be greatly reduced in consequence of the proposed issue of bonds, the increasing demands on the Sub-Treasuries for gold has occasioned concern. Since Secretary Carlisle issued his circular inviting bids for bonds, $2,228,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasuries at New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The greater portion of this

amount has been supplied by the New-York branch.

The total withdrawals to-day exceeded $1,470,000. Of this sum, $600,000 is for Boston and other New-England cities. Just before the New-York Sub-Treasury closed to-day, Assistant Treasurer Jordan telegraphed that he had just parted with $427,000 in a lump in exchange for currency. The preceding withdrawals had reached $975,000. Nearly half of this sum was said to be for New-York banks and private banking concerns. Philadelphia received quite a percentage of the total.

The extent of these figures has caused considerable anxiety at the Treasury, although an effort is made to conceal it. One of the most prominent officers said to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he was not at all surprised to learn of these extensive drafts upon the gold reserve.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that at least 30 per cent. of the amount of the bond issue will be taken from the gold reserve. It does not follow, however, that the reserve will lose $16,000,000 or $17,000,000. Undoubtedly many of the bidders will not receive any of the issue, and it will be to their interest to return the gold which they will have drawn for the sole purpose of enabling them to make bids. There is nothing in the present financial situation to warrant a banker in drawing gold from the reserve and holding it. Although Secretary Carlisle's circular is silent regarding an upset price, there is no doubt that it is his intention to keep the interest on the bonds down to 3 per cent., and I look to see all bids rejected which are not sufficiently liberal to enable him to secure this rate. It follows that many bidders will be disappointed, and the gold they have accumulated will, in all probability, go back into the Sub-Treasury.

"Holding this view, I am not at all alarmed over the heavy drafts on the reserve thus far made. It would, of course, be better for the Treasury and business interests generally for the banks which have large stocks of gold to rely upon these stocks in the purchase of the bonds. Our credit would be strengthened abroad, and our own people would be given fresh encouragement. When the transaction is concluded, however, I shall look to see the gold reserve restored to its normal condition and the Treasury provided with a large amount of working capital."

It is taken for granted at the Treasury that Assistant Treasurer Jordan has required United States notes to be deposited for the gold which he has thus far paid out. This view is based on Mr. Jordan's well-known preference for such notes over Treasury certificates and the influence which he is able to exert in such transactions. To those who have predicted that the gold reserve would be looted as a result of the bond issue, it of course matters little whether United States notes or Treasury certificates are used to extract the gold. The simple fact that the gold is being drawn out is sufficient to encourage them in their contention. The gold reserve at the close of business to-day amounted to $61,-852,250. In the notifications from the Sub-Treasury were received by wire. Not until Mr. Jordan communicates by letter with the department will the reserve figures be altered to show to-day's drafts.

With the reserve constantly going down it will be seen that the situation is not calculated to maintain the hopes of those who would like to see the proposed bond issue obtained at the expense alone of the banks and corporations subscribing to it.

All the bids thus far received have been referred to the loans and currency division of the Treasury and filed away without examination. This makes it impossible to ascertain for publication the names of the bidders. The only possible way in which any idea concerning the bids may be secured is through the applications for blanks, and these cover so wide a range that they convey but little information. Bankers and corporations in all parts of the country have solicited blanks, but the list of applications is not at the disposal of the press. It is said in a general way at the Treasury that all the large cities of the country are represented in the list. On Saturday, Nov. 24, the bids are to be taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will open and examine them. Time will be required for a careful comparison of the figures submitted, and probably not until the following Tuesday will the names of the successful bidders be made public. By that time the country will know what basis there is for the assertion that the new familiar plan of extracting gold through one window of a Treasury by offering United States notes or Treasury certificates and of presenting it at another window for bonds is again being resorted to.

The figures relating to the gold reserve will be closely watched for the next few days. Several Treasury officers who talked to-day with a correspondent of The New-York Times expressed the belief that before Mr. Carlisle's circular was issued an understanding had been reached by the Treasury Department with New-York bankers regarding the use of private gold. No one was found, however, who was prepared to say that such an arrangement had been effected. Mr. Carlisle is in seclusion, working upon his annual report, and there is no one representing him who is prepared to talk for publication on this or kindred topics.

The onslaught upon the gold reserve has increased the talk of the necessity of a reform in the currency system. It is assured that the Director of the Mint will, in his forthcoming report, present an exhaustive review of the history of the production and use of gold in coinage and in commerce, and will indorse the gold standard in forcible terms. Mr. Preston said this afternoon that this statement was his foundation for this report, and that it would manifestly be improper for him to discuss this subject in any communication addressed to his superiors.

One of the few members of the House of Representatives now in the city has given to a reporter a notification that some members of the House will criticise the Administration for deciding to issue bonds without asking the permission of the House. Representative Bailey of Texas, who was a prominent opponent of the last bond issue, is here, and he is to oppose his knowledge of the Constitution to the Executive, and Gen. Hooker, who is now a Representative from Mississippi, who was out of touch with things generally in the first half and was beaten for a renomination, says that he will join in the "onslaught." He unconsciously blusters a little in what is described as "a dignified protest." He says:

"This issue of bonds is a defiance of Congress, and it seems to have been intended as such. There is nothing in the financial situation or in the condition of the Treasury Department which made it necessary for the President to negotiate this loan before the representatives of the people could assemble, and there would seem to be every reason why the representatives of the people should be consulted about the matter. The fair conclusion would appear to be that the President feared that his policy would be disapproved if submitted to Congress, and he desired to assume the authority for himself at a time when he could not be interfered with."

The promised opposition to the President is mentioned in connection with the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury opposed the bond call, and the inference is plain that the reluctance of the Secretary in the Spring of this year, and his reported reluctance now to issue a call for bonds not specifically authorized by Congress, will be referred to in the House to the advantage of the Secretary.

The arguments to be made against the sale of bonds to replenish the funds to be used to defray current expenses will, apparently, be those employed before. There were two reports on the subject, one made by those who favored the assumption that the act of 1875 gave all authority for the issue of bonds, and the other maintaining that the authority was limited to the necessity of replenishing the gold reserve, to sustain specie resumption. Mr. Holman has not arrived here yet, but his argument has. It is printed to-night, and is in the shape of a calculation. It says: "The interest upon this issue of bonds will be $1,500,000 per year, which is $125,000 a month, and more than $4,000 a day for ten years. It is an amount equal to the salaries of 300 members of Congress."

Advices received here from New-York to-night show that $1,402,000 of the gold withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury in the last twenty-four hours was paid as follows: Central National Bank, $300,000; Watson Brothers, $200,000; Western National Bank, on account of Shawmut National Bank of Boston, $300,000; Third National Bank, for Shawmut National, $300,000; Southern National Bank, $25,000; Asiel & Co., $77,000; Buttrick & Elliman, $200,000.

Liquor Dealers Use Dynamite.

ANDOVER, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Illegal liquor selling here has led to a vigorous prosecution of the violators. Several have been fined. Thursday night an attempt was made to blow up Cochrane's warehouse with dynamite. But little damage was done. A bomb was placed under Prosecuting Attorney Van Fleet's house, but it failed to explode. Liquor dealers are supposed to be responsible for the outrages.

Dennis Dailey was arrested to-day for violating the excise law, and pleaded guilty before Justice Bundy. He was sentenced to six months in the Erie County Penitentiary.

Fred Rose,
Glendale, L. I., N. Y.

Stomach and Liver

Tortured With Indigestion Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

Those who have ever known the misery caused by indigestion and liver complaint will appreciate the following:

"I have been a sufferer from nausea, indigestion, and liver complaint for a long time. The torture I suffered was

Something Awful.

I was attended by physicians, but they were unable to cure me. Temporary relief was all they could give me, and that with a heavy expense. Finally I was prevailed upon to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

taking it, and after using eight bottles I am cured of all these disorders. Hood's cured me entirely when doctors and other medicines failed." Fred Rose, Glendale, L. I., New-York. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, hand-made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad.

Arthur G. Yates, President of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, has issued his annual report to the stockholders. For the year ending June 30, the road earned in gross $2,819,825, the operating expenses were $2,050,435, and the net earnings were $769,390. The decrease in gross earnings was $534,638, and the decrease in net earnings was $227,663.

President Yates says that the decrease in the coal and coke tonnage by the Summer strike was fully 425,000 tons, representing a loss in gross earnings of $397,090. Prior to the strike, each month showed a profit over and above all charges, but during the strike the net losses aggregated $190,518, overwhelming the profits of the preceding months. In spite of the strike, the company's coal tonnage decreased only 1.54 per cent. Coke tonnage decreased 43.56 per cent., owing to the extraordinary depression in iron. In the year the company issued $147,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds for constructing the Johnsonburg and Bradford Railroad. There were $130,-000 car-trust bonds paid off, and $4,000 in real estate mortgages was paid.

The net increase in the company's bonded debt was $168,000. The balance sheet, as of June 30, 1894, shows a profit and loss surplus of $25,207. The current liabilities were $1,012,195 and the current assets $1,053,176, an excess of assets of $40,981.

The Pan Handle a Freight Road.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—The reduction of twelve engineers to firemen on the Pittsburg Division of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad during the past week, and the carrying out of the orders of the general officers of the Pennsylvania Company to divert all freight possible from the Fort Wayne route to the Pan Handle, is in accordance with the trend of the company to make the Pan Handle more of a freight road than ever, and also to give the Fort Wayne route the preference of the passenger trains, enabling them to make faster schedule time. The new time card for the Winter schedule, which is being arranged to-day in this city, will carry out this arrangement, and the time for their passenger trains between the East and West will be reduced to the minimum. Trial trips for fast schedules have recently been made, and on their results new schedules will be formulated. The exact time of the new schedules will not be made public until after to-day's meeting, and it is possible that another conference will be necessary before all of the details are arranged. It is assured, however, that material reductions from the present time required—twenty-four hours between New-York and Chicago—will be made.

Quick Time South.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Southern Railway (Piedmont Air Line) will to-day begin its fast passenger service South. On account of the vast territory which the Southern railway system reaches and the additional dining and Pullman sleeping-car service required to handle the large traffic south, another fast limited train, similar to the Washington-Southwestern, will be put on. The new schedule is arranged so as to leave New-York as follows: The New-York and Florida Short Line, limited, at 3:20 P. M.; the Washington-Southwestern vestibule, limited, for New-Orleans, at 4:30 P. M.

These trains are as elegant as any trains running out of New-York. The addition of compartment cars to the Southern limited trains makes them very complete in service. Dining car service from New-York on both trains.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says: "At a meeting held in London yesterday, the English first mortgage bondholders of the system with which the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is connected decided to accept the report of the Board of Trustees on the financial reconstruction of the road. It is to be relieved from debt for thirty-seven years, and $2,000,000 will be expended in improvements during the next five years."

—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has been in Macon, Ga., two days, looking after a big railroad case. He is attorney for the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore. Yesterday he secured an order of foreclosure of the mortgage on the Georgia, Florida, and Southern Railroad for $3,500,000, and the road is ordered sold to pay the mortgage on the first Tuesday in March next.

—The Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad announces a change in schedule, effective at 4 P. M. to-day. The Washington and New-York Limited, now leaving Washington at 9:40 A. M., daily, except Sunday, will be changed to leave at 10 A. M. A new fast express daily service to Philadelphia and New-York will be established, leaving Washington at 6:40 P. M.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ended Nov. 14, were $437,000, against $501,000 for the same period last year, a decrease of $64,000. The decrease is almost entirely due to the falling off in grain shipments, as farmers are taking advantage of the good weather for Fall plowing.

—H. H. Smith, for many years Chief Clerk in the general freight office of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Road, at Denver, has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the road.

—W. H. Vance has been appointed General Coal Freight Agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and the office of Coal Traffic Agent has been abolished.

—L. C. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of the Jefferson Division of the Erie Road, in place of George Van Keuren, promoted.

—R. W. Scott of Chatham, Ontario, has been appointed Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Road, at Niagara Falls.

—Stockholders of the Erie Railway will hold their annual meeting in this city on the 27th inst.

—C. W. Huntington has been appointed General Superintendent of the Iowa Central Road.

—L. S. Overman has been elected President of the North Carolina Railroad.

Shall Now Become Generally Known.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Is it generally known that an Irish Baronet is serving as an officer in the Irish police force, and that one of his brothers is a postman and the other a station master?

END OF THE HORSE SHOW

Society's Festival in the Madison Square Garden Finished.

BEAUTY OUT IN FULL FORCE

The Last Day Proved to be the Most Brilliant of the Week—Receipts Will Probably Reach $150,000.

The closing night of the Horse Show was decidedly the gala evening of the week. Everything was at a premium. Seats sold early in the afternoon for $10 apiece.

A good idea of the immense attendance at the Garden during the week may be obtained from the fact that before the show opened 200,000 catalogues were printed, to be sold at 25 cents each, and by Friday night almost the entire supply had given out. Last evening people were paying $1 and $2 apiece for catalogues.

John G. Heckscher, Secretary of the National Horse Show Association, said yesterday afternoon that up to that time the gate receipts at the Garden for the week had amounted to over $60,000. The total receipts from all sources will probably reach $150,000.

As a social and financial success this year's show has been unequaled by any of the previous exhibitions.

Although last night's crowd was immense, causing the usual jostling and lack of comfort on the promenade, the costumes worn were not so elaborate as on the first evenings of the week. Many society women wore the same gowns in which they had been seen before, much to the disappointment of the large crowd which went to the show to study the millinery art instead of studying the good and bad points of the animals in the ring, after which the great Autumn fête is named.

There were about the same people at the show who have been seen nearly every evening of the week, besides many others who came to town for the closing night only.

The horses attracted more attention than ever before, and even the fashionable folk left off their usual blasé air and applauded with a good deal of enthusiasm during the jumping contests of the evening.

The high-jumping class which was thought by many to be the feature of the entire show, and which closed the show, was of great interest to the "hunting set," who seemed to fire their many friends who were not hunters with enthusiasm.

One of the features of the night was the attendance of well-known people from other cities. There was also a large attendance of titled visitors from abroad, the list being large enough to please even the most fastidious of fashionable matrons and the most ambitious of débutantes.

MANY HANDSOME GOWNS SEEN.

Some of the Costumes Worn by Well-Known Women—Prominent Visitors.

Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago was present at the Horse Show yesterday, in the Hoyt box, wearing a combination gown of brown, black, and cream, with a collar of red.

Mrs. Grant wore bonnet and gown of dark purple velvet and black jet and satin ribbon.

Mrs. George J. Gould was in dark-green satin, made up with dark maroon velvet. She wore a large green hat and a large bunch of violets, and carried Jacqueminot roses.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger wore a gown of deep purple, with bodice of velvet, with white and gold front, and a small black bonnet.

Miss Evelyn Burden was in dark-blue silk, with a white yoke.

Miss Bessie Stokes wore a mixed cloth gown trimmed with fur, and a bonnet of light green.

Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor was in dark-green velvet, and wore a bonnet trimmed with violet.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven wore a black-and-white striped silk gown, with a broad lace collar, and pink velvet bonnet.

Mrs. Carstairs was in dark-green velvet, with brown fur and white lace trimmings. Her bonnet was adorned with steel ornaments.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was in black and white.

Mrs. Edwin Gould was in a light-tan cloth gown, with sleeves of violet, and with white lace on the corsage. The bonnet was of black and white, with steel ornaments.

Miss Adèle Sloane was in dark-blue velvet silk and white lace.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a pale-yellow satin gown, with trimmings of blue steel, a magenta collar, and black-and-white bonnet.

Mrs. James Kernochan was in a brown gown of fancy suiting, with vest of pink.

Mrs. Joseph Widener wore a red dress, profusely trimmed with black jet. Her bonnet was of black, with steel ornaments and red flowers.

Mrs. Albert Hilton was in a pearl cloth gown, with white vest and collar. Her hat was of black and white.

Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer wore a hat and gown of black velvet, the latter having a brilliantly-jeweled yoke.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot was in pink and white, with black hat and collar.

Mrs. Albert Stevens was in garnet velvet and white lace.

Mrs. Swits Condé wore a gown of brown velvet and fur, with a vest of lemon-colored satin. Her bonnet was a coronet of cut steel. The Misses Condé were in blue changeable crepon and cadet-blue cloth gowns.

Mrs. Paran Stevens wore the same dark gown in which she appeared on Friday.

Miss Consuela Vanderbilt was in one of the boxes, in bonnet and gown of delicate green chiffon.

Mrs. J. Townsend Burden was in black velvet, with diamond and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Fred Benedict was in a drab tailor-made cloth gown, with fur trimmings.

Among those seen on the promenade during the afternoon and evening were Frederick Augustus King of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, F. C. Hollins, Mayor-elect William L. Strong, Bradley Strong, Richard Croker, Mr. Maclay, Bayard Dominick, George Dominick, Guy Wetmore Carryl, F. L. V. Hoppin, J. L. Kernochan, Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Miss Nellie Souter, Miss Hard, Miss Julia Hard, Anson W. Hard, Mr. Lewis, Miss Alice Nicholas, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Louise M. Bell and her fiancé, Stephen Whitney, Miss Genevieve Mott, Elijah Woodward, Augustus Barnard, Henry Pelham Robbins, Ernest Iselin, Carley Havemeyer, Dupont Coudert, Mortimer Kennedy Flagg, Rush Duer, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Alonzo Potter.

J. Pierpont Morgan, J. M. Brown, Miss Shope, Morton C. Smith, Senator Brice, Miss Ethel Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes; Mr. Cutting, De Ruyter Hollins, Thomas Paxton of New-Haven; Lees Quimbey of New-Haven, John Pell, Livingston Pell, Charles Swords, Mr. Barnwell of Staten Island; Miss Caroline Lee, Miss Chrystie, William A. Copp, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. Hall, James T. Woodward, Miss Katherine Garrison, Miss Harriet Watson of Providence, R. I.; Chauncey M. Depew, Governor-elect Levi P. Morton, C. J. Hamlin, Monroe Salisburq, of California; Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia; Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia, Harrison K. Caner of Philadelphia, Nellson Brown of Philadelphia, Frank Ellis of Philadelphia, Senator James Donald Cameron, A. T. Cassatt, and Col. H. V. Morrell.

Mr. John Spratley is the happy owner of Knightly, who took the second prize for high school horses, and is also the proud possessor of Brilliant, who took the third prize. Mr. Spratley's colored boy Chapman Bonneparte has been losing flesh and sleep because of the announcement that Mr. Spratley's horses were trained by Carl Antony. The owner of the horses says they were trained entirely by young Bonneparte.

THE SHOWS IN THE RING.

Some of the Attractions at the Last Day's Exhibition.

The final day of the tenth annual show of the National Horse Show Association of America was a day for the champions.

The most valuable prize of the lot was the American Hackney Horse Society's challenge cup, which was won at the first competition, a year ago, by Dr. W. Seward Webb. The cup is valued at $500, and, as Matchless of Londesboro won it again this year, the cup now becomes the property of Dr. Webb. That his famous horse would win it was a foregone conclusion, and so the competition was devoid of special interest, the only interest being as to which horse would get the reserve ribbon.

This was awarded to George Green's Rufus, Jr., who beat the Messrs. Cheney's Dr. Parke and that veteran of the show ring, Prescott Lawrence's Fashion, which latter had been entered, not in hope of winning the prize, but to fill up the class, a very sportsmanlike proceeding, which the horsemen thoroughly appreciated. This class was judged late in the afternoon, when the Garden held its largest crowd of the day show.

In the morning the championships for hackney mares were decided. That for the senior class went to the Messrs. Cheney of Manchester, Conn., who won with their mare, Viscountess, a good one of her type. The reserve ribbon was won by Princess Fireaway, belonging to the same owners. A. J. Cassatt won the junior championship with his mare, Lyric, a daughter of Matchless, and the reserve ribbon went to Canny Maid, owned by the Hillhurst Farm.

In the speed prize for trotting stallions, shown with four of their get, which was practically the champion trotting prize, although not so called, the blue ribbon was given to Chimes, the property of the Village Stock Farm of the Messrs. Hamlin of Buffalo, and a son of the great Electioneer. The get of Chimes shown were Silvery Chimes, Fantasy, Prince Royal, and Charming Chimes, and it was these four, rather than the superior individuality of Chimes that enabled the Buffalo horse to beat Stamboul, who was placed second. Stamboul was represented by Hilda S., Pawnee, Silverboul, and Almaboul, a good representative quartet.

What might be considered the champion prize for pairs of light harness horses was a special, offered by Mr. George C. Boldt, for which there were four competitors. Col. Kip owned two of these, and won with the pair that had previously won in a similar class, Mambrino Belle and Emoleta.

The Coaching Club's prize for the best four-in-hand team, driven to a coach, brought out three of the four teams entered, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.'s, team failing to put in an appearance. After a sharp competition the prize went to Dr. W. Seward Webb's team, driven by Mr. Reginald Rives. His two competitors were Frank D. Beard of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and Charles F. Bates of the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company.

Amateur drivers of four-in-hands had a lively competition in the driving between obstacles for the prize of $200 offered by Mr. George C. Boldt. Richard F. Carman of this city carried off this first prize, doing some very clever work with the ribbons, and piloting his team between the obstacles placed on the tan bark. The competitors were Harrison K. Caner and John L. Conaway of Philadelphia, R. W. Rives of New-Hamburg, N. Y., and J. H. Shults, Jr., of Brooklyn.

To most of the vast crowd in the Garden during the afternoon, the feature was the exhibition of trotters and pacers, a collection in the ring at one time that was worth more in good, hard cash than all the rest of the horses in the Garden put together. Those shown were Alix, 2:03¾, the fastest trotter in the world; Directly, the fastest two-year-old in the world with a record of 2:07¾; Azote and Answer, a famous trotting pair, with records of 2:08¼ and 2:14½; John R. Gentry, the champion pacing stallion, 2:03¾, and Flying Jib, with a record of 2:04 to sulky and of 1:58½ with a running mate, all the property of Monroe Salisbury.

C. J. and Harry Hamlin showed Robert J., the fastest pacer in the world, with a record of 2:01½; Fantasy, 2:06, the best record for a trotting mare of her age, and Nightingale, the holder of the world's record at three miles and a record of 2:10½ for a mile.

The exhibition aroused the liveliest interest, and easily attracted more attention than any other show of the week. Each horse was liberally applauded, though it was impossible for them to show at their best in the limited circuit of the ring.

The other championship decided was in the jumping class, in which all winners of a blue ribbon in the jumping classes were eligible to compete. This was the final event of the show, and there were eight competitors for the three cups, valued at $150 each and indicative of the championships in the heavy-weight, middle-weight, and light-weight classes, respectively. The first of these went to the Monmouth County Hunt's horse Escetic, who was ridden by James Blute. Mrs. S. S. Howland's hunter, Lady Bird, ridden by English, got the middle weight cup, and the light-weight cup went to Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Gerina, which was ridden by its owner.

Class 1.—For horses, the property of the Hon. Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn., who was given the third prize of $35 in the class for trotters "with a record of 2:30 or better," has been protested on the ground that the mare has no record at all, and was not eligible to the class. Her driver claimed she had a record of 2:19 when owned by the late Commodore Vanderbilt, and Mr. Reed has been asked to explain.

The jumping horse Kensington, which had performed so poorly in the jumping classes as to excite general surprise, was taken from the Garden yesterday, suffering from pneumonia. The on-coming of the disease accounts for the poor performance of the horse.

PRIZE WINNERS AND OWNERS.

How the Ribbons Were Bestowed in Classes Judged Yesterday.

The awards made yesterday are as follows:

Class 108.—Special prize, $100; for Shetland stallion, mare, or gelding, not over 46 inches, 3 years old or over.

Prize won by George Green's Monte Carlo, skew s., 6 years, 42½ inches.

Class 111.—For pony tandems; 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, 3 years old or over:

Prize, $100, won by Carmandale Stock Farm's Spot, br. m., 7 years, 12.2 hands, and Lightfoot, skew g, 9 years, 12 hands.

Class 109.—For pair of Shetland ponies, not over 46 inches, 3 years old or over:

Prize, $100, won by Montreal, skew s., 14 years, 43½ inches, and Monte Carlo, skew s, 6 years, 42½ inches.

Class 18.—The Champion Prize; for hackney mares, taking first and second prizes in Classes 30, 31, and 32:

First prize, $200, won by H. G. & R. Cheney's Viscountess, ch. m., 4 years, 15.1 hands, by Cassioelaunus-Overton Princess. Reserve ribbon won by H. G. & R. Cheney's Princess Fireaway, br. m., 9 years, 14.3½ hands, by Fireaway, mare by Elvington-Wildfire.

Class 19.—The Junior Champion Prize; for hackney mares taking first and second prizes in Classes 33, 34, and 35:

First prize, $200, won by A. J. Cassatt's Lyric, ch. m., 2 years, by Matchless of Londesboro'-Lady Lavina. Reserve ribbon won by Hillhurst Farm's Canny Maid, ch. m., by Canny Man-Mayflower.

Class 107.—For Americo-Arab stallions, under 3 years old, to be shown in hand.

First prize, $100, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Emoleta, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, and Mambrino Belle, b. m., 6 years, 14.1¾ hands. Second prize won by Frank Ferguson's Carrie M., ch. m., 5 years, 15.1 hands, and Nelsia, ch. m., 6 years, 15.1 hands. Third prize won by Charles A. Newhall's Island Maid, br. m., 8 years, 15.1 hands, and Idam, br. m., 3 years, 15.1 hands.

Class 65.—For pony mare or gelding, above 12 hands and not exceeding 13.1 hands, 3 years old or over.

First prize, $80, won by Carmandale Stock Farm's Spot, br. m., 7 years, 12.2 hands. Second prize, $40, won by Henry Fairfax's Lotta, b. m., 9 years, 13.0¼ hands. Third prize, $20, won by John J. Astor's Princess, b. m., 9 years, 13 hands. Very highly commended, won by Charles S. Phillips's Ripper, ch. g., 8 years, 12.2½ hands.

Class 64.—For pair of pony mares or geldings or mare and gelding above 10 and not exceeding 12 hands.

First prize, $100, won by W. Seward Webb's Midget, br. m., 6 years, 10.0¼ hands, and Eva, ch. m., 8, 10.0¼ hands. Second prize, $50, won by R. F. Carman's and George Green's Jenny, blk. m., 8, 11.3 hands, and Lightfoot, skew g., 8, 12 hands. Third prize, $25, won by T. C. Patterson's Cock Sparrow, gr. g., 8, 11.3 hands, and Queen Mab, gr. m., 7, 11.3 hands. Very highly commended, won by Theodore D. Robinson's Lassie, blk. m., 4, 10.1 hands, and Janet, br. m., 4, 10.1 hands.

Class 14.—The herd prize, open to all stallions not having taken first prize in a herd class at any horse show. Stallion to be shown with four of his get, the oldest not to exceed 5 years.

First prize, $500, won by Village Farm's Chimes, br. s., 10 years, by Electioneer-Beautiful Bells. Second prize, $200, won by E. H. Harriman's Stamboul, b. s., 12, 15.3 hands, by Sultan-Fleetwing. Third prize, $100, won by A. B. Darling's Lavalard, br. s., 9, 15.3 hands.

Class 14.—For mare or gelding and the best-appointed road rig.

First prize, $500, won by W. Seward Webb's Matchless of Londesboro', ch. s., 10 years, 15.3 hands, by Danegelt-Lady Lyons. Reserve ribbon, won by George Green's Rufus, Jr., ch. s., 4, 15.3 hands.

Class 62.—For the best road team, mares or geldings. To be shown before a coach; the horses to have substance, pace, and good manners.

Prize, $100, won by W. Seward Webb's Blue Bell, br. m., 14 years, 16.2 hands; The Queen, br. m., 5, 16.0¾ hands; Angelica, br. m., 6, 16 hands, and Lewiston Boy, br. g., 6, 16 hands.

Class 105.—For the best amateur driving of four-in-hand teams between obstacles. Each owner to drive his team first, and then change by lot.

Prize, $200, won by Richard F. Carman.

Class 91.—For thoroughbred, qualified, or green hunters, registered in the stud book for thoroughbreds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent.; performance over fences to count 50 per cent.

First prize, $200, won by Miss May Bird's Merryboy, blk. g., 8 years, 16 hands, by Victor-Lucette. Second prize, $100, won by the Orange Stable's Free in Trade, ch. g., 6 years, 16 hands, by Farandole-Margaret B.

Class 87.—For qualified hunters, up to carrying over 90 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent; performance over fences 50 per cent.

First prize, $200, won by Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Seabreeze, b. m., 6 years, 16.1 hands. Second prize, $100, won by Monmouth County Hunt's Jack, ch. g., 16 hands. Third prize, $50, won by the same owner's Lady Lambton, ch. m. Very highly commended won by the same owner's Longford, ch. g., 16.1 hands.

Class 114.—For the best horse and best-appointed private hansom cab. Horse to count 50 per cent. and cab and appointments 50 per cent.

Prize of $100, offered by W. M. Le Cato, won by J. Dickman Brown's Boncller, blk. m., 8 years, 15.3 hands.

Class 50.—For pair of high steppers, not under 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands.

First prize, $200, won by Francis D. Beard's Monarch, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and Sensation, b. g., 15.1½ hands. Second prize, $100, won by E. M. Fulton's Magpie, g. m., 6 years, 14.2½ hands, and Lady Gay, ch. m., 6 years, 14.3 hands. Third prize, $50 won by W. L. Elkins's Belle of the Ball, rn. m., 6 years, 14.3½ hands, and Louise, b. m., 6 years, 14.3¼ hands. Very highly commended, won by Joseph E. Widener's Dorothea, ch. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, and Actress, ch. m., 6 years, 15.1¼ hands.

Class 98.—For the best performance of hunters or jumpers, over six fences—two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet.

First prize, $200, won by Francis D. Beard's Perfection, br. m., 5 years, 15.3 hands. Second prize, $100, won by Belwood Stud's Ontario, b. g., 15.3 hands.

Class 100.—The Champion Cup, for prize winners in the hunter and jumping classes; prize of $450 to be divided into three equal parts and awarded the best heavy, middle, and light weight horses contending.

Heavy-weight cup won by Monmouth County Hunt's Escetic, ridden by Blute; middle-weight cup, won by Mrs. S. S. Howland's Lady Bird; light-weight cup, won by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Gerina.

The Directors of the National Horse Show Association yesterday tendered a vote of thanks to Superintendent Byrnes for the "able and efficient manner" in which the duties of the police and detective force at the show in Madison Square Garden were performed and for the effective protection which he gave them during the show.

FUR GARMENTS AT LOW PRICES.

C. C. Shayne's Attractive and Varied Display of Winter Goods.

The exhibit of furs at the well-known store of C. C. Shayne, at 124 and 126 West Forty-second Street, is justly attracting much attention. It reflects the results of the years of study Mr. Shayne has devoted to the business.

Mr. Shayne has won a wide reputation for honest dealing and commercial integrity. In his great establishment everything is called by its right name, so that the purchaser, though he be ignorant about furs, is never deceived. Mr. Shayne guarantees every garment that bears his name.

The salesrooms are large and are elegantly equipped with everything that can add to the convenience and comfort of visitors. Indeed, Mr. Shayne's first thought has been always for the interest of his patrons.

In accordance with his custom, Mr. Shayne visited the great fur centres of Europe last Summer and made extensive purchases. The beautiful display proves the excellence of his judgment. The American-dyed otter, the English-dyed sealskin, and the German-dyed Persian lamb, are the best, and in these skins, as well as in all other kinds, Mr. Shayne's stock of fashionable garments is unrivaled.

Owing to favorable purchases and to the low cost of manufacturing last Summer, Mr. Shayne is selling first-class goods at remarkably low prices.

Plans for the Silver Trust.

News of plans for a trust to control the output of silver has not yet excited much interest in the financial district. At the office of M. Juggenheim's Sons it was said that the firm would be interested in any means that could be devised to place the smelters under control strong enough to regulate the supply of bullion, and thus to stand in the way of sharp declines in the price of the metal. How far negotiations may have progressed could not be said at the office. Daniel Guggenheim, who represented the firm at the Denver conference, is expected home to-morrow, when, it was said, details would be given of what has been accomplished. The firm denied that John D. Rockefeller or the Rothschilds had any interest in the scheme. It had been discussed only among owners of smelters, and was regarded as largely for their interest and that of silver-mine owners.

Loss of the Dauntless Doubted.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 17.—The report that a ship named the Dauntless had been lost is probably untrue. The story probably originated with a Shelburne newspaper, which printed the story of an alleged seaman named McDonald, who claimed that he was on board the Dauntless when she was run into and sunk.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Perhaps we have never designed anything daintier nor more artistic than

THE BOUDOIR DESK.

It is a little table with shallow drawers for letters and papers, with top adapted for writing, and with a low upper part which may be used as cupboard or cabinet. The pieces are sometimes delicately carved or adorned with painted porcelain plaques.

Our exhibition of boudoir furniture is an exposition of the tastes of women of all times.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

"IT'S A PEACH!"

Declared a sensible Mother, the other night, when her Baby woke up with the Croup. She was referring to a bottle of

Riker's Expectorant

THAT STOOD HANDY. She wasn't scared a bit. The Baby smacked his lips. HE JUST LOVED IT, and in half a minute the little fellow was breathing softly—and sound asleep.

This WONDERFUL REMEDY will do the same with ANY COUGH or COLD, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, or other disease of Throat or Lungs.

Only 50 cents a bottle—and your money back if you aren't cured.

Of your druggist or at

Riker's,
6TH AVE., COR. 22d ST.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE POPULAR SHOP."

Quaint Shapes, Unusual Coverings, | English Easy Chairs, Colonial Chimney Settles, London Cosey Corners.

FABRIC DEPARTMENT.

Very Inexpensive Stuffs for Hangings and Furniture: Exclusive Patterns, Confined Colorings. | Morris Style Tapestries, Liberty Printed Velvets, Liberty Printed Cretonnes, Liberty Printed Silks, Calcutta Sash Nets, Colonial Sash Muslins.

Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., NEW-YORK. { West 42d St., at 5th Ave.

"Wall Papers & Liberty Fabrics, carriage free to all parts of the States."

SANDOW'S "PHYSICAL TRAINING." BADminton Library, "Father Prout's Reliques," Complete Bohn's Library. PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Abram C. Wildrick.

Col. Abram C. Wildrick of the regular army died at the post at Fort Wadsworth Friday night.

Col. Wildrick was born in Blairstown, N. J., Aug. 5, 1836. He was graduated from the Military Academy, West Point, in 1857. He served in Johnston's Utah campaign against the Mormons in 1858, and crossed, in 1859, from Utah Territory to Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, with the second expedition that ever crossed there. He served as a man of twenty-two in the San Juan trouble between Great Britain and America, in command of a light battery. When the war broke out he was sent to Fort Vancouver to take charge of the arsenal there and all depots.

While there the Governor of New-Jersey telegraphed offering to him the Colonelcy of the First New-Jersey Volunteers. Gen. Wright protested against any more regular officers leaving the Pacific coast, where secession sentiment was rampant. In fact, many of the prominent newspapers were out with flaring headlines demanding the formation of a separate Pacific Republic.

In the following year Col. Wildrick accepted the Colonelcy of the Fifteenth New-Jersey Volunteers. He made strenuous efforts to go to the front, but was again refused permission by Gen. Wright.

Gen. MacPherson applied for him to serve as aide de camp on his staff. Again came disappointment. Then the Colonelcy of the Thirty-ninth New-Jersey was offered to him, and finally he was allowed to go. He led his regiment in the first successful assault on Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and in leading the forlorn

ORANGE, 16; CRESCENT, 8

Twenty-five Hundred Persons Watch the Game in the Rain.

ORANGE FORCED TO MAKE A SAFETY

Fielder and Cuming by Double Passes Make Long Gains and Score Two Touch-downs—Two Players Hurt.

Orange.	Position.	Crescent.
Collamore	Left end	Curry
Sutphen	Left tackle	Quill
Oliver	Left guard	Sanford
Mohor	Centre	Baldwin
Buell	Right guard	Hotchkiss
Marshall	Right tackle	McKenzie
Coyne	Right end	Wardner
De Hart	Quarter back	Crowell
Felder	Left half back	O'Connor
Cuming	Right half back	White
Gordon	Full back	Pratt

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—The Orange Athletic Club football team defeated the team of the Crescent Athletic Club on Orange Oval to-day by a score of 16 to 8. This game is always a good one, and arouses much local interest. By winning, the Orange club holds the championship of the American Football Union. A silver cup is the

Capt. Coyne, Orange Athletic Club.

trophy of the union, and it must be won three times before it becomes the property of either club. In 1891 and 1892 the Crescents won. Last year the Orange team won, and now both are credited with two victories.

In spite of the rain and cold about 2,500 persons watched the game, and cheered the players. About half went from Brooklyn. There are two stands on the grounds. The one on the south side of the field was occupied by the friends of the home club and the stand on the opposite side by the Brooklynites. These two crowds kept cheering at each other all the afternoon.

When the game began the Crescent crowd gave the club yell, "Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Crescent!" This stirred up the Orange men considerably, and they sprung this suggestive cry at their rivals:

"Give 'em the axe!
"Give 'em the axe!
"Where?
"Right in the neck!
"Right in the neck!
"Orange!"

Capts. Coyne and Pratt tossed a coin, and Capt. Pratt winning for the Crescents took the ball, Orange electing to defend the eastern goal.

It was raining hard when the ball was placed in the centre of the field. Pratt kicked off. Gordon caught the ball on the twenty-yard line, where he was downed. Gordon at once punted back, and the Crescents got the ball on their own thirty-yard line.

For some time the ball was kept in the centre of the field, both teams playing very loosely. The ball was constantly changing hands for off-side play and for holding. After twenty minutes' play Orange had the ball on the Crescents' forty-five yard line. Cuming made a fine run around right end, and, aided by Collamore, Sutphen, and De Hart, managed to score a touch-down. Marshall kicked the goal.

Pratt kicked off again for the Crescents, and Fielder secured the ball on Orange's twenty-yard line, where he was downed by Crowell. Two attempts were made to go through the Crescent line. Then the ball was passed to Gordon for a punt. He hesitated for a moment, and Baldwin, getting through, downed him, with a loss of ten yards. The Crescents then got the ball for holding in the line, but lost it at once on a fumble. De Hart snapped the ball back to Gordon a gain for a punt, but Curry rushing through the line, downed him and managed to make a safety. This made the score 6 to 4 in favor of Orange.

The ball was brought out to the twenty-five-yard line, and Gordon and Pratt exchanged punts without gains. Orange got the ball on downs, but after trying three times to gain had to give it up again to the Crescents. O'Connor then got through cen-

George D. Pratt.
Captain Crescent Football Team.

tre to Orange's five-yard line, and in the next play Pratt was pushed over the line for a touch-down. Pratt kicked a goal, and the score was 8 to 6 in favor of Crescent.

This turn in the game so elated the Crescents that they started singing:

"Oh, the Jersey men are weeping,
Orange 's in the cold, cold ground."

Gordon kicked off for the Orange men. Pratt caught the ball and ran to the twenty-five-yard line, where he was downed. Quill tried to get through centre, but failed, and the ball went to Orange. Cuming lost three yards trying to go through centre. Gordon gained three yards between Buell and Marshall, and then the ball was passed to Fielder, who started to go around right end. Cuming ran at Fielder's side, and when half way across the field Cuming took the ball, and, dodging all the Crescent men, cleverly made another touch-down. Marshall kicked the goal, and the score was 12 to 8 in favor of Orange.

The rest of the playing in the first half was not creditable to either side. Several of the players lost their temper, and a good deal of slugging was indulged in. In one of the scrimmages Wardner was hurt and had to retire. Wingate took his place. At the end of the half the ball was on the Crescent's twenty-five-yard line.

Fielder kicked off for Orange in the second half. White caught the ball and was downed on Crescent's twenty-yard line. Pratt punted back, and Gordon, catching the ball fairly, got a free kick. He sent the ball to Pratt on the Crescent's twenty-yard line. Pratt punted back, but Gordon muffed, and a Crescent man fell on the ball. Orange was given fifteen yards for interference, and then Orange got the ball on downs. Cuming lost five yards trying to go through centre, but Fielder in the next play put the ball on the Crescents' ten-yard line.

Crescent got the ball on downs, and Pratt punted to the centre of the field. While Baldwin was being fixed up after a shake-up, some one in the Orange stand yelled for Crescent. There was an uproar at once. Cries of "Put him out!" were heard all around, and one man caused considerable amusement by calling out "You're off side."

When play was resumed Fielder and Cuming worked the double play again around right end. Cuming ran thirty yards and made a touch-down. Marshall failed in his attempt to kick the goal. The score then was: Orange, 16; Crescent, 8.

This was the end of the scoring for the day. Once the ball got within five yards of the Crescent line, but was worked back again. In one scrimmage McKenzie was hurt, and Griffin took his place. At the call of time the ball was on the Crescents' twenty-five yard line. The summary:

Score—Orange, 16; Crescent, 8. Touch-downs—Cuming, (3,) Pratt. Goals from touch-downs—Marshall, (2,) Pratt. Safety—Gordon, Orange. Injured—Wardner, McKenzie. Substitutes—Wingate for Wardner, Griffin for McKenzie. Referee—Dr. W. A. Brooks, Harvard. Umpire—S. V. Coffin, Wesleyan. Linesmen—M. Burdick, Orange; A. D. Byrnes, Crescent.

"Dry-Royal"

An absolutely pure and finished
FRENCH SPARKLING WINE.
$21 CASE, QTS.

To be found on the tables of the élite in England and throughout Europe. Has been largely used in foreign countries since 1811.

PURITY--QUALITY--VALUE.

Order through your Grocer or Wine Merchant.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, 39 BROADWAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, 6; CORNELL, 0.

Ithacans Surprise the Quakers by the Good Football.

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Cornell.
Upton	Left end	Beacham
Farrar	Left tackle	Hall
Woodruff	Left guard	Warner
Bull	Centre	Fennell
Wharton	Right guard	Colnon
Minds	Right tackle	Rodgers and Van Meter
Rosengarten	Right end	Taussig and Downing
Williams	Quarter back	Wyckoff
Gelbert	Left half back	Mason
Osgood	Right half back	Dyer
Brooke	Full back	Ohl

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—Lively, dashing football made the game between Cornell and University of Pennsylvania here to-day the most exciting of the season. Cornell was only beaten 6 to 0, and played a style of game, according to general opinion, much superior to that displayed by Princeton last Saturday.

The Quakers were weakened by the absence of Capt. Knipe and Tackle Wagonhurst, both of whom are still nursing bruised legs received in the Trenton battle. That necessitated the moving of Gilbert to left half back, and, in consequence, placed two substitutes on the left side of Pennsylvania's line. It was through these two men that most of Cornell's gains were made.

The Ithaca lads started in their play in a way that sent the Cornell followers to their feet with excitement. It had doubtless been determined before the game to aim the play at Farrar and Upton, for with lightning-like rapidity the backs were sent for big gains right at their positions. Before the Pennsylvanians realized just what it meant, the ball was on their ten-yard line, but here the Quakers steadied up their line, and soon had the ball on four downs. This was Cornell's nearest approach to scoring, and the only time they seriously threatened Pennsylvania's goal line.

For the balance of the half the play was almost entirely in midfield, with the honors about even. It was very evident, however, that the Pennsylvanians would win in the end, as their gains were more regular and the runs less spasmodic. However, the first half passed without the Pennsylvanians coming at all near scoring, and the Ithaca followers were wild with enthusiasm.

When the second half began the Quakers took a wonderful brace in their play, and steadily forced the ball down the field for the first touch-down, Gelbert making the final run around left end. Brooke was preparing to kick the goal, and the Quaker eleven had returned to their places at the middle of the field when the referee's whistle was heard recalling the players. On the technical decision that Osgood had held Beacham at left end, the ball was given again to Cornell, and the touch-down not allowed.

Pennsylvania regained possession of the leather on the kick-off, and then steadily rushed the ball again to the five-yard line, where Brooke made a bad fumble, which lost the ball. When it was rushed back the third time Brooke was forced through the centre, and scored the only points made during the game. The goal was an easy one. For the balance of the time the ball was continually in Cornell's territory, but for all that the Quakers did not come near another tally.

Cornell has some dashing players on her eleven. Beacham is one of the most brilliant ends that have ever played here. To-day he missed Gelbert once or twice in runs around the end, but for the most part he got his man every time. The magnificent Quaker interference bore down on him time and time again in a way that seemed to make it impossible for him to reach the man with the ball, but with hardly an exception, if he did not down the runner, he succeeded in tripping him or stopping his progress long enough for the tackle to reach him.

The Cornell half backs did well, while Ohl caught beautifully and ran like a demon. In the other departments of his full-back work he was outclassed by Brooke, who punted much harder and with greater judgment.

Bull, at centre, was Pennsylvania's star. Gelbert and Osgood played beautiful games at half back, while Williams, who was captaining the team, showed his usual plucky play. Upton was outclassed at end, for he was too light by far, and was easily bowled over by the Cornell interference.

The attendance at the game was 5,000, and it would have been much larger had there not been a steady pour of rain all day.

The teams lined up at the start with Pennsylvania defending the west goal. Williams won the toss for the Quakers. It was Cornell's ball, Ohl kicking off to Brooke, who immediately returned, gaining eight yards on the exchange. Wyckoff caught, Bull making the first of his many great tackles. For the balance of the half the ball see-sawed up and down the field, with very little advantage to either side.

The Pennsylvania team had received a good talking to between the halves, and started in the second half with a dash that kept the ball continually in Cornell territory; for all that the New-Yorkers played the stiffest game of football Pennsylvania has been against this year.

Touch-downs—Brooke. Goals from touch-downs—Brooke. Substitutions—Rodgers by Van Meter, Taussig by Downing. Umpire—Mr. P. A. Dashiell, Lehigh. Referee—Alexander Moffatt, Princeton. Linesman—Marshall Newall, Harvard. Time—Two 35-minute halves.

HIGH SCHOOL, 18; ST. PAUL'S, 12.

Lively Football for Long Island Interscholasitc League Championship.

Brooklyn.	Position.	St. Paul's.
Miner	Left end	White
Weymouth	Left tackle	Goldsborough
Moore	Left guard	E. Starr
Brown	Centre	Fairbank
Barlow	Right guard	Flippen—Glenny
Browning	Right tackle	P. Gardiner
Buell	Right end	Weller
Pulsifer	Quarter back	S. Starr
Weightman	Left half back	Foster
Clark, (Capt.)	Right half back	Tompkins
Griffin	Full back	N. Gardiner

The biggest game in the Long Island Interscholastic League series took place yesterday morning at Eastern Park, in rain and mud. The opposing teams, the St. Paul's School eleven from Garden City, and the Brooklyn High School team are conceded to be the strongest in the league, the winner virtually capturing the pennant and championship, although a few games remain to be played to complete the series. High School put the ball in play and kicked to St. Paul's fifteen-yard line, where Foster received it and gained ten yards. The High School line seemed unable to hold their opponents. Tompkins carried the ball over the line after a forty-five yard run. Foster kicked the goal.

The High School boys turned the tables on the visitors, and rushed their centre for big gains by Griffin, and, after ten minutes' play, Clark went around the end for fifteen yards and a touchdown, from which he kicked a goal. High School scored another touch-down, through gains by Clark, Weightman, and Griffin. Clark kicked the goal.

St. Paul opened the second half by kicking to their opponents' fifteen-yard line. Weightman caught the pigskin, but was downed after making a small gain. Upon obtaining the ball on downs, St. Paul sent its big 240-pound centre, Fairbank, through High School's line for a number of good gains. The visitors worked several tricks on their opponents that enabled Goldsborough to make their second touch-down. Foster kicked the goal. The score was then tied. Two minutes before the call of time Weymouth, High School's big tackle, scored the final touch-down, and Clark kicked the goal. High School won by the score, 18—12. Touch-downs—Tompkins, Clark, (3,) Goldsborough, and Weymouth. Goals—Foster, 2; Clark, 3.

ENGINEERS, 22; FORT ADAMS, 0.

The Rhode Island Football Players Unable to Score at Willet's Point.

Engineers.	Positions.	Fort Adams.
Hoyt	Left end	McDonald
Schaaf	Left tackle	Mitchell
Pfeiff	Left guard	O'Connor
Kearns	Centre	Lagrange
O'Sullivan	Right guard	Zuiaut
Corcoran	Right tackle	Wyman
Lt. Cavanaugh	Right end	Romig
Laubmeister	Quarter back	Field
Lieut. Barden	Left half back	Kehl
Walsh	Right half back	E. Tobin
Ryan	Full back	J. Tobin

WHITESTONE, L. I., Nov. 17.—The football contest between the teams of the United States Engineer Battalion of Willet's Point and the artillery stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., for the championship of the Army League, took place on the parade ground at Willet's Point this afternoon in spite of the disagreeable weather. The Engineers rolled up 22 points, and did not allow the Fort Adams team to score.

The game was played in two thirty-minute halves. Throughout it was evident that the visiting team was no match for the Engineers, although it was alleged that the visitors had two professional players on their team, one of whom was J. Tobin, who played full back.

Many soldiers from the artillery at Fort Schuyler were present. They sided with the Fort Adams team, and cheered whenever their favorites appeared to have gained a slight advantage over the Engineers.

Referee—Lieut. Kutz, Engineers. Umpire—Lieut. Greble, Second Artillery.

Score, 22 to 0. Goals kicked—Lieut. Cavanaugh, Engineers. Safety touch-downs—Hoyt, Ryan, and Lieut. Barden. Long runs, twenty-five yards, by Lieuts. Barden and Ryan.

Williams, 34; Amherst, 10.

Williams.	Position.	Amherst.
Bradley	Left end	Hall
Brooks	Left tackle	Tyler
Ogilvie	Left guard	Penney
Heald	Centre	Bishop
Lotz	Right guard	Kimball
Somoeskeoy	Right tackle	Carruthers
Ryan	Right end	Rosa
Street	Quarter back	J. Pratt
Hickey—F. Draper	Half backs	H. Pratt—Johnson—Whitney
P. Draper	Full back	Deering

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 17.—On a muddy field this afternoon, Williams defeated Amherst, 34 to 10, at football. The game was hard fought on both sides, and the teams were evenly matched. Williams was crippled by the absence of Townsend and Taylor, but Brooks put up a magnificent game. Time and again he broke through Amherst's line. He was able to handle Tyler.

Hickey and the Draper brothers played a fine game. H. Pratt played well, and Johnson did fine work.

Score—Williams, 34; Amherst, 10. Touch-downs—P. Draper, F. Draper, (4,) Hickey, Rosa, Deering. Goals from touch-downs—F. Draper, (5,) Pratt. Umpire—Mr. Parker of Yale. Referee—Mr. Whitman of Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Thompson of Princeton. Time—Seventy minutes. Attendance, 1,200.

"Polys," 4; Irving Club, 0.

Polytechnic.	Positions.	Irving.
Murphy	Left end	Chapman
Neuhaus	Left tackle	Badger
Shafer	Left guard	Bachus
Weymouth	Centre	Litchenstein
McLear	Right guard	Crosby
Bell-Armstrong	Right tackle	Beardsley
C. Armstrong	Left end	Dougherty
Romig	Quarter back	Blance
Drakeley	Left half back	Slocovitch
Ferris	Right half back	Moore
Rowe	Full back	Jones

The Polytechnic Institute football eleven of Brooklyn defeated the Irving Club team at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. No scoring was done during the first half, the game being characterized by loose playing on both sides. In the second half, after a number of men had been laid off, "Poly" by superior bucking the line made a touch-down. Slocovitch failed in the try for goal. Badger and Slocovitch did excellent work for the institute eleven. Rowe, Ferris and Neuhaus played well for Irving. Referee—Mr. Robertson, Crescent Athletic Club. Umpire—Mr. Rourke, Polytechnic Institute. Linesman—Mr. Clark. Touch-downs—Slocovitch.

Harvard, '98, 33; Columbia, 0.

Harvard, '98.	Positions.	Columbia, '98.
Bull and Newell	Left end	Blur
Fuller	Left tackle	Fitzgerald
Hoague	Left guard	Carter
Hermen	Centre	Andrew
Woodward	Right guard	Beatty
Seaver	Right tackle	Dagut
Woods	Right end	O'Connor
Scott, (Captain)	Quarter back	Armst'd, (Capt.)
Redpath and Knox	Half back	Ewen & Prestield
Manning	Full back	March

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—A small crowd gathered on Soldiers' Field, Cambridge, this afternoon, and saw the freshman team defeat the Columbia freshmen by a score of 33 to 0. The game was slow from the start. Both teams played listlessly, and Columbia, especially, fumbled a great deal. Harvard was strong in her backs and ends.

Redpath, at half back, rarely failed to make his distance, and made numerous long runs around Columbia's ends, though the interference was poor. Harvard made many good gains by running her tackles. For the visitors March, the full back, played by far the best game. Columbia kicked out of bounds twice, and the ball went to Harvard.

Score: Harvard, 33; Columbia, 0. Referee—Mr. Bayliss of Yale. Umpire—Mr. Garcelon of Harvard. Linesmen—Townsend. Touch-downs—Redpath, 3; Manning, Holmes. Goals from field—Redpath. Goals from touch-down—Manning, 4. Time—0:50.

Princeton Seminary, 14; Elizabeth, 6.

Elizabeth.	Positions.	Princeton Seminary.
English	Left end	Steward
Moore	Left tackle	Graham
Armstrong	Left guard	Gailey, Capt.
Hall	Centre	Schmalhaust
Townsend	Right guard	Jackson
Towley	Right tackle	Hunt
Waring	Right end	Hinson
Kirker	Quarter back	Bryant
Tucker	Right half back	Armstrong
Skupp	Left half back	Wood
Mackenzie, Capt.	Full back	White

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 17.—A fine game of football was played here to-day between the Elizabeth Athletic Club and Princeton Seminary. Both teams had been unbeaten this year. The Elizabeth Athletic Club made a touch-down and a goal in the first half, but were unable to score after that, as the Princeton boys played all around them. A feature of the game was a run of ninety yards made by Knapp of the Elizabeth Athletic Club. This is the first time Princeton has been scored against this season. Score: Princeton Seminary, 14; Elizabeth Athletic Club, 6. Touch-downs—Mackenzie, 1; Wood, 2; Hunt, 1. Goals—Mackenzie, 1; Graham, 1. Referee—Alexander Wesley. Umpire—Mr. Bunham of Princeton. Linesmen—G. W. Coyne, C. C. Moore. Attendance, 500.

Neither Side Scored.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—The South Orange Field Club football team went to Montclair this afternoon and played a close and exciting game with the Montclair Athletic Club eleven. Neither side scored.

More Changes in Princeton's Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17.—On a field of mud and slush and in a cold drizzling rain Capt. Trenchard of the Princeton football eleven gave his men an hour's practice to-day. The team work was unusually ragged, and frequent fumbling characterized the entire practice. Some important changes were made in the arrangement of the team, in further execution of the plan of a thorough shaking up of the eleven.

Armstrong, '98, who has up to this time played in the line at tackle, was given a trial at half back. Owing to an injury in the first ten minutes of play his trial was insufficient to form ground for a judgment of his work at the new position. Another change was the transfer of Taylor from guard to tackle. This is done to fill the vacancy made by Lea's absence. Lea is on the sick list, as a result of his injury in the Pennsylvania game, and he may not be able to play again this year.

Taylor is not new to the position of tackle. He played it with credit in the Pennsylvania game. Rhoden takes his place at guard, and is considered his equal. Ward is still at quarter, and is improving. His work to-day was the one encouragement of the practice.

On account of the death of ex-President McCosh the mass meeting scheduled for Monday night has been indefinitely postponed.

Union, 62; Rochester, 0.

Rochester.	Position.	Union.
Puffer	Left end	Haveland
Montgomery	Left tackle	Palmer
Glass	Left guard	Barnes
Baker	Centre	Terry
Fields	Right guard	Sweetland
Hall	Right tackle	Peters
Jesaup	Right end	Mallery
Smith	Quarter back	Brown
Shults	Left half back	Lavery
Winans	Right half back	Myers
Miller	Full back	Richards

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The second game of the State Intercollegiate Football League was played on the Union College campus in this city this afternoon, Rochester and Union College elevens being the opposing teams. Union won with ease, making 62 points and keeping her opponents from scoring.

Wisconsin, 6; Minnesota, 0.

Minnesota.	Position.	Wisconsin.
Harrison	Left end	Sheldon, (Major)
Dalrymple, J.	Left tackle	Alexander
Larson	Left guard	Bunge
Finleyson	Centre	Kull
Harding, (Capt.)	Right guard	Ryan
Walker	Right tackle	Fyre
Dalrymple, W.	Right end	Dickinson
Van Campen	Quarter back	Lyman
Adams	Left half back	Nelson
Southworth	Right half back	Karel
Cutler	Full back	Richards

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 17.—The University of Wisconsin now holds the championship in Western college football. To-day she met the University of Minnesota here and defeated her by a score of 6 to 0. Minnesota has not been defeated for four years until to-day.

The day was an ideal one, and the game was hard fought and well played throughout, but Minnesota, despite the fact that her team was heavier than that of her opponent, was not able to force her way against Wisconsin, who outplayed her from the first. During the first half the ball was kept in Minnesota's territory, but neither side was able to score. In the second half Wisconsin made steady gains, and finally scored a touch-down by a run of forty yards by Karel, Wisconsin's half back, who was aided by fine interference.

Peekskill, 12; De Garmo, 0.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 17.—This afternoon the Peekskill Military Academy football eleven added another victory to its long list of triumphs, on very bad grounds at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, defeating the team of De Garmo Institute of Fishkill. The game was very exciting. J. Spencer and Sherman of the Peekskill team each obtained a touch-down. Spencer kicked a goal from each. The De Garmos failed to score. Total score, 12 to 0.

Ottawa College Canada's Champions.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—The Ottawa College football team met the Queen's University team of Kingston, champions of the Ontario Rugby Union, to-day for the championship of Canada. The game was close and exciting to the immense crowd that witnessed it. Ottawa won, the score being 8 goals to 7.

Other Football Games.

At Providence—Brown, 42; Bowdoin, 0.
At Washington—Georgetown University, 30; Richmond College, 0.
At Pittsburg—Chicago Athletic Association, 24; Allegheny Athletic Club, 0. Pittsburg Athletic Club, 8; Carlisle Indian School, 0.
At Lewiston, Me.—Bates, 10; Colby, 8.
At Tabor, Iowa—Tabor College, 70; Shenandoah College, 0.
At Madison, Wis.—University of Wisconsin, 6; University of Minnesota, 0.
At Ann Arbor, Mich.—University of Michigan, 14; Oberlin, Ohio, 6.
At Jacksonville, Ill.—Illinois College, 50; Washington University of St. Louis, 6.
At Monmouth, Ill.—Monmouth College, 23; Knox College, 0.
At Fort Wayne, Ind.—Fort Wayne Y. M. C. A., 18; Huntington, 0.
At Hillsdale, Mich.—Albion, 30; Hillsdale College, 16.
At Lawrence, Kan.—University of Nebraska, 12; Kansas State University, 6.

Dilemma to be Rebuilt.

The famous fin keel yacht Dilemma, which was wrecked off Greenport, L. I., in one of the gales last month, is to be rebuilt. "Ed." Fish, who owns the boat, says one side of the yacht was saved. This was sent to Parker Hollock's yard at Centre Moriches, and a new Dilemma will be constructed on the lines of the old boat. Capt. Terry is superintending the work. The Dilemma was built by the Herreshoffs, and had never been beaten.

Boxing at Coney Island.

There will be a boxing tournament at the Atlantic Athletic Club of Coney Island to-morrow night. The principals will be "Jack" McAuliffe and Owen Zeigler at 135 pounds, "Jerry" Barnett and "Billy" Murphy at 120 pounds, and "Johnny" Gorman and "Paddy" McBride at 128 pounds.

Pacer Hal Braden Dead.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Nov. 17.—Hal Braden, the famous pacing stallion, died at 11 o'clock this morning in his stable at the Meadville kite track. He was owned by "Al" Titley of Chicora, Penn., and had a record of 2:07½. His death was caused by congestion of the bowels.

Yacht Racing Association Meeting.

A meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association will be held on Friday evening, Nov. 23, at 8 P. M., at O'Neill's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. A full report of the Regatta Committee will be presented, and other business will be transacted.

ISAAC B. POTTER ELECTED.

Chosen Chief Consul by New-York State Division Wheelmen.

The wheelmen's State election is over, and Isaac B. Potter of Brooklyn will be the next Chief Consul of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen. Potter led the opposition ticket against the regulars, who had Dr. E. M. Santee of Cortland at the helm. The Brooklyn man's election was as emphatic almost as that of the reform ticket in the real political battle on the 6th inst.

R. G. Betts of this city, Dr. Santee's representative, conceded the election of the entire Potter ticket at 12 o'clock last night. At that hour the vote of all the districts except the First had been counted. The First District comprises this city and the territory north as far as Tarrytown inclusive, and is perhaps the largest in the division.

For a month ending on the 15th the balloting has been in progress by mail. The vote was the largest ever polled in the history of the division, and took the counters from 10 A. M. yesterday to long after midnight to arrive at the exact figures. The counting was done in Parlor L at the Astor House by Secretary-Treasurer Raisbeck, assisted by the Rules and Privileges Committee.

All day long the room was thronged with interested cyclists anxious to learn the result. Howard E. Raymond, Chairman of the Racing Board, was among the visitors. He has been a hard worker for the Potter ticket from first to last.

By 8 o'clock it was pretty well known that the Potter ticket had won. In Santee's own territory the vote was flattering to Potter. The Third District paid the Brooklyn man a fine compliment, giving him 431 votes to 94 for his opponent.

The candidate for Vice Consul on the successful ticket was William E. Underhill of Schenectady; W. Sheldon Bull of Buffalo ran for Secretary-Treasurer. Underhill's opponent was E. S. Homer of Troy, while George C. Pennell of this city opposed Bull.

From first to last the campaign was a bitter one, without being offensively personal. The cycling press took up the issues in earnest, being about equally divided in party choice.

The tenure of office in the division is one year. For the past three terms Charles H. Luscomb of this city has been Chief Consul. He has served to the satisfaction of all, and could undoubtedly have had the nomination this year had he desired it. His increasing business interests, however, prevented him from accepting the honor, and he declined to run after his friends had long urged him to do so.

Chief Consul-elect Potter has long been identified with cycling. He was one of the originators of the good-roads movement, which started about eight years ago, and, in 1888, he and George R. Bidwell, then Chief Consul, were the prime movers in the organization of the New-York State Road Improvement Association. For the last five years he has been President of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. He is about thirty-two years of age, and very popular among the rank and file of the wheelmen.

In addition to division officers voting was carried on for representatives, these to form the State Board of Officers. H. Strugnell of Brooklyn was the only one regular representative not elected. E. F. Beecher and Charles Schwalbach were the successful candidates in Brooklyn, which is the Second Division. The former received 182 votes, and the latter 112. Strugnell got 73.

Mr. Betts said at midnight that he thought the Potter ticket had won by at least 750 majority. The total vote cast was about 2,700.

The vote by districts for the division officers, excepting the First District, was as follows:

THE SUCCESSFUL TICKET.

	1st Dist.	2d Dist.	3d Dist.	4th Dist.	5th Dist.	6th Dist.
Potter	279	431	107	115	133	
Underhill	272	294	106	116	137	
Bull	266	279	107	117	140	
Totals	817	937	320	348	410	

THE DEFEATED TICKET.

Santee	74	94	60	133	73
Homer	81	297	61	131	69
Pennell	88	246	60	131	65
Totals	243	637	181	395	207

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—This is what a minister recently wrote to a brother divine concerning the bicycle: "I believe the use of the bicycle is the best way to develop the muscles, clear the brain, drive off the blues, and invigorate both soul and body yet discovered. I mean the use, not the abuse, of the wheel. This bending over double until chin and knees meet may help in making speed in the 'scorcher,' but it certainly evidences a great lack of good sense. The poetry of motion is all lost, the grace of carriage is entirely surrendered, and the health-giving advantages of the bicycle forfeited in this horizontal posture. Men were made to sit upright. The bicycle is a great help to me in church work. A ride to the country on a Saturday afternoon insures a better sermon on Sunday morning. For all who need exercise I unhesitatingly say: 'Get a bicycle and ride it sensibly, gradually increasing the length of your trips, and always sitting up straight.'"

—Officers for the Ours Bicycle Club of Brooklyn have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: President and Captain—George T. Miller; First Lieutenant—H. W. Selter; Second Lieutenant—W. L. Large; Bugler—Frank H. McNeil; Secretary—J. B. Lewis; Treasurer—John Lamont. The club's run to-day will be to Bergen Beach, L. I.

—The entertainment given at Liberty Hall on Friday evening, for the benefit of the cycle-path fund, was a huge success. The only Zimmerman failed to put in an appearance, as had been advertised, greatly to the disappointment of many present. Alexander Schwalbach, Louis Peoples, and Clemens Weiss composed the committee having the affair in charge.

—Wheelmen regard the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs with a great deal of interest, as bowling is easily the most popular form of pastime the cyclists have during the Winter. The few games held during the last week were very largely attended.

—Nearly all of the local clubs will be represented in the annual midnight run to Tarrytown on Dec. 31. The start will be made exactly at midnight, from One Hundred and Tenth Street.

—Ziegler, the California wonder, feels very confident of lowering Tyler's mile record of 1:48 2-5. He will soon begin fast work at Sacramento.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club, the second oldest in the State, will hold its fifteenth annual reception to-morrow evening.

—The Greenwich Wheelmen hope to move into new quarters in January.

PLAYED A TIE AT GOLF.

Armstrong and Livermore Each Wins Two Games in St. Andrew's Tourney.

The handicap tournament of the St. Andrew's Golf Club remains undecided. The sixth match of the series of six contests was played yesterday on the St. Andrew's links, near Yonkers, and was won by C. E. Armstrong. It gave him a record of two victories, and as A. L. Livermore had previously won two the result ended in a tie. The finishing match will be played off next Saturday to determine which is entitled to hold the club handicap medal for the coming year.

Livermore had a handicap of 6 strokes and Armstrong 9, but even without this difference Armstrong would have won, as Livermore got into difficulties in the first round, requiring 64 strokes to finish the nine holes, while his opponent did it in 58.

In the second round both made it in the same number of strokes, 51. Armstrong won the match by a total of 9 strokes.

It was a miserable day for play. Some of the men played in the morning in the driving rain. Those who waited until afternoon escaped the rain, but did not acquire any benefit from better grounds, so the conditions were practically alike for all.

The weather had its effect upon the entry list, cutting it down from 13 to 6, only four finishing the required course of twice around the links, 18 holes in all.

Livermore and Armstrong made the same number of strokes in driving for the first hole, on both rounds, doing it the first time in 8 and the second time in 6 strokes. Livermore did the second hole in the first round in 5 strokes, Armstrong taking 5. The third and fourth Livermore took in 5 each, his opponent requiring 6 and 7 respectively. Livermore made a beautiful long drive from the teeing ground to the fourth hole, his ball sailing over the stone wall and roadway in fine style.

The fifth was taken in 8 strokes by each, and the sixth by Armstrong in 6 to Livermore's 7. At this point Livermore led by 3 strokes, but the next two holes cost him the round. Searching for both holes his ball got in bad positions, at one time sinking in the mud and requiring several strokes to get it out. He took 10 strokes to make the seventh hole, to Armstrong's 6, and 11 for the eighth hole, fo his rival's 8.

In the second round Livermore was more fortunate, and played a very clean, steady game. From the nature of the ground and the tendency of the balls to drop into soggy, wet holes, the scores of both players were excellent, 51 being the record for each, a score which few of the members can beat, even in the best of golf weather.

W. E. Hodgman did the two rounds in 114, his score being 57 for each. President John Reid did the rounds in 60 strokes each. Harold Anderson lost his ball when near the end of the first round, and dropped out of the struggle. He went around the second time, however, in 54 strokes. H. W. Taft also dropped out.

Despite the rain several members went around the links two or three times in practice matches. Among these one of the most active was the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, this city.

The scores of the four handicap players are as follows:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.	Handicap.	Net.
A. L. Livermore	64	51	115	6	109
W. E. Hodgman	57	57	114	9	105
C. E. Armstrong	58	51	109	9	100
John Reid	60	60	120	9	111

By mutual consent of Livermore and Armstrong, Capt. Hodgman set the date for the play-off for next Saturday. The loser and W. R. Innis and W. E. Hodgman, both of whom have won one handicap match, will afterward play for second place. Mr. Livermore and Armstrong will probably play their final from scratch.

Livermore is one of the most recent players of the game in America. He had never handled a club and, in fact, knew nothing about golf until last June, but he has made wonderful progress during the last few months. In the recent championship tournament he played Stoddart, the present amateur champion, a very close game, and at his rapid rate of improvement he is sure to make a tough opponent for any of the experts to meet next season.

WEST 14th ST.
EST'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK.
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS.

Our liberal Credit System makes it possible to furnish a house or flat with our fine Free Wool Carpets and durable Furniture, even for those who have little ready money at command. Your promise for so much by week or month has its purchasing power, and in this way money can be saved, spent judiciously, and your home made comfortable and attractive.

TRY IT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
BROOKLYN STORES:
FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

THE TRUTH.

Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., (the great reformer,) writes, Oct. 24, 1894: Mrs. Parkhurst and myself have used Pond's Extract so long and so constantly that we can speak appreciatively of it, and in terms of warm commendation.

Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., editor of "Songs for the Sanctuary," "Laudes Domini," and other well-known hymn books, writes, Oct. 23, 1894: Not once in many years have we been without Pond's Extract in our house. My family prize it as we do the presence of an old and tried friend. It fulfills every promise it makes, and is a help to every one of us.

Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Church of the Heavenly Rest, writes, Nov. 13, 1894: I have been using a great deal of Pond's Extract for the past year in gargling, as I find it affords great relief in colds.

During the past month the Pond's Extract Company have received over 2,000 orders from physicians. We have on our books testimonials and orders from most of the Governors and many of the Senators of the United States; from the royalty of Europe, such as HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA, THE DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND, PRINCESS OF WIED, and others too numerous to mention.

When the clergy, the medical profession, statesmen, and royalty all unite in the praise of a single article, it seems unnecessary to say anything additional, but we do find it necessary to warn the public against imitations. These words of praise are all in favor of Pond's Extract—the genuine and only.

It is because of its intrinsic merit and high reputation that Pond's Extract has been imitated. If it were not of such great value and so world renowned there would be no imitations.

Genuine Pond's Extract

cures Cuts, Burns, Catarrh, Sore Throat and ALL PAIN.

*A good thing is always

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Daily..3 cents; Sunday..5 cents; Weekly..3 cents

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates---Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr	6 Mo	3 Mo	1 Mo
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	75
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	50	....
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	75	40	....
Weekly edition	1.00	50	30	....

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Postal Note, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.
REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.—The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of the manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	10	Marriages	5
Apartments To Let	11	Meetings and Elections	15
Autumn Resorts	7	Medical	7
Bankers' Cards	15	Millinery	7
Bicycles	8	Miscellaneous	7
Board Wanted	7	Musical	7
Boarders Wanted	7	New-Jersey Property	11
Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale	11	New Publications	5
Business Chances	7	Pianos	7
Business Notices	5	Proposals	7
City Flats to Let	11	Public Notices	7
City Houses to Let	11	Real Estate at Auction	11
City Real Estate for Sale	11	Real Estate Wanted	11
Country Real Estate for Sale	11	Religious Notices	7
Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	6-7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	15	Stables To Let	11
Dry Goods	7	Teachers	7
Financial	15	The Turf	3
For Sale	7	To Let For Business Purposes	11
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	24
Help Wanted	7	Wanted To Purchase	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	15	Watches, Jewelry, &c.	7
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7
Instruction	7	Yachting	15
Legal Sales	7		

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Later On.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—South Before the War.
COLUMBIA, Brooklyn—8:00—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Wax Works. Gypsy Orchestra.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Rosedale.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—1492. Kilanyi's Living Pictures.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Curiosities.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville, Carmencita. Living Pictures.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Romeo and Juliet.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St-4th Av—12 M. to 10:30 P. M.—Refined Vaudeville.
333 4TH AV—9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Col.
At the Hotels	2	7
Business Troubles	13	7
Commercial	13	1
Financial	14	1
Fires in This City	5	5
Marine Intelligence	3	7
New State Corporations	13	6
Post Office Notice	24	5
Railroad News	2	2
Real Estate	11	1
Telegraphic Brevities	5	5
The Courts	11	4
The United Service	15	4
Washington Weather Forecast	11	5

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page.

1 Prince of Wales in View.
The New Bonds in Demand.
Earthquake at Messina and Reggio.
Thief Chase in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
"Cherokee Bill" Is Wounded.
Hawaii Fears the Japanese.
Drank Laudanum in Broadway.

2 The Horse Show Ended.
Armenians Ask for Protection.

3 Football Games Yesterday.
Schaefer's Defeat by Ives.

5 Japan Too Pretentious.
Mr. Hendrix Talks About Currency.
Commercial Situation Abroad.
Lincoln's Long Island Friend Dead.
Col. Abram C. Wildrick Dead.

8 The W. C. T. U. Convention.

9 Fitzsimmons Gives a Fatal Blow.
Gov. Flower Surprised the Seventy.
Suggestions for Better Tenements.

12 Library for the Blind.
McKane Plays the Trickster.
Fighting Against Consolidation.
Cincinnati's Injuries Slight.
Divver's Fault, Says Koch.
For an Old Forgery.

13 Grain Markets Generally Firmer.
Ex-Gov. Bedle's Veneration.
Gillies's Contract in Danger.

14 Bears Active in Wall Street.

15 An Answer to Dunraven.
Postmaster Warfield's Watchmen.
Samuel Fessenden's Ambition.

16 Influence of Gladstone.
Ceremony of the Reichstag.
To Test Smokeless Powders.
Cyclers' Social Events.
The Aldermen and Reapportionment.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	28	48	3:30 P. M.	47	47
6 A. M.	28	47	6 P. M.	47	42
9 A. M.	32	49	9 P. M.	50	42
12 M.	41	48	12 P. M.	49	39

Average temperature yesterday.....45¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....45
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 11, Column 5.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1894.

THE COLLAPSE OF CHINA.

It is not too much to say that the course of the war between China and Japan has been such as to amaze not only all foreign observers, but the combatants themselves. The feud between the two countries is of immemorial antiquity, and has been in an acute stage at least ever since 1872, when war was 'imminent over the affair of Formosa. For these twenty-two years the Japanese have been almost avowedly preparing themselves for a war with China to the last extremity. If the Chinese have not been as well prepared it has not been for lack of notice. But it is not likely that any intelligent Japanese believed that China would be so easily beaten, and that 400,000,000 human beings would be found so helpless to confront one-tenth of their number. Certainly, foreign observers have been amazed to the point of stupefaction. Especially has this been the case with the English, who, by reason of the extent of their commercial relations with the far East, might be supposed to have the best knowledge of a question in which they had the greatest stake. The deliberate judgment of the British Government for the past quarter of a century has been that China was and that Japan was not formidable enough to be feared as an enemy or conciliated as an ally. Accordingly, it has conciliated China to the point of ignoring the claims and wishes of Japan, and of leaving in the Japanese mind a sense of outrage and of resentment. Even Japanese internal affairs have been arranged according to British dictation, commonly with the acquiescence of the representatives of the United States. Now Great Britain, in common with the rest of the world, sees the huge blunder she has made in her comparative estimate of the two countries. She sees that the nation she has conciliated has no power to help or hurt her, while the nation that she has despised and insulted appears as a modern fighting power of the first class, for whose friendship Great Britain cannot hope, and whose enmity is likely to have a great influence upon British interests. It is for this reason that Great Britain has invoked the interference of the other powers to put a stop to the war before China is utterly extinguished as a fighting power or Japan has aggrandized herself too much from the spoils of victory.

It seems to be pretty plain that our own offer of mediation, though not offensive in form to the Japanese, like the offer of Lord Rosebery, would practically be an undertaking in the interest of Great Britain rather than of the United States, since the object of it is to spare China the extreme of defeat and humiliation that is evidently in store for her if the war is allowed to go on. Our action has been taken upon grounds of humanity and civilization, and the question presented by it is whether it is desirable upon such grounds that China should be spared the last extremity to which the fortunes of war can reduce her.

We do not see how any intelligent person who has followed the story of the war can incline to answer this question in the affirmative. The war is often called a conflict between Eastern and Western civilization. It would be more accurate to call it a conflict between civilization and barbarism. Although the civilization of Japan was originally derived from China, it has developed in Japan, with or without the European additions of which it is easy to make either too much or too little, to something far superior to the common source, or else it has in China reverted to something far inferior. We are fond of calling China inert and stagnant, but, indeed, there is no more such a state as stagnation for a nation than for a man. Whatever is not going forward is going backward. Where we can find no progress we may make sure that there is retrogression. Travelers and residents in China have been repeating, ever since the travel and residence of foreigners was permitted in China, that the administration of government was absolutely and everywhere corrupt, that it was a system of lying and thievery. Even the competitive system was a farce, and the incompetent candidate with money to spend in bribes was accepted and promoted, to the exclusion of the competent candidate. The whole civil service of China was permeated by the system which has just been exposed in the police force of New-York. It was directed by underpaid men, who were expected to make up by extortion for the difference between their actual and their suitable pay, and also for the bribes they had paid out to get their places. The example may teach that political corruption cannot prevail, throughout a whole nation and for a long period, with no effective opposition to it and no honest attempt to reform it, without corrupting the whole people. The war has "writ large" the fact that Chinese government is a system of lying and stealing and extortion, that the troops which are supposed to fight for their country do not exist except on paper and that some mandarin may draw their pay, that it is as helpless in war as it is corrupt in peace. It has shown us also that the people have become so corrupt that in China patriotism and honor have no meaning, that Generals run away on the eve of battle and leave their troops to be slaughtered, that high Chinese officials are absolutely indifferent to the sufferings of their own people, while they practice upon helpless prisoners savage and horrible cruelties. In short, the war has shown us that for Chinese civilization barbarism is too flattering a name.

Now, upon grounds of humanity and civilization, the thing to be done with this pestilent and corrupt state of society is to break it up, and to admit to the 400,000,000 who are its victims the influences and inspirations of something that better deserves the name of civilization. Europe no longer goes crusading, and, indeed, the view of Chinese weakness and corruption was not vouchsafed to Europe in all its fullness until the war began. But if Europe and America do not feel themselves called upon to interfere to civilize China, they are at least called upon not to interfere to prevent or to discourage the civilization of China by the gallant nation that has undertaken that task, and that has afforded by the patriotism and the spirit of its people so shining a contrast to China. Japan is the missionary of humanity and civilization to China, and humane and civilized persons can but wish her more power. When she proposes terms of peace that are repugnant to humanity and civilization it will be quite time enough for Europe and America to interfere. Evidence is as yet lacking that she has any disposition to exact such terms.

GOV. FLOWER'S MISTAKE.

Gov. Flower will finish his term of office in about six weeks, and then, according to his own announcement, he will be "out of politics." He has lately been professing much sympathy with reform and with the purpose of having violators of the election laws and malefactors in public office punished. He could afford to be independent and to help on the work with which he professes to be in sympathy, but he has lost a grand opportunity for showing his sincerity by refusing to comply with the request of the Committee of Seventy that he require the Attorney General to take charge of the prosecutions to be undertaken in this city in support of the policy of reform.

He gives as his chief reason for this refusal that there is no "proof that the District Attorney would not conscientiously prosecute the cases referred to" in the application, and that he could not "justly supplant him" by requiring the Attorney General to take charge of them. It is manifestly impossible to prove what anybody would not do, and it is not exactly a question of supplanting. The Governor knows how closely District Attorney Fellows is associated with the organization which is held responsible for the offenses to be prosecuted, and if the latter were a more active and zealous officer than he is known to be, it could not be expected that he would enter into these prosecutions with the spirit that is necessary to thoroughness.

There is much complaint of a lack of promptness and zeal in the regular work of the District Attorney's office, and these prosecutions will involve much added labor, requiring closer attention than Mr. Fellows is generally disposed to give his duties. There will probably be special Grand Juries and extraordinary terms of the court, and there was reason enough for making this application without trying to prove anything about Mr. Fellows. It is exactly such a situation as the law was intended to provide for, and the relation of the District Attorney to it affords the precise reason for authorizing the Attorney General to be called upon without consulting him. If this is not such a case as the law was intended to meet, it is difficult to imagine one.

Gov. Flower says that he granted the application from Kings County a year ago under the old law, because the District Attorney joined in it. He afterward refused an application from Troy in which the District Attorney did not join, though he refrains from calling up the associations of that case by any reference to it. There were other differences between the two cases which doubtless influenced the Governor's action, but it was the very fact that in such cases as those in Kings County the District Attorney might refuse to join in an application—and in the case of the Troy offenses that officer did refuse—which caused the Legislature to change the law. The situation for which it intended to provide is precisely the one presented in this city now.

Perhaps it was too much to expect of Gov. Flower that he would aid the Committee of Seventy in the prosecution of Tammany malefactors, though it would have been greatly to his credit if he had risen above the associations and apparent obligations of the last three years and put the stamp of sincerity upon his new-born professions. The committee was bound to give him the opportunity, and as he declines to avail himself if it they can only await the advent of the new Governor. Then they can no doubt obtain the services of the Attorney General, and, if it is considered necessary, they may even strengthen the prosecuting force by getting a new head to the District Attorney's office, as the present Governor seems to think that would be the proper thing to do.

VICTORIEN SARDOU.

Will the author of "Gismonda" represent French dramatic literature to posterity? That is the question that the critics of Paris were asking on the eve of the triumph of Bernhardt in the latest—surely not the last—play of Victorien Sardou. Present vogue is hardly a sure test. It is not a wholly necessary condition to future fame; but it is an important indication, and Sardou's plays are being acted in four of the chief theatres of Paris this season. And this is not a recent success. At three of the four theatres the plays are those already famous, with records running into the hundreds of nights, and at least one of them has passed its twentieth year. It is thirty years since Sardou's work was first put on the stage. Here, then, is a fair beginning of longevity.

The range of his work is also to be considered. It is wide enough to embrace many phases of current life and to express many sides of a rich and varied talent. The actual success on the stage is conclusive as to the theatrical art of the writer. The plays "go" beyond all dispute. Whatever may be the secrets of method, order, construction, adaptation to the conditions and limitations of the stage—and almost every actor and playwright will give his own version of these—they are clearly known to a man who has held exacting audiences so long and with plays of so many kinds. You may study those secrets, if you can, in Sardou; you cannot deny that he possesses them. These alone, however, are not a valid lien on the future.

Back of them lie the higher gifts which are indefinable, but also indisputable and indispensable—observation, imagination, intimate sympathy, and the faculty of awakening and sustaining emotion. That Sardou has these is certain; that he has them in the measure and of the kind that succeeding generations will recognize remains the q. e. d. of the problem. On this question no one can speak with just confidence, but it is too fascinating for a perfect suspension of judgment. The impression of one foreign to the language of the writer is at best but vague and tentative, but this, at least, is true, that no modern French dramatist has acquired a firmer hold on the interest of English-speaking readers. To them Sardou is not merely a most witty and accomplished painter of his own time and people, but an exponent of the nobler thought and sentiment, an author of great dignity and elevation, of a serener and surer plane of observation than his contemporaries. It is hazardous to predict long life for his work, but it is a pleasure to recognize that, if it lives, French dramatic literature will have a representative not unworthy of its past.

GREATER NEW-YORK.

The following table shows a comparison of areas and of density of population for twenty-four of the twenty-eight cities of the United States which on June 1, 1890, had a population each of 100,000 and upward, with the percentage of increase of population from decade to decade for the past fifty years:

Rank in Population.	Cities.	Area, Square Miles.	Population To Each Acre.	1850 to 1860	1860 to 1870	1870 to 1880	1880 to 1890	Increase by Per Cent. 1850 to 1860.	1840 to 1850.
1.	New-York	40.34	58.69	125.60	114.83	31.70	28.02	56.27	64.56
2.	Chicago	160.00	10.70	1,670.	176.14	93.39	106.40	365.93	1,850.
3.	Philadelphia	129.38	12.70	25.99	30.73	24.30	31.79	29.59	26.51
4.	St. Louis	61.37	4.98	61.80	72.92	43.06	30.73	372.77	....
5.	Minneapolis	51.00	11.50	1,287.	1,464.	1,128.	1,300.	....	....
6.	Brooklyn	78.64	25.18	24.50	24.30	43.06	30.73	....	....
7.	Baltimore	30.49	23.03	23.80	24.30	43.06	30.73	....	....
8.	Kansas City	39.29	14.59	42.30	72.92	43.06	30.73	....	....
9.	Detroit	28.29	14.59	42.30	72.92	43.06	30.73	....	....
10.	Cleveland	20.02	18.41	63.26	118.80	72.59	30.75	16.37	17.99
11.	Buffalo	39.02	10.23	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
12.	Boston	23.18	58.69	125.60	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
13.	Omaha	24.88	8.96	360.23	754.12	650.16	225.80	44.94	13.88
14.	Cincinnati	24.50	40.34	24.50	24.30	43.06	30.73	....	....
15.	Milwaukee	20.48	25.62	42.30	72.92	43.06	30.73	....	....
16.	Rochester	32.49	10.23	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
17.	Jersey City	17.86	58.69	125.60	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
18.	Allegheny	30.73	11.05	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
19.	Providence	19.50	51.62	125.60	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
20.	Worcester	13.00	51.62	125.60	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
21.	Washington	15.61	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
22.	Syracuse	17.00	18.70	125.60	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
23.	Toledo	15.63	15.63	28.26	76.90	61.80	57.89	65.25	26.59
24.	Kansas City	39.29	13.40	42.30	72.92	43.06	48.25	372.77	....
25.	Paterson	8.96	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
26.	San Francisco	40.34	10.23	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
27.	New Haven	18.51	58.69	125.60	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
28.	Albany	6.30	10.23	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
29.	Scranton	23.03	64.80	125.60	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
30.	Memphis	30.73	12.70	24.30	72.92	43.06	48.54	25.65	175.37
31.	Lowell	137.91	258.85	400.50	162.15	835.34	....	....	....
32.	Nashville	30.73	12.70	24.30	72.92	43.06	48.54	25.65	175.37
33.	Denver	23.03	12.70	24.30	72.92	43.06	48.54	25.65	175.37
34.	Fall River	14.59	258.85	400.50	162.15	835.34	....	....	....
35.	Atlanta	42.30	12.70	24.30	72.92	43.06	48.54	25.65	175.37
36.	Lawrence	8.96	258.85	400.50	162.15	835.34	....	....	....
37.	Columbus	22.02	12.70	24.30	72.92	43.06	48.54	25.65	175.37
38.	Portland	18.41	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
39.	Dallas	360.23	12.70	24.30	72.92	43.06	48.54	25.65	175.37
40.	Salt Lake City	16.37	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
41.	Seattle	20.00	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
42.	Tacoma	50.75	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
43.	Los Angeles	17.99	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
44.	Spokane	754.12	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
45.	Peoria	34.27	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
46.	Oakland	24.44	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
47.	Scranton	117.04	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
48.	Pittsburg	39.51	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
49.	Wilmington	9.00	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
50.	Reading	10.00	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
51.	Richmond	21.00	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
52.	Troy	10.25	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
53.	Lynn	10.25	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04
54.	Washington	10.25	30.90	64.80	114.83	31.70	45.09	91.97	232.04

In point of area, New-York, with its 40.34 square miles of territory, stands seventh, and Brooklyn, having but 28.26 square miles, is thirteenth, while in density of population to the acre these two cities stand first and second respectively, New-York having 58.69 and Brooklyn 44.59 persons per acre. Chicago, with its 160 square miles, heads the list in magnitude of area, while, with but 10.70 persons per acre, it stands twenty-first in density. The cities having a smaller population per acre than Chicago are Minneapolis, St. Paul, Buffalo, New-Orleans, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver.

Inner London contained on April 6, 1891, 117 square miles, with 56.38 persons per acre, which is a lesser density than is shown for New-York, while Greater London, with its 690 square miles of area and 5,633,332 population, had but 12.76 persons per acre, which is also a smaller population per acre than will be contained in Greater New-York. Estimating the area of New-York at 318 square miles and the population at 3,000,000, the population per acre would be 14.75, which is a greater density than is shown either in London or Chicago.

The comparative rate of increase in population from one decade to another, as shown in the above table, is misleading to the extent to which such percentage of increase may have been effected by bringing new territory within the limits of any of the cities. Take, for illustration, the City of Chicago. It was incorporated March 4, 1837, since which time the city limits have been extended seven times, the largest additions of area having been made in the decades from 1860 to 1870 and from 1880 to 1890. On Feb. 15, 1863, 6.5 square miles, and on Feb. 27, 1869, 11.35 square miles were added to the city. From 1880 to 1890 three additions, with a total area of 186 square miles, were made. From 1870 to 1880 the percentage of increase in population was less than in any of the other decades, and no additional territory was added during the period. Estimating the population contained in the area added in the last decade at 230,000, and deducting it from the population of the city, the percentage of increase would be reduced from 118.58 to about 72 per cent.

DEMOCRATS STAID AT HOME.

The official returns from Connecticut indicate, as we have shown, that about 10,000 Democrats, or 12 per cent. of the Democratic vote in 1892, did not go to the polls at the recent election. In Tennessee, where the Republicans have elected a Governor for the first time since 1881, the total vote was less by about 45,000 than the total two years ago, while the successful Republican nominee received some 5,000 votes less than were polled for the Republican candidate in 1892, who was beaten then by 26,000.

These figures indicate that probably 20 per cent. of the Democrats refrained from voting.

The chief cause of their failure to vote appears to have been dissatisfaction and disgust excited by the tariff delay and scandal in the Senate—by the successful attempts of a small minority of so-called Democrats to thwart the expressed purpose of their party, the long and dragging delay due to those attempts, and the accompanying disclosures as to the motives of this minority.

There is no evidence of change of sentiment on the question of tariff revision in the Democratic Party of Tennessee.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AGAIN.

Czar Nicholas is likely to have the Eastern question thrust upon him in a manner more forcible than agreeable. It is not necessary to believe all the statements as to outrages by the Kurds in the Moush plain, in Eastern Turkey. The source of the telegrams is suspicious. Varna and Vienna are well-known centres of anti-Turkish propaganda, and The Standard and The Daily News are the apostles of so-called Armenian independence. When, however, all due discount is made, there remains still an amount of truth as the basis of the reports that may well make Christian nations blush for their indolence, to use a mild term, in enforcing the conditions of the Berlin Treaty.

Those conditions were, so far as the territory in question is concerned, simply just treatment for the Christian population. What are the facts? Ever since the signing of that treaty things have gone from bad to worse. There has not been even a pretense at good government. Oppression has grown steadily more exacting, until life became simply unendurable. Instead of lightening the burden on an already impoverished section, the Turkish Government has made it heavier by one of the most absurd as well as iniquitous acts it was ever guilty of. One of the results of the Russo-Turkish war was to make the Kurds realize that they practically held the balance of power. By pillaging both Turkish and Russian soldiers with strict impartiality they possessed themselves of a good supply of arms, which they immediately proceeded to use, with equal impartiality, on Christians and Turks alike. Their aggressiveness culminated in a rebellion, which was put down in appearance rather than fact, and left them, to all intents and purposes, where they were before. Not knowing exactly what to do, yet forced to do something, the Turkish Government, as usual, did the worst thing possible. It organized these same Kurds, armed, officered, and drilled them, as a sort of regular irregulars. Whereas there had been a semblance of authority over them, that semblance was transferred to them, and they are now the actual rulers throughout all the mountainous region of Turkey bordering on Persia and the Caucasus. The result has been a perfect reign of terror.

Well-authenticated reports have come from time to time of their outrages. These have been enlarged upon by Armenian outrage mongers, until many have come to look upon them with suspicion and class them with other political makeshifts. To this is unquestionably due the fact that Europe has really done nothing to bring about a change. Had the Armenians busied themselves with collecting facts, and facts only, and presented them to the world in such form as not to involve the inevitable race and dynastic jealousies of Europe, there is little doubt that the condition of their people would be now very different. They have not done so, however, and the simple fact is that Europe is face to face with the Eastern question in a most aggravated form, and rendered far more difficult by the presence of a new ruler at St. Petersburg, who is as yet an unknown factor in the problem.

That problem is simply this: Something must be done to relieve the situation of the peasant Christians of Eastern Turkey. Who shall do it? If Russia does it, it means practically the extension of her border to include Erzroom and Lake Van, and, perhaps, Diarbekir, for there is really no stopping place when she has once started. From Diarbekir the whole Mesopotamia plain will be under her control, and the Tigris and Euphrates will become her waterways to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. That this is by no means chimerical is well known to all who have been intimate with the policy of the aggressive Pan-Slavic party in Russia for these past years. Nor are the difficulties to be overcome very great. Kurdish chiefs are easily bought. Kurdish soldiers are, some of them, brave, most of them arrant cowards, when brought face to face with trained soldiery. The Ottoman Turks hate the Kurds almost as much as do the Christians, and would, in many cases, heave a sigh of relief to see them under a firmer hand than their own. It would probably cost more money than blood, but not a very great amount of that, and Russia would find her outlet to the south unhindered.

On the other hand, if Russia does not enter in, England must, as is evident from her prompt action. Can she do so in a way that will be really effective? It must be remembered that Lord Rosebery, and not Lord Salisbury or Mr. Gladstone, is in power, and that the Prince of Wales appears to be in specially cordial relations with Nicholas II. Personal friendships or personal sentiments, however, even if they be the friendships and the sentiments of royalty, would not be apt materially to affect England's Eastern policy. England's people, and for the most part England's statesmen of the present day, understand that her interests in the East demand that Turkey be sustained as a bar to Russian extension southward. Malta, Cyprus, Turkey and Egypt, of both of which England is a sort of patron and protector, are among the most important of the defenses she maintains to guard her Indian possession. She would be as little likely as ever to permit Russia, on any pretense of protecting the defenseless Christians of Armenia, to slip in between her and India.

There are many signs that the coming weeks will have interesting revelations. How much the condition of the Armenians will be improved is a question which their persecuted brethren in the Caucasus can best answer. They will have, however, themselves largely to thank.

TO SUPPRESS HOODLUMS.

The society formed in Montreal for the protection of women and children has set an example which might in some respects be imitated to advantage in New-York. It has decided to submit to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec a bill giving municipalities the right to fix hours after which children shall not be abroad in the streets unattended by persons of full age. It is proposed that the curfew bell shall be rung at the hour agreed upon, and that after that hour any "children" found at large shall be liable to be warned by any policeman to go home and to be arrested if they disregard the warning. It is also provided that parents or guardians who habitually permit their children to run at large after dark shall be punished by fines.

The curfew bell is a picturesque but irrelevant detail. In a town where a clock face may be seen on every square it is unnecessary to ring bells to notify people that it is dark. The point is that it is as necessary in New-York as it can be in Montreal to suppress the excesses of half-grown hoodlums and to give the police power to deal with them before they have actually committed crimes. A minor is, of course, a child in contemplation of law, and there are in New-York many "gangs" of boys of sixteen or seventeen or even younger who follow no useful calling and are already semi-criminals on the way to become full-fledged and life-long criminals. These gangs have of late been particularly daring and outrageous. It was one such gang that assaulted a citizen on the west side of the town the other evening, robbed him of all his valuables, and left him, gagged and bound, in an alley. He was liberated at last by a passer-by whose notice he managed to attract, and no policeman was at any time in sight. Of course, this was not the fault of the police. The hoodlums know well enough, with the long beats the police have in most precincts, when they are safe for a time from official interference. If a policeman had the power to disperse a gang of blackguard boys when it was not actively engaged in mischief, and if the parents of the blackguard boys were held responsible for keeping them at home after nightfall, the "gangs" that have for years disgraced the city might easily be broken up for good.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt is quoted as expressing the opinion that if any large reduction of taxation and a satisfactory government of the city is expected at the same time, there will be a good deal of disappointment. We do not suppose that anybody expects this. Tammany made large claims of economical government and low taxation, which were easily refuted, but the complaint has not been against the cost of the City Government so much as the character of it. No doubt much money is wasted and many inefficient and unnecessary persons employed in various places, and yet it may be that a satisfactory administration of municipal affairs would cost more than we have been paying for what we have got. But the evils of corruption and blackmail, of conniving at violations of law for pay and exacting tribute from business for the profit of Tammany, and all the multitude of abuses of power that have been exposed, are things that do not show in the figures of the Board of Estimate, or the Controller's reports, or in the rate of taxation.

The death of Robert C. Winthrop recalls the events and struggles of a period extending over the average lifetime of two generations. He was eighty-five years old at the time of his death. At twenty-four he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. At thirty-one he was the best-known speaker in the great Harrison campaign and a Whig member of the House of Representatives. At forty-one he was United States Senator for a brief term, by appointment. His last active participation in national politics was as a supporter of Gen. McClellan in 1864. After that his time was devoted to study and charity—his chief work being the charge of the great and fertile benefactions of Mr. Peabody. His was a noble life, which, if not sufficiently distinguished to pass into history, exerted an influence that cannot be lost. American citizenship is better and more secure for the work of Mr. Winthrop.

Son Nominated, Father Elected.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A peculiar state of affairs has arisen in Polk Township, Ind., as a result of the election. Hiram W. Satterthwaite, Jr., was nominated by the Republicans for Constable. When the tickets were printed a mistake was made and the name of the nominee's father, Hiram W. Satterthwaite, Sr., printed on the ballots. The Republican ticket was elected, but neither father nor son will accept the office. The father alleges he was not the nominee and the son says he was not the man voted for.

ADMIRAL WALKER'S NEW POST

No Truth in the Report that it Was Meant as a Punishment for Having Annoyed the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There has been an interesting story in circulation, to the effect that Rear Admiral Walker had annoyed President Cleveland by the tone of his reports on the proposed naval station in the Hawaiian Islands, and that as a result of the Executive vexation Walker had been denied the Superintendency of the Naval Academy and been foisted on the Naval Examining Board as its President.

As a matter of fact, Admiral Walker's new and latest duty on this examining board cannot be regarded as a punishment. If it stands for anything, it is another evidence of his "pull." Walker, personally, has been anxious to remain in Washington, where he has an elegant home in an aristocratic part of the city. As the head of the examining board he draws shore pay for very little

JAPAN TOO PRETENTIOUS

China Will Not Consent to Mediation at Terms Offered.

ADMIRAL TING HAS STRICT ORDERS

Representative Bellamy Storer Discredits His Reputation as a Lawyer About American Proposition of Service.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 17.—In diplomatic circles here the success of mediation between China and Japan is regarded as hopeless. It is rumored that Japan's minimum demands are the surrender of the Chinese fleet and the payment of an indemnity of $125,000,000, Japan to occupy Port Arthur, Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Formosan ports until the indemnity has been paid. There is no prospect of China's assenting to such terms.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Central News correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs:

"The Japanese fleet is searching for the Chinese fleet that put to sea on Monday.

"A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that Admiral Ting has received stringent orders to attack the Japanese fleet at the first opportunity."

A dispatch from Yokohama to The Pall Mall Gazette says that a large number of sick and wounded Japanese soldiers are arriving at Ujina. The last of the class of conscripts who attained military age within the year 1894 are joining their respective colors.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 17.—The last issue of Fair Play, the noted English shipping authority, states that the steamer Prince Rupert, recently built at Dumbarton by Denny & Co. for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to ply between this port and Victoria, has been sold to the Chinese Government to act as a transport ship. This report reached here some time ago, but was discredited, as the steamer had started on a passage around the Horn. She was, however, recalled at Fentriffe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Representative Bellamy Storer of Ohio appears to have made up his mind to discredit the reputation the newspapers are giving him for being one of the most brilliant lawyers of the House. He has in contemplation, if he is correctly represented, a Congressional inquiry as to whether the Administration has in any way exceeded its authority in its treatment of the controversy between Japan and China.

He wants to know by what authority, for instance, this Government, without direction from Congress, volunteers to interfere in a foreign complication. Mr. Storer may be incorrectly reported, but if he is not he has been misinformed, and proposes to base his inquiry upon misinformation or upon a misapprehension of the precedents of international law.

He is made to appear as suggesting that the President may not negotiate treaties, but that the treaty-making power is in Congress alone. Still, the second article of the Constitution says that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties," and even Mr. Storer must know that the treaties are commonly made before the "advice and consent of the Senate" is asked.

Mr. Storer may discover before he has launched his request for an inquiry that there are reasons why he should not let it leave the ways. He certainly cannot know that the President has sought to interfere in the affairs of China or Japan. He will find that there has been that absolute avoidance of engagement in entangling alliances with foreign nations that has been a cardinal principle of the United States, except in the case of the negotiation of the tripartite agreement touching Samoa, which was disastrous to us.

Mr. Storer will find that President Arthur, while disclaiming any desire on our part to dictate terms to the people of Peru and Chile, engaged in war, revoked a dictatorial message sent to those nations, and extended "kindly offices," to bring about a settlement honorable to both, and did so without asking the consent of Congress. There is no doubt that he will find that the extent of the letters to our ministers in China and Japan, looking to a settlement of the contentions of the two nations now at war, has been an inquiry as to the disposition of both nations to regard this as a time at which they may consider an extension of the friendly offices of the United States as opportune. Such offers have been made before. They have sometimes been declined.

If Japan should consider that the occasion was not ripe for the use of the friendly offices of the United States, a declination would not be cause for offense. There does not appear to be any reason why the Congress should imagine that it has been treated with disrespect in the matter.

TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN PENDER.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Far East Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—At the Hotel Metropole, in London, last evening, the representatives of the staffs of the Eastern, Eastern Extension, Direct United States, and Associated Telegraph Companies, over which Sir John Pender presides, presented him with a silver trophy to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of cable comunication with the far East, and to record their admiration of his labors in the cause of submarine telegraphy.

The design of the trophy is symbolical of the business of the companies in which the staffs presenting the testimonial are employed. The chief features are representations in miniature of the submarine cable and the steamship Great Eastern. On the plinth, and borne on the ocean waves, are four sea horses guided by tritons blowing trumpets formed of conch shells and supporting a large terrestrial globe, on which the various continents are accurately represented. A portrait of Sir John Pender, in high relief, is shown in front, while, surmounting the whole, Mercury is proclaiming the triumph of ocean telegraphy. The trophy was accompanied by a silver panel in a gilt casket. On this panel was an address. The casket is of novel and quaint design, being a large model of the submarine cable, with an opening at one end to receive the address.

London Comment on New Bond Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Economist, in its financial article, refers to the new United States loan as follows:

"A short-dated bond loan does not commend itself to investors or banks, and it would be in every respect better if the bonds were of a lower rate of interest, but the Treasury Department has no option in the matter. Nevertheless, the form of its issue will not interfere with the success of the loan. Though it fortifies the Treasury, unless there be a radical change in the currency system a short breathing spell will be gained, and that is all."

The Statist agrees with The Economist that the loan is a mere stopgap, which will be more valuable to the national banks in the United States than to any one in Europe. It also shows, in the opinion of The Statist, that trade has not sensibly improved.

An Alleged Peru Dispatch Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—An alleged cable dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, stating that the British Minister to Peru had asked for help, had protested against the recent attack on the British ship Seren at Salaveri, and finally threatened to leave and go on board a war ship, adding that a British squadron was shortly expected at Valparaiso, was published in a New-York paper yesterday, and forwarded here for verification. The dispatch was shown to officials at the Foreign Office, who declare that they have no information whatever of a single one of the statements contained therein. The inference is that the dispatch is not authentic.

Site for the Great Olympic Games.

ATHENS, Nov. 17.—The ancient Stadium, or race course, has been selected as the scene of the proposed international Olympic games.

The Panathenaic Stadium, on the southern side of the Ilissus, at right angles to the stream, was furnished in the time of Herodes Atticus with seats of Pentelic marble for 40,000 spectators. In an attempt recently made to excavate the Stadium it was found that every trace of antiquity had been destroyed, the marble having been used as a quarry for building purposes.

Czar Nicholas at Requiem Service.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—Emperor Nicholas, the Czarina, and all of the royalties in the city attended requiem services in the Fortress Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul this morning. The Russian Grand Dukes and other exalted personages who attended the service were in full uniform, and wore all of their decorations. The choral part of the service was rendered by a choir numbering some hundreds. In spite of the miserable weather, crowds of people still surround the cathedral, awaiting an opportunity to enter and look upon the face of the dead Emperor.

Nottingham Lace Market Burned.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The famous lace market at Nottingham was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at £150,000.

Warehouses occupied by twenty extensive manufacturers were consumed or damaged. Falling walls smashed in the roofs of a number of houses, imprisoning several persons, who had narrow escapes. Two thousand hands are thrown out of work. The loss is all the more serious in view of the fact that business at present is brisk.

Russians Favor English Alliance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—Many Russian newspapers view favorably the idea of a cordial understanding between Russia and Great Britain. Such an understanding, it is believed, would be of great advantage to both powers, and would tend to insure European peace.

The Novosti approves Great Britain's endeavor to restore peace in the East, and blames Germany for placing obstacles in the way.

Crews Drowned and Eton Closed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Fishing vessels arriving at Yarmouth this morning report an aggregate of eight of their crews drowned during the recent storms. In consequence of the flooded condition of the town Eton College has been closed for ten days, and the students have been sent to their homes. Boatmen are compelled to use boats in delivering letters from house to house.

Etruria Avoided Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Owing to stress of weather, the Cunard Line steamer Etruria, from New-York, did not attempt to land her mails or passengers at Queenstown, but proceeded direct to this port.

Steamship La Bretagne Delayed.

HAVRE, Nov. 17.—The steamship La Bretagne did not sail to-day according to her schedule, as the entrance to the harbor is blocked by the wreck of the steamship Corsica, which sank in the gale. An attempt will be made to raise the Corsica.

Appropriation for Madagascar.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—The special committee to-day voted the credits for the Madagascar campaign. Nine members supported the Government's proposal and two opposed it. The committee then adjourned until Nov. 30, when its report will be read.

Bogota Congress Is Adjourned.

PANAMA, Nov. 17.—The Star and Herald says that the National Congress in Bogota has adjourned. It denies the report of a mutiny of troops in Bocas del Toro.

Yacht Silvia at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17.—The steam yacht Silvia arrived here to-day from Dublin and Waterford, for New-York.

WAS IT TO ROB THE ASTORS

JOHN GARVIN OF THE BOWERY FOUND LOCKED IN A ROOM.

The Police Think He Entered the House to Steal, and Feigned Sleep When He Feared Discovery.

Miss Jennie, the laundress employed by Mrs. William Astor in the mansion on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, went to her room on the top floor at 11 o'clock last night intending to retire.

She tried the door, which, she had left unlocked a few hours before, and was surprised when she could not open it. She immediately went down stairs and informed the butler and the other men servants, declaring that she heard some one snoring within.

Policeman Hardy was called, and Mrs. William Astor and the other members of the household went to the room. They knocked repeatedly, and, receiving no answer, burst open the door. In the bed, evidently sound asleep, was a man. On a chair alongside the bed were his hat, coat, vest, shirt, and trousers.

The policeman aroused the sleeper, who was greatly surprised, and discovered that he was completely undressed. He was made to put on his clothes and was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There he gave his name as John Garvin, thirty-one years old, who lives in the lodging house 96 Bowery. In appearance, he is a genuine tramp.

He would not say how he gained entrance to the house, and declared that he had made a mistake, thinking he was in his own bed. At the Astor mansion last night it was said that the manner in which he got into the house was a mystery, as none of the doors or windows was found open.

The police believe that Garvin's object was robbery, that he entered the house through the stable, which adjoins, and that it was his intention to secrete himself in a room he believed to be unoccupied until the family and servants had retired, and then rob the house.

They say that the man, when he found that he was discovered, hurriedly undressed and feigned sleep.

He is locked up as a suspicious person, and will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

Another Fall River Mill to Start.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 17.—The Anawan Mill will resume operations on Monday, after a shut-down of seven months.

Secretary Howard has received a letter from Jacob Schoenhof, a textile tariff expert, now an Appraiser at the Port of New-York, in which he says the prices paid for spinning fine yarns in the Bolton district, England, and the prices paid for the same yarns in this city are about equal. The statement was a surprise to the spinners of this city, as they had been led to believe that the English prices were much lower than those in this country.

Secretary Howard has a letter from Dover, N. H., in which the writer says an early settlement of the strike there may be expected.

About the Standard Oil's Charter.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Attorney General Hancock expects to write an opinion next week on the application made by certain New-York City labor organizations, asking him to commence an action to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Company.

He has sent to New-York City to counsel on both sides, asking them to file additional affidavits. The arguments on the application were made before the Attorney General some months ago, Joseph H. Choate representing the Standard Oil Company.

An Hour Saved on the Chicago Mail.

After to-morrow the Chicago mail will be received at the General Post Office at 5:45 A. M., instead of 6 A. M. Chicago letters will, therefore, be delivered at places of business on the first delivery, an hour earlier than the present Chicago delivery.

MORE ELASTIC CURRENCY

What Is Required to Maintain Business Prosperity.

ADVICE OF HEPBURN AND HENDRIX

Addresses Before the Commercial Club of Providence—The Baltimore Plan Thoroughly Analyzed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17.—The Commercial Club's annual meeting occurred at the Narargansett Hotel this morning. Dinner and speeches were preceded by an election of officers, which resulted as follows: President—James F. Field; Vice President—Walter Callender; Secretary—James O. Kenyon; Treasurer—Herbert N. Fenner; Executive Committee—Henry A. Stearns, Gilbert A. Phillips, and George H. Wood.

The subject under discussion arranged for the evening was "Business Prosperity Requires a More Elastic Currency," and the speakers were A. P. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank of New-York and ex-Controller of the Currency, and Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of New-York.

In the course of his address Mr. Hepburn said: "The question is one of the most vital of the times. We have had one industry and one class cry out against each other until everybody is tired of the struggle. While we have a plethora of money, it is the proper time to take proper care of what we possess. Government bonds are not representative of what they should be. The only alternative to supply a currency sufficient to meet the demands of the populace is through silver legislation. No national bank is organized to-day without being a purchaser and holder of United States bonds. The promoters of this idea did not seek to furnish a currency for the country, nor did they succeed. The criticism accorded our national currency is a want of elasticity. Over 90 per cent. of the business of the country is transacted by the use of checks and drafts, therefore it is easily seen how the mere withholding of credit destroys public confidence."

Mr. Hendrix spoke substantially as follows:

The reform of our currency system upon a basis of uniformity, stability, certain and swift redemption, and elasticity, is clearly indicated as the most pressing public question. Every fresh pledge of national credit to sustain the existing system is an argument in favor of currency reform. Ten-year 5 per cent. bonds are used to supply what, in modern financial conditions, short time Treasury obligations would effect, but ignorant and prejudiced men, many of whom have happily received their quietus at the hands of an indignant public, irrespective of party, refuse to give to the Treasurer of a first-class Nation the power which attaches to the Supervisor of the backwoods town, and his only resource is a bond which cannot be reached for redemption until long after the cause calling it into existence should cease to exist. Our currency system is confusing, imprudent, and self-destructive. The greenbacks and the Treasury notes, like a duplex pump, automatically act to exhaust the gold for which bonds are sold.

Since both of these issues of credit money have been at play we have seen the gold melt down faster than it could be built up. When gold leaves the country it is taken out of the Treasury for the most part, because the Treasury gold is the most exposed deposit in the land, or, indeed, in any land. When gold comes back to the country it goes into the banks, and, as the Government accepts for its dues its own credit money, and is so wasteful in its policy toward its gold, it naturally gets its due bills, while those who can hold on to the gold do so. If, as a Nation, we continue along this eccentric path, we will end up with a big debt or in the "bad lands" of public finance.

The Government cannot safely continue to furnish a currency unless it goes to the full length into the business of banking, and make that currency represent property on its way from the producer to the consumer, instead of its own flat. No Government can furnish an elastic currency to its people. Its credit currency is a forced loan, which must be paid some day, and its maturity being indefinite, it is either an inert mass in the body of the circulation, or a restless soul seeking its redeemer. The true function of the Government is clearly indicated in the Constitution. It is to coin money, to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins. When it begins to emit credit currency, it enters upon a sea of trouble, which may be calm for a long season, but is certain at some time to scatter wrecks along the coast.

A first-class nation needs first-class currency. The national bank-note system, tied down to a Government bond deposit, is in a strait-jacket. In the panic of 1893, when there was a currency famine, it was as slow and labored in coming to the relief of business as a Chinese army. There is no elasticity to a currency system based upon a bond deposit. To pay $114 for a Government bond, for the privilege of issuing $90, gives no relief when relief is most needed. The safety, the uniformity, the certainty of redemption, are all tried features of the national bank-note system. Add to them the features of elasticity, and we have a short cut to a currency reform, which meets the needs of a nation and may give to the Government shiproom to take in some of its sail.

The Baltimore plan for the creation of a safe and elastic currency is before the public for discussion. It is an evolution out of our experience in good and in bad times, and with State and National bank issues, and with the credit currency of the Government It has been approved by the American Bankers' Association, and a committee has been appointed to urge its adoption by Congress. It may prove to be only a ground plan for some better construction. It should be carefully discussed and analyzed, so that the public sentiment may range itself for or against it. A condensed outline of the proposed amendments to the national banking law is as follows:

Section 1. The Provision requiring the deposit of bonds to secure circulating notes hereafter issued shall be repealed.

Sec. 2. All the banks to issue circulating notes up to 50 per cent. of their paid capital, subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. a year on the average circulation outstanding. Provision is made, too, for "emergency circulation" to the extent of one-quarter of the paid capital, subject to an additional heavy tax.

Sec. 3. This tax of one-half of 1 per cent. to be paid to the United States Treasurer, out of which he shall defray the expenses of the Controller of the Currency, and the expense of printing notes, &c.

Sec. 4. The banks to maintain with the Treasury a redemption fund equal to 5 per cent. of their average circulation.

Sec. 5. The system of redeeming notes to remain unchanged.

Sec. 6. Create a guarantee fund by each bank depositing 2 per cent. on the first year's circulation and one-half of 1 per cent. per year thereafter, until it reaches 5 per cent. of the total, the notes of insolvent banks to be redeemed out of this guarantee fund.

Sec. 7. The Government to have a prior lien upon the assets of each failed bank, and upon the liabilities of shareholders to restore the amount withdrawn from the guarantee fund to redeem its circulation.

Sec. 8. Circulation can be retired by a bank at any time by depositing lawful money equal to the sum to be withdrawn.

Sec. 9. The business of a bank being wound up, the United States Treasurer and Controller may pay over to the Directors of a liquidator the sum at the credit of a bank in the redemption fund, if satisfied that provision is made for paying notes and taxes.

I think that all will agree that our currency should be uniform, as good in Florida as it is in Maine, and that the States are not in a position to furnish such currency. Moreover, in Arkansas, California, Oregon, Nevada, Texas, and Washington there are constitutional inhibitions of State bank issues; Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Michigan have no general banking laws, except in some cases for deposit and discount, and a popular vote is necessary before one can go into effect. Forty-four issues of currency would be confusing and obstructible in business.

To be uniform, the currency must be national in character. Can it be safe without a bond deposit? The Canadian banks issue to par of their capital, and without a bond deposit. If we had never had a bond deposit, the loss to the Government under the national-banking system on account of the circulation would have been only $1,139,253, and of this amount $958,247 represents the loss by banks being liquidated. A tax of 1 per cent. upon the annual circulation of the national banks would, in thirty-one years, have yielded enough to redeem all of the notes of all the failed banks. Here is our experience.

Now a 5 per cent. guarantee fund, such as obtains in Canada, is proposed as a substitute for the bond deposit, and this is supplemented by the Government's first lien upon all of the assets of the banks to redeem all notes and the double liability of stockholders. Every student of finance believes that the banks are better fitted than the Government to provide the currency for the people. The money of international commerce has for centuries been provided by the bankers' bill of exchange. It has been secure, elastic, and efficient, and it has done its work smoothly, because it circulates in a domain beyond the reach of political meddling. The banker's function may be utilized as efficient in our domestic exchange if permitted to play its natural part.

But it is said that the bank money is credit money. Yes, but it is a dollar with a constituent, a ticket calling for property in the bank's possession, and redeemable out of that property, or its equivalent. The credit money of the Government is issued against a vacuum. The banks are custodians of property available for the payment of its notes. No notes go out unless some property comes in. The Government is a consumer of property, and when it has to redeem its notes it cannot resort to the property it has received for them, but must keep on using its credit. It is an extensive, wasteful, unscientific process.

The free modern use of Clearing House certificates shows how much we need an elastic currency in panics. The Canadian experience is that, for two months out of the twelve, the currency suddenly increases in volume 20 per cent., and then as suddenly decreases. Under the tenser conditions of American life, we feel even a sharper demand. The cotton crop absorbs great quantities of currency, and then suddenly releases it. The wheat and corn crops act up and down the same scale. Our system is utterly without elasticity now, and I cannot conceive how a Government currency, or a currency tied to a bond deposit, can ever be elastic. In the panic of 1893, under the Baltimore plan, the backbone of the currency famine could have been broken in ten days.

The prejudice against banks in this country is most unreasoning. If the people did not need banks, they would not be used, and would very speedily close up. It is because the people want banks that banks exist. We surely can make as intelligent use of them as they do in Canada, which is a gold-standard country, with no gold coin of her own, without a mint, with no bother of a silver or flat money question, but with a currency system so flexible, elastic, and convenient that panics may rage within the United States, and money rates jump ruinously high, without so much as creating a ripple in the whole Dominion. The day is not distant when we will drop the false notions born of a legal-tender-greenback issue, and of foolish experiments with silver, and will reconstruct our currency system along natural lines, where it will serve the public in storm as well as in sunshine, and will be no longer, as our system is to-day, mere fair-weather money.

IN HONOR OF EVACUATION DAY

Daughters of the Revolution Give a Fine Programme at Chickering Hall—"America," an Allegory.

The 111th anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British was celebrated at Chickering Hall last night, under the direction of the Daughters of the Revolution. An allegory entitled "America" was given with the assistance of the Euterpe Choral Society of New-York, the Seidl Orchestra, and a military band.

The programme, which was arranged by Silas G. Pratt, had for its opening part views showing the wise men of Salamanca scoffing at Columbus; the prayer of the discoverer, and his departure from Palos. The incidents of the voyage were then portrayed. "Sunrise On the Ocean" was seen, and then "The Ships by Moonlight" and "Under Full Sail Before the Breeze." A glimpse of sunset was had, followed by "The First Sight of Land." Subsequent views showed the landing of Columbus and the triumphant return to Barcelona.

A new "tone picture" which was written especially for the allegory illustrated in music one of the most romantic episodes in this country's history. While listening to the music one could with but a slight exercise of imagination see the friend of Paul Revere ascending the tower of Old North Church and the signal light as it beams from the church.

The days of the early colonists were shown in dissolving views. The embarkation of the Pilgrims was depicted, and the audience was made a witnes to the "compact on board the Mayflower." The Puritans landed once more at Plymouth, and the quiet beauties of the "First Sunday in the New World" were looked upon. Miles Standish and his men faced the audience for a few moments, and then Roger Williams came upon the scene. Hudson's discovery of the river which bears his name and his landing on Manhattan Island came next on the programme, and then some pictorial reminiscences of the Dutch in old Manhattan to a musical accompaniment were had. New-Yorkers of 1894 were asked to look upon the New-York of 1671, and a curious sight they beheld. The river front and Stuyvesant's departure demanded attention, after which the geography of the pictures shifted and the "Virginians" were ushered upon the scene.

Part III. of the programme was mostly descriptive of Paul Revere and his exciting ride. To the struggle for independence there was but a step. The Boston massacre was the first scene in that series, and the evacuation of New-York and Washington's triumphant entry were the last.

After the Martha Washington Court minuet had been played by the orchestra some episodes of the war of 1812-14 were presented. Perry's victory on Lake Erie was exploited. Fort Henry was bombarded again, and at New-Orleans Jackson rolled back the tide of invaders. Then came a series of pictures which portrayed some incidents in that stirring drama which was played during the years of the civil war. The fantasia, which was descriptive of the scenes portrayed, represented the call to arms, an artillery duel and the rattle of musketry, the advance of the opposing forces, the combat, the crash of arms, and the retreat. Then came a dying soldier's vision of home and the whirlwind rush of cavalry as the battle was resumed. Victory and a funeral march formed as fitting finale.

The views shown during this selection of music were so arranged as to represent one great battle. The audience witnessed the dawn of day on a tented field, a cannonade in the distance, and the bringing of guns into action. In another picture Gen. Grant was shown leading a charge at Pittsburg Landing. Then there were the storming of Lookout Mountain; the charge of the Confederates under Pickett at Gettysburg; the combat between Buford's and Stuart's cavalry; Sheridan's ride, and the last charge at Winchester.

These were followed by views of Lincoln, Lee, Grant, Jackson, Sherman, Longstreet, and Logan. The triumphs of peace and the varied wonders of the White City were followed by processional music from "The Triumph of Columbus."

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART'S SALE.

Special Prices on the Goods in Order to Induce Purchases.

The Society of Decorative Art opens an attractive Christmas sale at its rooms, 28 East Twenty-first Street, on Monday, the 19th, to be held for one week. Many goods are to be reduced to half price to induce ready sales.

The sale is held early in the season to allow purchasers time to send in special orders for embroidery and other kinds of handiwork. The women who supply the society with goods are most of them dependent to a large extent upon the money made in this way. The Christmas sale is the one to which they look for a large part of the profits of the season, and it is hoped the women of New-York will give it a generous patronage.

The society is under the patronage of women prominent in social circles and philanthropic work. The articles offered for sale are of exquisite workmanship, and are well worth a careful examination.

To Stop Making Flour for a Time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—Five of the largest flouring mills in this vicinity closed down indefinitely to-night, and another will close Monday. This action of the St. Louis millers is entirely independent of the action of the Northwestern Millers' Convention held at Chicago yesterday, whereby a shutdown of six weeks during the three months beginning Dec. 10 was decided upon.

The action of the St. Louis millers is said to be purely individual, and is taken because their orders are practically filled and there is no chance for further sale.

Guests of the Lotos Club.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle and David Christie Murray, the English novelists, were the guests of the Lotos Club last night. The occasion was more particularly in honor of Dr. Doyle. Among those present were Seth Low, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, and J. Seaver Page.

John R. Bussell Is Dead.

PITTSFIELD, N. H., Nov. 17.—John R. Buzzell is dead, in his ninetieth year. He was, sixty years ago, tried for his life as the leader of the mob which burned the Charlestown (Mass.) convent, and was acquitted.

COMMERCIAL SITUATION ABROAD

Steady Demand for Investment Stocks, but Little Speculative Feeling.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(Copyright, 1894.)—More gold is reported en route from Russia to swell the amount already returned to London from its temporary employment in supporting the currency value of the ruble, which was momentarily affected by the Czar's death. The accessions from this quarter, however, do not mean a net increase in the amount of gold in the Bank of England to a corresponding amount, owing to the fact that there is a continuation to the efflux of the metal from London to other countries, some of it going to the United States, in connection, it is understood, with Government loan purchases. The effect of this outward movement is to harden the rates of discount, especially for paper at long dates. Gold for immediate supply shows, as yet, no scarcity, and such loans are effected at one-half of 1 per cent. Silver is experiencing a reaction from the extreme low price reached as the result of the recent action of China in ceasing to make purchases. The abnormally low figures touched led to the development of a demand which has brought the price up, and, although quotations are at present somewhat irregular, it is believed that the ascending movement has not yet reached its limit.

The feeling at the Stock Exchange is strong for investment stocks, but no particular inclination is manifested toward speculative ventures. On the contrary, the tone is decidedly quiet. The highest point on record for consols has been reached during the week. American railway securities improved upon the announcement of the new United States loan, but are declining again on bulls closing out. Expert Little's report on the situation in Atchisons had little effect upon those securities. They are declining along with the general list. The fall in Erie seconds is a specially notable feature of the downward tendency, while Canadian Pacifics have hardened some. Grand Trunks are irregular.

The Bourses of Paris and Berlin are unsteady, on account of an impression that unfavorable developments may be looked for at Vienna. The speculation which has been rampant in the Austrian capital is thought by many financiers to be reaching its crisis, and a collapse is apprehended.

Heavy rains and disastrous storms have caused considerable delay in agricultural operations. Wheat has improved in price, and the markets are better in tone. The strong feeling manifested is due to a belief that the advance now noted, though perhaps attributable primarily to temporary conditions, is likely to be established on a sound basis. California is firm on spot, and, while easier at the moment for futures, sellers are holding for a new advance.

The cotton market is weighted by the various estimates of an enormous crop. So long as this great question remains unsettled operators show a disinclination to engage in heavy transactions. The American product declined early in the week, but is firmer at the close, with a moderate volume of business. The position of the raw material also has the effect of preventing large dealings in cotton goods. Stocks are heavy, and buyers hold back in the hope of lower prices when the uncertainty due to the crop question is eliminated. A somewhat analogous situation prevails in the wool market, where prices are kept down by immense stocks. A recovery from this condition seems possible, however. The wool sales at Melbourne began with a feeling of firmness, the American demand being a prominent feature.

WANT OUTSIDE BRIDGE ROADWAYS OPENED

Property Owners Address a Long Petition to the Board of Trustees.

A petition containing more than 100 signatures of persons owning or occupying property between the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and the East River has been sent to the bridge Trustees. It requests that the twenty-foot roadways on each side of the bridge, outside the structure, be opened.

The land for these roadways was taken to protect the bridge from fire. The bridge authorities tore down the buildings that were on the land and paved the roadways, but instead of keeping them for public use they fenced them in and in some cases leased them with the stores in the arches, an action which the bridge laws are supposed not to authorize.

As a consequence, tenants have put up sheds and buildings on these roadways, which were bought for the purpose of keeping inflammable structures away from the bridge. The petitioners think that these roadways should be opened at once, and kept open, so that in case of fire in any of the bridge arches or in any of the properties adjoining the bridge, the Fire Department could have easy access thereto, and that they should be kept open on account of the great convenience of passing from one street to another, from Park Row, for instance, to Pearl Street.

At present persons in Pearl Street or Vandewater Street who wish to cross the bridge must go through Frankfort Street, whereas, if the roadways were left open and improved, direct access would be had to the bridge entrance. The petitioners think that if it was necessary, thousands of names could be added to the list.

Among the petitioners are the officers of the New-York Press Club, Louis Steinberger, President of the Keller-McCabe Printing Company; T. J. Cassidy, Electrose Manufacturing Company, Burr Printing House, Cooke & Totten, Cornish Mailing Agency, Galvanotype Engraving Company, N. S. Flock, Gardiner Binding and Mailing Company, J. Harper Bonnell Company, David Moffat & Co., Charles J. Dodge, Ingomar Goldsmith, Philip Ascher Company, Charles Day, Bartlett & Co., the McGeorge Printing Company; the Knapp Manufacturing Company, Van Allens & Boughton, New-York Leather Belting Company, Richard P. Merritt, Ambrose K. Ely, Smith, Ely, J. Lee Smith & Co., Stanley & Patterson, Thomas Russell & Son, J. R. Stine & Co., and William G. Hoople.

Suit Brought Against Jacob Dold.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 17.—The Wichita Board of Trade has attached the packing house of Jacob Dold for $200,000. The city gave Dold $150,000 and a lot on which to put up a packing house. For two years the plant has done almost nothing, and the city is trying to make Dold disgorge.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Edward Dold, Secretary of the Dold Packing Company, says no papers have yet been served. He says business has been dull, but they have been doing what they could in Wichita. He is not worried about the suit.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Massillon, Ohio, Nov. 17.—A Massillon freight-yard locomotive dashed into a coal train at noon to-day, on the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad, owing to a misunderstanding of orders. Engineer Rosenberry of the south-bound train was killed. His fireman and a brakeman (names unknown) were probably fatally injured. The two engines were hopelessly ruined.

Huntsville, Mo., Nov. 17.—Reason Forbush, who was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 23, attacked Sheriff Dameron yesterday and escaped from jail. He was overtaken by a posse and shot several times. He died in jail.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 17.—Thomas Ranson, an old soldier, committed suicide this evening by taking paris green. His pension was stopped about two months ago, and he had been very despondent since.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:30 A. M.—75 Warren Street; William Garrison, tin-can factory; damage, $800.

7:55 A. M.—43 Leroy Street; R. Finigle's barber's shop; damage, $500.

9:20 A. M.—28 Stanton Street; Abraham Simon, dwelling; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—137 West Eighty-seventh Street; dwelling of William Seend; damage, $50.

10:15 A. M.—76 Henry Street; Sarah Bree, dwelling; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—28 West Seventeenth Street; dwelling; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M.—4 Hamilton Street; John Campbell's dwelling; damage trifling.

4:35 P. M.—118 East Thirty-third Street; tool shed; damage, $50.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The sentimental boom, on the elections, did not last beyond Monday noon. The rise in Sugar culminated then at 96½, and when that relapsed the general list went with it, and has not since recovered. One may call this the sentimental boom, because so far as Sugar was concerned, the election returns ought to have operated to put it down, rather than the other way. But in so far as the market was, and is, favorably influenced by the wholesome cleansing of the political atmosphere, all that was said in this column last week remains good. It was noted that the announcement of the bond issue fell flat, speculatively. It came at the tail end of the short-lived Sugar boom. As a speculative factor now, it is chiefly to be considered in respect to the money market. If it causes disturbance there, it may depress prices temporarily. Some people think it will do good if it raises money rates. As well wag the tail of the dog to make him feel pleased. What we want is the causes which produce higher rates, as a large demand for money in business and increase of profits. When trade is stagnant and profits small, the counterbalance is the accumulation of money, and the low rates for it. It reduces the cost of carrying goods and securities. We see this all the time in the stock market. But if the Government comes in with a 3 per cent. loan big enough to raise money rates, while nothing has occurred to increase business and raise profits, the tendency is to depress prices. Conceive the effect if the Government swept into its coffers so much of the present surplus that the banks had to mark their loans to the commission houses up to 6 and 8 per cent., while these houses were in the starving state for business they are now!

Nearly all the active speculation of the week has been in Sugar. After rushing furiously up to 96½, it tumbled back faster than it rose, until it struck supporting orders between 87 and 88. It is thought the upward movement was not a very profitable one to the pool. They had to take a lot of stock at the top. Rumors are that between fifteen and sixteen thousand shares were dumped on them from one source. The two things against the stock now are the wretched condition of the sugar trade and the meeting of Congress. The sugar-refining business is no exception to the general rule—it is being conducted at a minimum of profit. No 12 per cent. in it these days. As to Congress, it pleased the Republicans to make their campaign on the platform that the Democratic Party had sold itself to the trust, the price being the differential duty on refined sugar. If the Democrats have a particle of smartness in them, they will make the Republican Senators toe the mark on a bill to cut off this differential. Then there is a row with the German Government over the provision which puts an extra duty on sugar coming from countries which pay an export bounty on it. This was aimed at the German sugar. The Berlin authorities have been protesting vigorously against this; and the following announcement appeared in the Berliner Tageblatt, of Nov. 2:

The differences between the United States and Germany with reference to the sugar tariff are entirely settled. According to telegraphic advices received by the Wolff Telegraph Bureau, under date of November 1st, reliable information has been received from Washington that President Cleveland, in his message to Congress meeting in December, will recommend that the one-tenth differential on all sugars coming from countries allowing bounties, be abolished."

A German paper does not take the serious risk of making a Government announcement like this unless it knows. If the protest had come from the British Government, it would have been a godsend to the trust. The whole country would have got up and howled. Coming from the German Government, the matter will doubtless be considered calmly.

Outside of Sugar, there has not been much doing except in a few stocks. Manhattan has declined, from causes which were recently set forth in this column. In the coal stocks, Reading has become active after a long period of quiet. The condition of the company is not one whit better than Atchison, and the only reason why the stock is not selling at the same level is because there is less of it and holdings are more concentrated. The granger shares are heavy. The publication of the St. Paul earnings yesterday had a most depressing effect on the market. The loss was very heavy. The topsy-turvey state of business with these Western roads may be imagined. Instead of carrying grain from the West into Chicago, they are carrying from Chicago Westward the grain necessary to meet the wants of the sections where the crops were destroyed.

Whether or not this market has real bull qualities in it will be disputed until some crucial test has been applied. Such a test is coming. It is given out that a movement in National Lead is to be tried. If the market can float that, it is all right. This stock has hitherto resisted the most heroic bull efforts. The company has enjoyed (since its reorganization) a marvelous prosperity. Dullness of trade increases its revenues, tariff reductions inure only to its benefit. Its reports are diligently written up in the press. Special attention is called to the statement that it has two millions of cash and cash assets, and does not owe a dollar. President Thompson, in frequent public interviews, confirms this. No go. The stock does not move. One reads these reports and interviews, and wonders—wonders at the refusal of the public to buy the shares of a company which has two millions of cash and cash assets, and does not owe a dollar. Perhaps President Thompson can explain. President Thompson, with entire frankness, explains that what he is most afraid of is a boom in the stock. He deprecates market manipulation; but the company's business is showing increases of phenomenal proportions; its financial condition is unparalleled, it has two millions of cash and cash assets, and does not owe a dollar.

This is encouraging. You continue to watch the stock, but the only trading in it, which is infrequent, appears to be washing. Finally you seek information from an outsider. "Pshaw," says the outsider, "don't you know what's the matter with that stock—it's waterlogged. They have a pool in it of 40,000 shares. You can't trade in it. If you buy they'll swamp you; if you sell you'll be squeezed. The public won't touch it. Saw Thompson did you. He's in the pool. He gave you the old gag about the millions of cash and cash assets and don't owe a dollar, I suppose." The contemplated movement to unload Lead will be interesting to the initiated. One can imagine the other fellows in Tartarus watching the weary Sisyphus at his labors and laying odds whether he would, this time, get that stone to the top.

Body Found After Three Months.

PHOENICIA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—While throwing down hay from the mow of Martin's Hotel stables yesterday, Dellas Eckert, the hostler, uncovered the body of a dead man. A Coroner's inquest was held to-day, and it was decided that the man had committed suicide at least three months ago by taking laudanum. Nothing to reveal his identity was discovered, he having destroyed everything that would give a clue, even cutting the name of the maker from the lining of his derby hat.

It is thought the man belonged in New-York City and that he came to

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman to do light chamber-work and sewing, or maid to grown children; city reference. Apply, Monday, at present employer's, 162 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 18 West 56th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as competent chambermaid; wait on lady or do sewing; best of city references; lady can be seen at any time. 418 West 17th St.; ring Owen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By two Norwegian girls; one as chambermaid; other as maid and seamstress; understands dress-making; first-class references. N. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID — LADY'S MAID.—By two French girls, speaking English; one as chambermaid or waitress, the other as lady's maid; good city reference. 184 West 10th St., Simon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls; chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of one or two grown children; best of references. 404 West 56th St., care of Mrs. Carroll.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with other work if required; willing and obliging; seven years' reference. K. H., care Mrs. Dunleavy, 410 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CARE OF CHILDREN.—Will assist with up-stairs work; a respectable young woman; age, 21; highest personal references from last and former employers. M. Coughlan, 210 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 169 East 88th St. Galligan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Or chambermaid alone; in private family; first-class city reference. J. B., 203 East 43d St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid in a private family; can furnish many years' reference. K. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for a chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 12, at 636 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting or help wait on a lady; city reference. K. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American woman as chambermaid in a first-class boarding house; best of city reference. Mary A. Malcolm, 210 East 44th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 18 West 56th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as competent chambermaid; wait on lady or do sewing; best of city references; lady can be seen at any time. 418 West 17th St.; ring Owen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By two Norwegian girls; one as chambermaid; other as maid and seamstress; understands dress-making; first-class references. N. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID — LADY'S MAID.—By two French girls, speaking English; one as chambermaid or waitress, the other as lady's maid; good city reference. 184 West 10th St., Simon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two girls; chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress, or take care of one or two grown children; best of references. 404 West 56th St., care of Mrs. Carroll.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; will assist with other work if required; willing and obliging; seven years' reference. K. H., care Mrs. Dunleavy, 410 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CARE OF CHILDREN.—Will assist with up-stairs work; a respectable young woman; age, 21; highest personal references from last and former employers. M. Coughlan, 210 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 169 East 88th St. Galligan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Or chambermaid alone; in private family; first-class city reference. J. B., 203 East 43d St., first flight.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid in a private family; can furnish many years' reference. K. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires a situation for a chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 12, at 636 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting or help wait on a lady; city reference. K. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American woman as chambermaid in a first-class boarding house; best of city reference. Mary A. Malcolm, 210 East 44th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 18 West 56th St., present employer's. Miss Boyd, 329 West 44th St., K. H.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—In private family; by highly-recommended French girl; 19; foreigner; education; speaks her language only; best references. B. R., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; understands all kinds of sewing; is a good operator; two years' city reference. 162 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; four years' city reference. G. D., care Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a highly-recommended Scotch girl to go to California as chambermaid, children's maid, or waitress. 115 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress; or to do the work of a small family in nice apartment. Call, present employer's, 258 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; first-class city reference. 221 Lexington Av., Hayes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman to do chamberwork and sew, or to wait on lady; has best city reference. M. S., Box 832 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl, in a private family; speaks French, German, and English; four years' first-class city reference. G. D., care of Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist with waiting. A. J., 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; no objections to boarding house; reference. Hopkins, 531 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. 462 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; best city reference. 204 East 47th St., Koerner's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, ironing, and sewing; personal city references. Advertiser, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; city or country; first-class city reference. M. M. J., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. A., 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant; willing to assist with some other work; has best of city references; private family only. G. R., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; thoroughly understands her work; will assist with other work in private family; best city references. E. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; understands waiting on lady if required; first-class city reference. Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent Swedish girl in small private family; good reference. M. A., Box 127 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid or waitress, or waiting alone, in a private family; good reference. 119 West 60th St., Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German Protestant as competent chambermaid, do plain sewing, or assist in pantry; city reference. 217 East 29th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; city or country; willing to assist with other work, or travel with a lady; best personal reference. E. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; or would help with grown children; best city reference. Wilson, 421 East 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best reference. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid; good references. 114 East 53d St., ring Jackson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By German Protestant girl in a private family. 639 6th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; best city reference. 446 West 40th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; good reference. Call, Monday, at 405 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French Swiss as chambermaid; speaks some English; good reference. M. D., 341 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 25 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would wait on a lady; first-class city reference. M. D., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS in small family by young girl lately landed. 299 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or would wait on invalid lady; best references. B., 10 Dover St., for three days.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl in private family; first-class reference. M. A., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; or chambermaid and waitress; small family; several years' reference. 152 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young woman in private family; best references. M. V., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young woman in private family; best references. M. V., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. 533 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family. M. McC. 123 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Personal city references. Sexton, 469 4th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful, companionable widow as lady's companion, amanuensis, &c.; object, pleasant home rather than salary; best references. C. W., Box 385 Times; Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman in private family only; understands her business; wages, $25; good city reference. M. G., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all branches; best city reference; wages, $35. C. W., 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; city reference. A. S., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, with kitchenmaid; English; good references; wages, $50. J. G., Box 809 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a colored woman as cook in first-class private family. Washington, 232 West 41st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; good baker; economical; city references. Cook, 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; assist with washing; city reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good references. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family. M. L., 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; good reference. 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good plain cook; city reference. M. D., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a girl; to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. 128 West 50th St., ground floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class, competent girl; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 5 East 53d St.

COOK—NURSE.—By two girls; one as first-class cook and the other as chambermaid or nurse; exceptionally good reference. 146 East 83d St.; no cards answered

COOK.—By Protestant Englishwoman, age 32, as first-class cook in private family; wages, $45; does not object to a large family; good city reference. E. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference; wages, $20 per month. M. A. B., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable Frenchwoman (widow) as first-class cook with single lady or gentleman; best references; no cards. Mrs. M. Roullard, 103 West 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and is highly recommended. B. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city personal references. 231 East 77th St.; ring bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good family cook; assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 389 3d Av., near 29th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; private family; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as competent cook in a private family; good references; wages, $25. S. B., care of Mrs. Farley, West 93d St. and Boulevard.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; city or country; best city references. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By competent woman as laundress or cook, washer, and ironer; by week; well recommended. 304 East 32d St., first floor, front. Mrs. Burns.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good home preferred to high wages; best city reference. 328 East 94th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a thoroughly reliable first-class cook; Protestant; best references; is willing to do marketing if required. Cook, 416 West 47th St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a neat young girl as cook and laundress; will do general housework in a small private family. 529 West 48th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands all French cooking; all kinds of soups, pastry; first-class American family. Present employer's, 8 West 50th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; best city reference. 11 East 24th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a steady woman as first-class cook and baker; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 260 West 17th St., Kelly's box.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German as good plain cook and laundress in private family; city reference. Wisbach, 249 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. C., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good family cook; assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 389 3d Av., near 29th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; private family; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as competent cook in a private family; good references; wages, $25. S. B., care of Mrs. Farley, West 93d St. and Boulevard.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; city or country; best city references. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By competent woman as laundress or cook, washer, and ironer; by week; well recommended. 304 East 32d St., first floor, front. Mrs. Burns.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good home preferred to high wages; best city reference. 328 East 94th St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a thoroughly reliable first-class cook; Protestant; best references; is willing to do marketing if required. Cook, 416 West 47th St.; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a neat young girl as cook and laundress; will do general housework in a small private family. 529 West 48th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands all French cooking; all kinds of soups, pastry; first-class American family. Present employer's, 8 West 50th St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; best city reference. 11 East 24th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a steady woman as first-class cook and baker; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 260 West 17th St., Kelly's box.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By experienced German as good plain cook and laundress in private family; city reference. Wisbach, 249 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. C., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good family cook; assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 389 3d Av., near 29th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; private family; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as competent cook in a private family; good references; wages, $25. S. B., care of Mrs. Farley, West 93d St. and Boulevard.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 5 East 53d St.

COOK—NURSE.—By two girls; one as first-class cook and the other as chambermaid or nurse; exceptionally good reference. 146 East 83d St.; no cards answered

COOK.—By Protestant Englishwoman, age 32, as first-class cook in private family; wages, $45; does not object to a large family; good city reference. E. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all branches; get up dinners; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. 121 West 30th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a respectable Frenchwoman (widow) as first-class cook with single lady or gentleman; best references; no cards. Mrs. M. Roullard, 103 West 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and is highly recommended. B. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—In private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business thoroughly; city personal references. 231 East 77th St.; ring bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good family cook; assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. Call, Monday, at 389 3d Av., near 29th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; private family; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good reference. 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as competent cook in a private family; good references; wages, $25. S. B., care of Mrs. Farley, West 93d St. and Boulevard.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 5 East 53d St.

COOK—NURSE.—By two girls; one as first-class cook and the other as chambermaid or nurse; exceptionally good reference. 146 East 83d St.; no cards answered

COOK.—By Protestant Englishwoman, age 32, as first-class cook in private family; wages, $45; does not object to a large family; good city reference. E. N., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; do coarse washing in small family; best city references; wages, $20. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent girl; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 5 East 53d St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands all branches; best city reference; wages, $35. S. C., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, and cream, including marketing; excellent reference; private family; city or country. 307 East 35th St., top floor.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a capable and responsible woman as cook in private family; competent and careful in household duties; no objection to country; no washing; good reference. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a first-class private family; understands all kinds of dishes; good bread and pastry maker; over three years' city reference from last place. 419 8th Av., between 32d and 33d Sts.; ring twice.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, together; both girls thoroughly competent; will do the work of a small family; city or country; good references. 131 West 31st St., Room 8.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference; wages, $25; willing and obliging. S., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By American Protestant girl, 26, as cook and to assist with washing in small family; good references. 781 6th Av., between 44th and 45th Sts., second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and to do sewing; first-class city reference. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell.

COOK.—By reliable woman; do plain washing; good baker; understands her business; city or country; best reference. 216 West 87th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By a competent woman to cook, wash, and iron; thoroughly efficient and faithful in all her duties; city reference. 706 Columbus Av., first flight.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook and to do plain washing in a small private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference; lady may be seen. 261 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of city references. M. T., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; day, week, or month; understands all kinds of dinner parties and luncheons; best city reference. 258 West 29th St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of good family cooking; takes entire charge of kitchen; best reference given; country preferred. 117 East 105th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; just left place; four years' city reference; employer can be seen Friday and Saturday, from 10 until 2, 229 West 35th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; steady place preferred to wages; $20; city references. 802 6th Av., near 40th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in small private family; good baker; no objection to washing; good references. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—Swedish couple would like situation together; wife as first-class cook; man as waiter or handy-man around house; best of references. A. Taylor, 434 West 27th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; private family; no objection to country; wages, for cook, $25; waitress, $18 to $20; best reference. A. R., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant as first-class cook; a thorough, good woman; wages, $25 or $30. Seen at 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook in a private family; undersigned; English; references. 324 West 15th St., first flat.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in a private family; best city references; no washing. 152 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; would assist with washing, or go out by the day; good reference. C. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; wages, $25; city reference. S., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; good reference. A. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent plain cook in a small private family; over three years' best city reference. 204 East 32d St., Marker's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city references. A. D., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professional, first-class, Scandinavian cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has best references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; city reference; in a private family; understands marketing; wages, $40. C. G., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; competent; best reference. 123 West 60th St.; ring janitress's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a first-class family; please state wages; best reference. Mary Carroll, 101 11th St., Newport, R. I.

COOK.—By a good, careful girl in good family; no objection to a good boarding house; wages, $20 to $25. 202 West 70th St.

COOK, &c.—By young Protestant woman; cook, wash, iron; two years' reference; can be seen. 156 East 86th St., Style's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city references. 1,113 Park Av., first bell.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; best of reference. Call, for two days, at 220 East 33d St. Fischer.

COOK.—By good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 203 West 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a neat, sober widow, capable and willing, to do washing, cleaning, sewing, or any household work by day or week; excellent reference. Trainor, 441 West 30th St.; call all week.

DAY'S WORK.—A Germah woman wishes two more days during the week; experienced cleaner; best city references. L. D., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman to go out by the day; is a good laundress or family cook. Protestant, Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman, work by the day; no objection to any kind of housework; good cook, or laundress; can be well recommended. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By a strong young Swedish woman to go out by the day or week as first-class laundress. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; understands all kinds private housekeeping and cooking; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable widow, with children, to do work of any kind by the day. M. M., 306 West 41st St., Room 1.

DAY'S WORK.—By young girl to go out by the day; washing, ironing, or housecleaning; also take work home. 160 East 42d St. Taylor.

DAY'S WORK.—By steady, reliable woman; can do any kind of work by day or week. Mrs. R., 213 West 61st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, and cleaning; good references; takes in ironing. 210 East 59th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by the day or week; good cook and laundress; has best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, or housecleaning. Mrs. Wood, 210 West 67th St., third floor, front.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; more engagements in private families; city or country; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

EXPERIENCED LADIES' TAILORESS WISHES to recommend herself to ladies who wish perfect-fitting garments, well made, at moderate prices; dinner, visiting, and reception gowns; capes, coats, tailor-made suits, man's work; from $15 upward, with all findings; fur garments altered to give tailor-made effect; newest fashions; call and judge. 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class Frenchwoman would like few more customers by day in private families; perfect fitter; elegant style; $2 a day; highly recommended. Mme. Mene, 223 West 57th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker few more customers; moderate prices; day or week; no objection to country; understands boys' and girls' clothing; best city reference. Mrs. C., 149 West 56th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent in every detail; wants more customers by the day; Parisian fashion book and patterns; good renovater; best of references. Mme. Orrick, 759 Greenwich St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker (cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor system) wants few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references and experience. 120 East 53d St., care Mrs. Sweeny.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; wishes more customers; day or home; perfect fitting; moderate prices; S. Y. Taylor's system. Dressmaker, 223 East 71st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegantly-fitting walking and evening dresses made reasonably, and misses' dancing gowns; work seen; also thorough dressmaker; by day, 1,322 Broadway, second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—By the week or month; excellent dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; present employer can be seen. A. K., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Doucet and Felix; latest imported style; engagement by day in family; $2.50; first-class references. 230 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young woman; stylish in her work; neat, quick, expert trimmer and designer; terms reasonable; city or country; best reference. Competent, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker or seamstress; by the day or week; best city references. Dressmaker, 211 East 51st St. Roberts.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's; cuts and fits; Taylor system experience; terms moderate, would like a few more customers by the day. G. C. A., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wishes few more customers by the day; $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor's system; city reference. Miss M., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; tailor-made dresses, walking, evening, and new Godet skirt; altering and remodeling; satisfaction warranted. Mainville, 169 West 23d St., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, few more engagements in families; also fine children's dresses; remodels and renovates. 221 East 101st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; engagements in private families by day; cutting and fitting; or take work home. 475 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, work by the day or at home; remodels and makes children's clothes; good references. 427 West 52d St. Ericson.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 per day; very stylish trimmer; good fitter; all kinds of work home; private; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By young dressmaker as seamstress or do dressmaking by the day; city or country; best city reference. Theresa, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; wishes few more engagements by day, week, or month; can cut and fit perfectly; city or country; reference. Simmons, 350 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class dressmaker to go out by the day; experienced; both Sweden and here. 157 East 27th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Understands cutting and fitting perfectly; would make arrangements by day or month. M., Box 179 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; good cutter and fitter; latest styles; wants work in families; $1.50 per day. Hunt, 328 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Delden; make fancy waists from $5 to $7; costumes from $8 to $12; by the day. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Taylor system; children's clothes a specialty; at home or by day. M. M., 136 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; can cut and fit and make over; city references; terms, $1.50. R. M., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Goes out by day; would like a few more engagements; good cutter and fitter; best reference; $2 day. H. F., 152 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter, fitter, and sewer by day; excellent on ladies' and children's clothes. French, 957 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker by the day; good fitter; remodeling. Adams, 241 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit; makes over; terms, $1.50; city references. P. U., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker to go out by the day; terms, $2. 322 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker to go out by the day; terms $2. 322 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; diplomée; kind and patient with children; very successful with them; wishes morning engagements; first-class city references. C. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—Hours disengaged by experienced visiting governess; English branches, piano, drawing, painting; will give lessons out of town; prominent city families as references. Instruction, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a very thorough teacher of English branches and piano, with methods interesting to young or advanced pupils, as visiting governess; unexceptionable testimonials from prominent city families. Experienced, Times Agency, 159 East 47th St.

GOVERNESS and COMPANION.—English; to children going abroad; teaches English, French, German, music, and drawing; very highly recommended by English and city families. G. H., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By refined American young lady as children's governess; experienced; English and music; entire charge taken; willing to travel. Miss S., 253 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches advanced English, French, German, music, singing, and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. Miss R., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By thoroughly-competent French person to teach French to children; do plain sewing; city reference from present employer. F. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By German nursery governess, speaking French, Italian, and English, to grown children, or as maid to young lady; highly recommended. N., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an accomplished North German visiting governess, additional pupils; also for kindergarten; references. Miss E. W., 257 South 9th St., 2d flat, Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By French maid for growing up children; good education; does not speak English; good references. E. B., 147 West 26th St.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess desires a morning engagement; English branches; piano. Experience, Box 308 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—English, music, drawing, elementary German, French. K. K., Box 147, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By Roman Catholic Parisienne as visiting governess; diplomée. Mme. French, Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By an English lady as governes or companion; can teach German; references. L. M., 101 West 42d St.

NURSERY GOVERNES.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of three and ten; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant nursery governess for grown-up children; best city reference. Marle, care of Mrs. Reyer, 233 West 33d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a refined young lady; French; best references. G. L., 156 Henry St., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A very thorough teacher of English branches and piano, with methods interesting to young or advanced pupils, desires another engagement as visiting governess; unexceptionable testimonials from prominent city families. Experienced, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a nursery governess of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of three and ten; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German lady, diplomée of two colleges, desires visiting engagement; would also exchange lessons for home; good nurse; fluent German, French, and English, some Italian, and drawing; best references. B. M., Box 271 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American, lady, accustomed to the management of servants, as housekeeper in first-class hotel or private family; highest reference. Mrs. T., 37 West 10th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined American woman as working housekeeper; good seamstress; highest city reference. B. C., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American lady as housekeeper; New-York reference. Miss P., 95 Washington St., Morristown, N. J.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By reliable woman in widower's family; any place of trust. Mrs. Janson, 250 West 19th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As housekeeper, in city or country, by one thoroughly qualified to fill such position; can manage servants employed in any capacity; is a good cook; best of reference furnished, if desired, from last employer, who parts with her with regret. A. N. J., Box 201 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady desires to find position for housekeeper, who is qualified to fill position of companion or resident teacher of French, vocal and instrumental music in young ladies' seminary; can furnish highest testimonials. Address, for one week, B., Box 177 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a capable, well-educated woman, immediate employment; is an excellent housekeeper, trained nurse, competent secretary, or amanuensis; references. F. F., 21 Bible House.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged, steady woman as working housekeeper; city or country. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman; would do the entire work of a small private family; good plain cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference. 223 East 21st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or chamberwork and plain washing. 301 West 52d St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, for housework; willing and obliging. K. McKeown, care Mrs. Kennedy, 212 West 37th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl to do general housework in small private family; wages, $14; has best references. 659 3d Av., advertising office.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework; English; good plain cook; good reference. E. P., care of Wooley, 131 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework, cook, wash, and iron; good city references. 291 West 12th St.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework; can furnish best city references. Noonan, 224 East 27th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer and ironer; best city reference; flat preferred. Call, two days, at 334 East 36th St., third floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant girl in first-class family; highly recommended. E. M., care of Mrs. Oliver, 106 East 52d St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid, lately landed. S. M., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl; city reference. A. B., Box 128 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; by experienced Scotch Protestant girl; highly recommended. 106 East 52d St., Olivar's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 213 East 80th St., Hoar.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl in private family; furnish first-class references. 419 West 56th St., store.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong young woman. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

KITCHENMAID.—By a neat, willing girl as kitchenmaid. 844 7th Av. Clifford.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By respectable colored woman as lady's maid and chambermaid, plain sewer, or chambermaid and laundress, in small family; no objection to country. A. M., 209

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Continued from Page 6.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city or country; city reference. M. B., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; understands her business; or would do parlorwork; good reference. Call, Monday, at 138 West 53d St., Room 5.

WAITRESS.—By an English Protestant as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. S. F., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; city or country; best private-family reference; lady seen; willing and reliable; wages, $20. M. P., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; no objection to going a short distance in the country. L. M., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress or do chamberwork alone in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young person as first-class waitress or chambermaid in small private family; no objection to apartments; good reference. M. N., care of Mrs. Shearer, 175 East 74th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; three years' city reference. Call, Monday, at 235 East 73d St. McCue's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best of city reference; Protestant. 104 West 53d St., Connolly's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; take family washing home; reference. 221 West 53d St., first floor, back. Reed.

Miscellaneous.

LADY OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, FOR MANY YEARS BUYER FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, AND INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENTS IN ONE OF THE LARGEST RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSES OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL BE OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT BY JANUARY, 1895; HIGHEST REFERENCES. ADDRESS "UNDERWEAR," BOX 201 TIMES.

A WIDOW, (36,) with little child, wishes refined, quiet home; can take charge of any household; city or country; is a thorough lady; practical, ready, capable; references. Mrs. V., 21 Bible House.

CARE OF INVALID.—By a highly respectable middle-aged widow of a professional man; would travel with and take charge of an invalid; intelligent care and kindness assured; references. Mrs. D., 243 West 122d St.

MASSAGE.—Professional massage and electric treatment given to ladies at their homes. Masseuse, Box 201 Times.

PARISIAN LADY wishes to give lessons in French conversation and teaching for ladies and children. French Teacher, care of Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

SECRETARY or COMPANION.—By young English gentlewoman, employment at once as secretary or companion; cheerful; capable housekeeper; New-York or Philadelphia preferred; small salary; excellent references. W. E., 1,242 Broadway.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 30th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; rapid, thorough. Diligence, 152 6th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted, altered, and made over; rugs mended, curtains made; also other upholstery work; first-class references. Upholstress, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG WOMAN TO CARE FOR GENTLEmen's apartments or to do fine washing home or go by day. 312 West 47th St., first floor, back.

YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, Protestant, place in good private family; wages no object. N., 651 9th Av.

Miscellaneous.

LADY OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, FOR MANY YEARS BUYER FOR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, AND INFANTS' WEAR DEPARTMENTS IN ONE OF THE LARGEST RETAIL DRY GOODS HOUSES OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL BE OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT BY JANUARY, 1895; HIGHEST REFERENCES. ADDRESS "UNDERWEAR," BOX 201 TIMES.

A WIDOW, (36,) with little child, wishes refined, quiet home; can take charge of any household; city or country; is a thorough lady; practical, ready, capable; references. Mrs. V., 21 Bible House.

CARE OF INVALID.—By a highly respectable middle-aged widow of a professional man; would travel with and take charge of an invalid; intelligent care and kindness assured; references. Mrs. D., 243 West 122d St.

MASSAGE.—Professional massage and electric treatment given to ladies at their homes. Masseuse, Box 201 Times.

PARISIAN LADY wishes to give lessons in French conversation and teaching for ladies and children. French Teacher, care of Mrs. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

SECRETARY or COMPANION.—By young English gentlewoman, employment at once as secretary or companion; cheerful; capable housekeeper; New-York or Philadelphia preferred; small salary; excellent references. W. E., 1,242 Broadway.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 30th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of stenographic work; rapid, thorough. Diligence, 152 6th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—Carpets fitted, altered, and made over; rugs mended, curtains made; also other upholstery work; first-class references. Upholstress, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG WOMAN TO CARE FOR GENTLEmen's apartments or to do fine washing home or go by day. 312 West 47th St., first floor, back.

YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, Protestant, place in good private family; wages no object. N., 651 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler-valet and first-class cook; just arrived from England; have been accustomed to entire management of large establishments; good reference from American Ambassador in England; ages, 33 and 36. Oliver, Box 313 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman of good habits; is reliable and obliging; single and of middle age; city and Brooklyn references. Address, by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By competent young man; private family; thoroughly understands his duties; will make himself useful; is willing and obliging; best city references. William, Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; age, 34; obliging, willing; has lived with first-class city families; good references; last employer will personally recommend him. J. N., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, single-handed—CHAMBERMAID.—By young French couple; the man good valet; competent in silver and salads; the wife to take care of children or as parlormaid; first-class city references. Couple, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a single young man, (29,) thoroughly understands his duties; willing and obliging; first-class references. E., 273 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent, honest, sober, obliging, and neat; excellent references; last employer can be seen. E. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler or second man in a private family; six years in last place; good references. M. D., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent Frenchman; single, tall, sober, willing, and obliging; best references; personally recommended from his last employer. G. H., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss Protestant; age, 32; willing; single-handed if desired; best city references. J. L., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman; six years in this country; has been in first-class families in New-York; understands valeting. S. A., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; understands his duties in every way; willing and obliging; two years' first-class city references. C. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman, (age 32,) where parlormaid or second man is kept; unexceptionable references. T. W. C., 27 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—By young man; age, 30; single; thoroughly competent, honest, and sober; has the very best and longest references; will be highly recommended. P. R., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly capable man in every respect; excellent references; families can be seen; no objection to other city. James, Box 272, 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent, sober, honest man; French-Swiss; aged 35; five and two years' references. Butler, 980 6th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman as butler; understands his duty; very willing and obliging; first-class city references. J. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady going abroad wishes to recommend her butler; has been in her employ for 12 months; lady can be seen at Plaza Hotel. F. B., 245 East 83d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-capable man in every respect; excellent references; two last employers seen; no objection other city James, 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man capable to take care of parlor floor; willing to be useful; best city reference. M., Box 267 Times, Up Town

BUTLER, VALET, or HEAD WAITER.—Family, hotel, or club; French; speaks good English; first-class reference. J. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple as butler and cook; to take full charge of private family or bachelor's apartment; best city references. A. Au, Box 323 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single; speaks English; 32; sober; care of parlor floor; understands his duties; willing, obliging; first-class personal references. Piednoel, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; understands his business thoroughly; where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references. Laurent, care of Lafourcade, 377 4th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, and GOOD COOK.—Act as chef if desired; will be found strictly respectable and interested in the family. Valet, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; tall; good appearance; disengaged in a few days; present employer can be seen. F. B., 245 East 83d St.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; age, 32; full charge of dining room; sober, willing, and obliging; ten years' references. Louis, 206 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; four years' reference from last employer; many years' experience; wages, $50. W. S., 221 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. E. L., 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; wife as chambermaid; English; best references; age, 32. H. R., 625 8th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young German; city or country. Butler, 244 West 32d St., second floor.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by Swede; age 26; competent, sober, and willing; good city references. W. A., care of Mattson, 160 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in private family; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 224 East 35th St., second floor.

BUTLER.—By experienced man, Swiss Protestant, 27, in private family; best city references. 222 East 52d St. Payesy.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; good city reference; thoroughly understands his business. R. M., 137 West 33d St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; personal reference if required. H. G., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; age, 30; in private family; best references. A. Liger, 408 7th Av.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent butler, 37, with highest references as to character and ability, as first-class butler; perfectly sober and reliable; intelligent, steady man; prefers single-handed place; several years in one place. Reliable, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, SINGLE-HANDED—CHAMBERMAID. —By thoroughly-experienced French Swiss couple; wife for children or as parlormaid; first-class references. Couple, Box 309 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes to recommend a man as butler, valet, or to travel; has been in her employ twice; speaks three languages. Address or call, Monday, between 10 and 12, Mrs. R., 508 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-reliable young man, where parlormaid or pantrymaid is kept; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. J. P., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class Englishman; thoroughly understands his duties; has good abilities; can be personally recommended from last employer. A. N., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; competent, sober, and willing; charge of parlor floor; good valet; best recommendations. R. G., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an experienced Englishman, recently landed; age, 33; tall; excellent references; smart appearance. L., 107 East 31st St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Excellent references. W. E. B., 661 6th Av.

Chefs.

CHEF or STEWARD.—By a Frenchman; thoroughly experienced; age, 36; strictly respectable and good manager. F. C., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant young man, (Swede;) understands care of fine horses and carriages thoroughly; is civil, willing, and obliging; excellent written or personal city and country references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Charlie, 157 East 22d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; single; temperate; thoroughly experienced; city or country; understands gardening, milking, furnace; generally useful; terms moderate; can highly recommend. Beekman, 162 East 23d St.

COACHMAN.—By young married Frenchman; age, 28; speaks perfectly English and French; understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; good references; no objections to country. A. P., Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By first-class city coachman and good groom; is competent to take charge of any private establishment; twenty years' best city reference; present and former employers can be seen. James, 229 East 83d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; first-class man; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; willing and obliging; best reference from last employer; country preferred. P. K., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; sober, honest; leaves on account of gentleman giving up horses and going abroad; stylish city driver; best reference; city or country. P. H., 108 West 53d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young single man; age, 26; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; four years' references from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; aged 35; stylish city driver; understands care fine horses, carriages, and everything in gentleman's private establishment; twelve years' very highest testimonials from last employer, who can be seen. L. H., 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young, single man; 26; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; four years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. P. S., 205 West 76th St., private stable.

COACHMAN, GROOM, or GENERAL MAN.—By a steady, reliable American; present employer giving up his stable; excellent references; city or country; age, 35; weight, 150. I. V. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Sober and trustworthy; twenty-five years' first-class city reference; twelve years with last employer who has given up horses; can refer to all past employers personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—English; aged 26; married; no family; competent, reliable, and respectable; perfectly sober; the very best city references; former employers can be seen; no objection to country. William, 584 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to city or country; first-class reference. F., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young Englishman; single; a sober, competent man; has had experience with hunters; also four-in-hand and tandem turnouts. Coachman, 262 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of horses being left in the country; present and former employers can be seen. Present employer's, private stable, 118 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes to recommend her coachman as a first-class man in every respect; stylish city driver; strictly temperate. 15 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311 Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; man as coachman and useful man; wife as good all-round cook; last employer can be seen; no incumbrance; city or country. V. J., 152 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; English; three years' good personal character from an American gentleman; married; no family. M. J., 161 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man of good qualities; twelve years' first-class city references; last employer can be seen. J. McN., 116 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his colored coachman; five years' reference. E. M. Brown, 964 3d Av., second floor, back.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman is desirous of obtaining position for his thoroughly-competent coachman, who is honest, reliable, and strictly temperate. M. P., 29 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable, middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311, Hemptsead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—City or country; American; 28; six years in last place; very best references from last employer. Coachman, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; Swede; thirteen years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging; city or country. J. S., Robert Curry, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; age, 30; single; thoroughly experienced in all branches; also veterinary; has three years' best city reference. Thomas Clare, care of Mrs. Lappin, 749 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; has reference from best families in city; five years in last place; last employer can be seen; respectful, tidy servant. F. H. B., care of Robert Currie, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; good driver and thoroughly understands horses; will take in city or country. Apply at present employer's, R. H. Robertson's, 160 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young second man or groom; just disengaged on account of horses being left in country; present employer can be seen. W. M., 164 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in every way; four years' city reference from last employer, which can be seen. J. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young Englishman; single; a sober, competent man; has had experience with hunters; also four-in-hand and tandem turnouts. Coachman, 262 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of horses being left in the country; present and former employers can be seen. Present employer's, private stable, 118 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes to recommend her coachman as a first-class man in every respect; stylish city driver; strictly temperate. 15 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311 Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; man as coachman and useful man; wife as good all-round cook; last employer can be seen; no incumbrance; city or country. V. J., 152 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; English; three years' good personal character from an American gentleman; married; no family. M. J., 161 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man of good qualities; twelve years' first-class city references; last employer can be seen. J. McN., 116 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his colored coachman; five years' reference. E. M. Brown, 964 3d Av., second floor, back.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman is desirous of obtaining position for his thoroughly-competent coachman, who is honest, reliable, and strictly temperate. M. P., 29 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable, middle-aged man; no family; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; country preferred; first-class city references. M. L., Box 311, Hemptsead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—City or country; American; 28; six years in last place; very best references from last employer. Coachman, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; Swede; thirteen years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging; city or country. J. S., Robert Curry, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; age, 30; single; thoroughly experienced in all branches; also veterinary; has three years' best city reference. Thomas Clare, care of Mrs. Lappin, 749 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; has reference from best families in city; five years in last place; last employer can be seen; respectful, tidy servant. F. H. B., care of Robert Currie, 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; good driver and thoroughly understands horses; will take in city or country. Apply at present employer's, R. H. Robertson's, 160 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young second man or groom; just disengaged on account of horses being left in country; present employer can be seen. W. M., 164 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business in every way; four years' city reference from last employer, which can be seen. J. L., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man as coachman in the country; understands horses; steady, sober, willing, and obliging; good reference from city or country. 1,372 1st Av. M. S.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; understands the care of horses and carriages; good reference; country preferred. T. M., care Mr. Swenson, 1,039 3d Av., South Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—By steady, reliable Englishman; married; no family; good city references. R. H., care of Flandrau & Co., 372 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of good appearance; can furnish first-class references. D. O., 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; married; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Carr, 408 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend T. S., 58 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man as coachman; six years' best reference. Charles Hopp, 266 West 95th St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; single; or second man; five feet seven inches; best city references. Charles Westphal, 269 Broome St.

COACHMAN.—English; age 30; good references; present employer can be seen. Terry, 588 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly; good city driver; eight years' first-class city reference. 132 West 20th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; with first-class reference. T. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business in every respect, can furnish first-class references. R. R., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up horses wishes to procure a situation for her coachman; ten years' best city reference. L. P., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business thoroughly; good city driver; eight years' first-class city reference. Private stable, 132 West 20th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND COACHMAN.—By coachman; eight years' city reference from one place. W., 151 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of good appearance; can give good references; living with mother. John Keating, 238 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; steady habits; single; thoroughly understands his business in every particular. D., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; temperate; medium size; generally useful; care furnace; city driver; references. Campbell, 242 East 71st St.

COACHMAN.—By Swede; married; 28; first-class reference; country place preferred. Coachman, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man as first-class coachman; best reference from last place. A. V., 211 West 76th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—By American; understands care horses, carriages, &c.; city or country; reference. E. N., 312 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly competent; age, 28; excellent references. F. Osborn, care of McDonald's stable, 50th St., near Park Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; age, 35; married; stylish city driver; thoroughly understands care fine horses, carriages, and everything in gentleman's private establishment; twelve years' very highest reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man as first-class coachman; no family; understands thoroughly proper care and management of fine horses, carriages, establishment; stylish driver; good appearance; ten years' city reference. James, 898 3d Av., Bryan's bell.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-competent coachman; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; also steam and hot-air furnaces and all work about gentleman's place; city or country; single; age, 31; strictly temperate, and has the very finest of references. J. J. B., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man; city or country; experienced and careful driver; sober, honest, and attentive; 20 years' reference from first-class city families; can be seen; has the finest of livery if required. William H., 465 4th Av., near 32d St., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By young colored man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; very handy about house; a careful city driver; strictly temperate; four and a half years with present employer. Coachman, 139 West 71st St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced Englishman; thoroughly understands the proper management of gentleman's establishment in all its branches; sober and honest; leaves on account of gentleman giving up horses; stylish city driver; best reference. Henry, 251 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; willing to be generally useful; good references; wages no object; good home; country preferred. Antonious, Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young Englishman; single; a sober, competent man; has had experience with hunters; also four-in-hand and tandem turnouts. Coachman, 262 West 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the business; good city driver; leaves on account of family going to Europe; first-class city reference. Private Stable, 132 West 20th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Understands the care of horses, carriages, and furnace; willing, obliging; city or country; good reference. James D., 606 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of good appearance; can give good references. D. O., 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; married; 28; first-class reference; country place preferred. Coachman, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; steady habits; single; thoroughly understands his business in every particular. D., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; thoroughly understands his business; ten years' reference. J. M., 203 East 40th St.

Furnacemen.

CARE OF FURNACE.—By Swedish married man to take care of furnaces and sidewalks; neighborhood 54th St., east of 6th Av. C. Palm, 144 East 52d St.

FURNACEMAN.—By respectable man to care for furnace in private house and make himself generally useful around the house; best reference; will be found reliable and trustworthy. S. M., Box 125 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

FURNACE AND SIDEWALK CAREFULLY attended to by colored man; $5 per month; willing and obliging; good city reference. 125 East 97th St., W. Jones.

FURNACEMAN.—Experienced, sober, reliable; will take care of several furnaces for small wages; first-class references. F. J. C., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

FURNACEMAN.—Experienced and sober; wants several furnaces to care for during Winter; best references. F. Cooney, 332 East 21st St.

FURNACEMAN.—To care for furnace; good reference. F. C., 636 2d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By married man; competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's country place; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies; well versed in the growing of roses, violets, carnations; also fruit and vegetables under glass and out doors; accustomed to manage men; reference from present employer. Call or address, three days, Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt St. T. Gardener.

GARDENER.—Scotchman; married; no children; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting, and all outside work connected with a gentleman's place; wife would take charge of dairy; is accustomed to making fine butter; city reference. Gardener, Box 186 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—Scotchman; married; no children; large experience in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, planting, improving, and management of first-class place; city references. Gardener, Box 186 Times.

GARDENER and USEFUL MAN.—Single, sober, trustworthy; can milk; permanent position with family wanting good man; nine years' reference. Reilly, 333 East 35th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By single young man as groom or useful man; does not smoke or drink; can milk, attend furnace, or do anything around gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; three years' first-class reference to that effect. J. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

GROOM and USEFUL MAN or COACHMAN.—By a young single man; thoroughly competent in every respect; city or country; first-class reference from last employer. J. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

GROOM and SECOND MAN.—By a single man, just disengaged; best references; no objection to country. Last employer's, between 9 and 10 A. M., any day, 8 West 52d St.

GROOM.—By a young man; just disengaged; first-class carriage groom; seven years' best city reference. Address, by letter only, J. M., 405 West 26th St.

GROOM or USEFUL MAN.—Good references; would go in country as coachman; Protestant. Alfred, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or GROOM.—Gentleman desires to find a position for his man; can highly recommend him; sale of driver. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 82 East 31st St., present employer's.

SECOND MAN.—In private family, or would go single-handed with bachelor; understands his work; good valet; last employer can be seen. C., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or FOOTMAN.—By a young single man; thoroughly understands all indoor work; willing and obliging; good reference. K., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a respectable young man as second man, footman, or groom; steady, sober, and willing; best city references. R., 200 East 120th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced young French Swiss; understands valeting; care of furnaces; willing; sober; first-class city references. Leon, Box 370 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By experienced young man in private family; has excellent city reference. Second Man, 135 West 28th St., care of Mrs. Hamilton.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second or useful man in private family; good reference from last employer. H. F., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in private family; best of reference from last employer. F. L., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER. —Thoroughly understands his duties; first-class references; English. V. G., 54 East 41st St.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; speaks English; former employer can be seen. R., 22 West 4th St.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—By young Englishman; city references. William Tinson, 152 East 39th St.

SECOND MAN or CARRIAGE FOOTMAN.—By a young man; best reference from last employer. 102 East 40th St., private stable.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—A lady wishes to find additional employment for an Englishman in her service as useful man; understands furnace, windows, brasses, &c.; neighborhood of Park and Lexington Avs., from 40th to 90th Sts., preferred. Address O. C., 124 East 37th St.

USEFUL MAN.—German; good houseworker; willing and obliging; understands waiting; wax floors, clean woodwork, and all indoor duties; as useful or second man; best references. Wernicke, 210 Waverley Place.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young single man; understands the care of silver, brasses, windows, furnaces, and assisting at waiting; good reference. R., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By a Swede as a useful man in a private family; understands steam boiler and gas pumps, and is well recommended. J. P., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—28; private family; thoroughly experienced in care of silver, brasses, windows, furnace; neat, willing; city personal reference. P. D., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; employment of any kind; city or country; best city reference. J. T., 203 East 48th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young man in private family; understands waiting; excellent city reference. D. P., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man as useful man; good driver; honest, sober; references. Powers, 228 West 27th St.

Valets.

VALET.—German; good nurse; has experience in massage, frotteur, and cold water cure; useful in many ways; in gentleman's apartments or to take care of invalid gentleman; wages no object. 210 Waverley Place, janitor.

VALET.—By a Frenchman, just arrived from Paris, as valet or second man in private family; good references from Paris. M. G., 139 West 26th St.

VALET or COURIER.—By a first-class Swiss-German; speaks English and French fluently; highly recommended. L. N., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By French valet or second man; willing and obliging; understands his duties very well; good references. Marcelin Ebrard, 137 West 35th St.

VALET.—By a young Englishman as valet or attendant to invalid gentleman; efficient in all duties; London references and one year's Boston. S. A., 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By a young Swiss (28) as valet or do general work in private family; good waiter; best of Paris and city family references. B. Gassler, 323 West 28th St.

VALET.—By experienced man as valet; one or more gentlemen. A. B., care of Jackson, 114 East 53d St.

VALET.—By a young man to one or more gentlemen; excellent city reference. Daniel Pyne, care of P. H. Schnoter, 589 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a competent colored man; has best reference. J. J., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—By a colored man in a boarding house; has best city references. A. N., 319 West 41st St.

WAITER.—Colored; in a private family; can furnish best city references. William, Box 371 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

TO IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS:

A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED MAN WHO HAS AN EXTENSIVE ACQUAINTANCE AMONG THE LEADING RETAIL DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS TRADE IN THE LARGE SOUTHERN CITIES DESIRES TO SECURE A POSITION AS TRAVELING SALESMAN ON COMMISSION FOR SOME SPECIAL LINE.

ADDRESS VIM,
BOX 318
TIMES, UP TOWN.

ATTENDANT or VALET to INVALID GENtleman.—By experienced and highly-recommended man, first-class city reference. R. B., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK, VALET, &c.—By Frenchman as cook and valet to one or two gentlemen, or take care of flat or small house. Charles Leleuke, 130 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a Frenchman as cook and pastry cook in private family; saving and reliable; sober; moderate wages; good references. 146 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a young man as cook in private family; good references. J. B., care of Mrs. Seymour, 38 West 64th St.

FOREMAN or MANAGER.—By experienced, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his business in every detail, handling of men and doing everything to best advantage, on farm or gentleman's country place; wife first-class buttermaker; can furnish very highest testimonials. L. H., 112 East 41st St.

FIREMAN.—Thoroughly understanding all kinds of boilers; best of reference from last employer; not afraid of hard work. Fireman, 156 East 125th St.

FIREMAN or USEFUL MAN.—By colored man as fireman or to be generally useful; good reference. 129 West 28th St.

HORSEMAN.—Good rider; 28; speaks French, German, and English; to take care of fine horses; best references. R., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MASSAGE and ELECTRIC TREATMENT.—By young man expert; open for engagements; medical reference; terms moderate. J. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE and SWEDISH MOVEMENT.—By a young man; highly recommended; terms moderate. Massage, 580 3d Av.

PLUMBER.—To do all kinds of mechanical work; best of workmanship and reference. Mechanic, Box 179 Times.

PORTER.—By a Swede as porter in store or hotel; city reference. S. S., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

PORTER.—By a porter who has worked several years in large drug stores. E. Glock, 211 East 7th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By thoroughly-competent stenographer and typewriter; best reference. Willing, 555 3d Av., third bell.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADY can obtain position for respectable woman as housekeeper for gentleman; can sleep home; must be good laundress; willing. Professor, Box 317 Times, Up Town.

NURSES.—Trained, untrained, healthy, and fairly educated, wanted in private woman's hospital. Matron, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—An experienced French nurse for a child of twenty months; city references required. Call at 13 East 64th St., Monday, between 10 and 12.

WANTED—Maid; competent hairdresser and to do a little sewing and light chamberwork. Apply, Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 165 West 86th St.

WANTED—A Protestant nurse for baby six months old; must be absolutely first-class and be able to furnish personal city references. Call, Monday, from 1 to 2 P. M., 6 East 37th St.

WANTED.—Intelligent young lady to learn stenography in reporter's office; will assist her to position when proficient. 72 World Building.

WANTED—As laundress and to assist with chamberwork, a German Protestant. Call, Monday, 10 to 12, 301 West 86th St.

WANTED—Cook and laundress, German or Swedish. Apply at 12 Officers' Row, Fort Hamilton.

WANTED—A good seamstress who understands dressmaking. B. B., 950 6th Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

SALESMAN WANTED to sell the Rapid Dish Washer to the wholesale and retail trade. Washes and dries the dishes in two minutes without wetting the fingers; $75 a week and all expenses. Easy position; no hard work; can make $100 a week. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—A man and wife or man and sister to take charge of a large country place; must be a competent gardener, farmer, understand the care of horses and cattle, greenhouse, use of tools; wife to make butter and care for poultry; must have the best of personal references. Answer P. O. Box 1,032, New-London, Conn.

WANTED—For the army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 and 27 3d Av., or 11 Abingdon Square, New-York City.

WANTED—Man and wife; Protestants; no children; man as gardener, useful man, furnaces, milk, &c.; wife general housework; must have good reference. M. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—In a steamship office, an office boy who has had some experience. Address S. S., Post Office Box 2,457.

WANTED—American boy in office of woolen commission house. Address, in own handwriting, B., Box 179 Times.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE HOUSE HAVE AN opening for a boy, who resides with parents, with reference; wages, to begin, $3, (three dollars) per week. Address Boy, Box 215 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." —Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BAR FIXTURES of new and ARTISTIC DESIGN.

B. Altman & Co.

NEW SHIPMENTS OF

RICH BLACK SILKS,

Including

2,500 yards fine

BLACK MOIRÉ ANTIQUE,

at 87c.

Formerly $1.40 per yard.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Finest California Blankets,

(MISSION MILLS).

Ten-quarter, $4.75, 8.75.

Eleven-quarter, 5.50, 6.75, 8.00.

Twelve-quarter, 6.45, 9.25, 12.00, 14.50.

Thirteen-quarter, 8.25, 12.00, 14.00, 18.50.

Fourteen-quarter, 9.25.

Being ONE-THIRD LESS than REGULAR PRICES.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

WITH W. C. T. U. WORKERS

A Day of Interesting Talks in the Convention.

REPORTS ALL SPEAK HOPEFULLY

The Departments Are All Doing a Good Work—Woman's Emancipation Is Now Thought to be Close at Hand.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The proceedings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union National Convention to-day were of an interesting character.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Grenwood, National Superintendent of the Evangelistic Department, said that never has the need been greater for ministry to the poor, the sorrowing, the sinning.

"Think," she said, "of 95,000 families in one city, with only one room to a family; of 210,000 human beings in New-York City last Winter on the verge of starvation; of little children in factories, when they should be in school; of women with children to support, making shirts at 10 cents apiece, finding their own rent, fuel, light, clothing, everything, out of this wage, and remember that this wretchedness can be duplicated all over our land.

"Think of the corruption in high places, as disclosed by Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Stead, and others. Think of whole wards in our cities and whole sections in our States where no ray of hope falls, and you have a picture of the need for our ministry. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, like the Salvation Army, is called to a hand-to-hand contact."

Elizabeth G. Hibben told of her efforts to secure the use of unfermented wine at the communion table. She said the last year had witnessed great gains, but added regretfully: "The great ground which yet remains to be taken in is the Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic Churches, where the prejudice in favor of the use of fermented wine is so strong that it will take long patience in sowing the seed, and long waiting for the harvest."

Mrs. Jane M. Kinney talked on the penal and reformatory work of the society, and gave some important statistical information. "One out of every five hundred of our population," she said, "is a convicted criminal. Our country is fast being ruined by the liquor traffic, for, aside from the criminals, there are the inmates of insane and inebriate asylums, and the pitiful childhood in institutes for feeble-minded, hospitals for the diseased and asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind. The cause is found in the distillery, brewery, illicit drug store, wholesale liquor store, and saloon."

Dr. Louise C. Purrington, a Massachusetts woman, had something interesting to say on the progress women are making in gaining the right to vote. Even in Oriental countries progress is being made. She said: "In India, in the Bombay and Madras presidencies, women have the right of municipal suffrage. So-called pagan women have a right that is denied to the women of Boston. English women have municipal suffrage, and are rapidly advancing toward full suffrage.

"The women of Ireland, France, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Russia, Finland, the Russo-Asian colonies, Austria-Hungary, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Cape Colony have some form of suffrage. The Isle of Man, Pitcairn Island, New-Zealand, and Honduras have full suffrage.

"In the United States the doctrine is rapidly spreading, so that already about thirty States and Territories have some phase of it, and full emancipation banners are flung out in Wyoming and Colorado.

"During the year 1804 New-York and Kansas have been the great battlefields for the equality of women before the law. In the meantime all eyes have been turned on Colorado to see how it works, and telescopic vision has been turned on far-away New-Zealand.

"Wyoming helped Colorado, and Colorado, in turn, helped Kansas. In Denver alone 61,500 women registered, and this is a sufficient refutation of the statement that women do not want to vote.

"After twenty-five years this is the unqualified verdict of those who know: Women are wishing to own their own clothing, to draw their own money from the bank, without asking permission, and especially to have control of their children."

Interesting reports were read from the departments of "mercy" and "social purity."

During a lull in the proceedings Miss Willard asked those present who were delegates to the first convention, in 1874, to stand up. Seven stood up. Miss Willard was one. The others were Mrs. Henriette Monroe of Ohio, E. Caroline Chandler Hodgin of Richmond, Ind; "Mother" Thompson, "Mother" Stewart, Mrs. Yuell of Akron, and Miss Jennie B. Smith, the railroad evangelist. This called up an informal reminiscent conversation on crusade times.

Miss Bates of North Dakota, who was elected by the Republicans of that State to be State Superintendent of Schools, the first woman to hold such an office, was invited to occupy a chair on the platform.

The diversion was taken advantage of by Miss Willard to introduce Mrs. Jane Stapler, an Indian woman, who is here as a delegate from Cherokee, Indian Territory. Mrs. Stapler is the most prominent Indian woman in the Territory. She was warmly greeted. As she kissed Miss Willard she whispered in her ear, "You know I would say something, but I am scared to death." Mrs. Stapler was dressed in black. She has white hair, and has very little of the appearance of the conventional Indian.

As is generally the case, the Empire State has the largest delegation. This year it is represented by 43, out of a total of 329.

Some excitement was caused in the dressing room this afternoon by the discovery of a supposed whisky bottle. It was taken up gingerly and the cork removed, when the odor of coal oil exhaled from it, and lifted a great weight from the hearts of those assembled.

The delegates are very much incensed at the action of Mrs. Cleveland in breaking a bottle of champagne, instead of water, over the bow of the steamship St. Louis. She was requested by the unions of different States to use water, and they even sent her handsome bottles of the liquid, filtered in the most approved fashion. This request was ignored.

BULLETS BROUGHT OUTLAWS TO TERMS

Texas Rangers Think They Have Captured Three Train Robbers.

WICHITA FALLS, Texas, Nov. 17.—Lieut. Sullivan and two other members of Capt. McDonald's State Rangers have arrived here, having in custody three men supposed to belong to the gang of outlaws who robbed the Pacific Express Company's car near Gordon, Texas, on the Texas and Pacific Road, several weeks ago. They were captured near Bellevue, thirty-eight miles south of this city, yesterday evening.

Lieut. Sullivan and his men surrounded the house and demanded their surrender. They replied with a volley of shots.

The Rangers returned the fire, and kept shooting until the walls of the structure resembled a porous plaster. The hat of one of the outlaws was perforated with a rifle bullet, while another, seeking safety on the floor with his coat for a pillow, received a chance shot through the coat. Then they decided to surrender.

Seventy-five shots were fired, most of them by the Rangers, but no one was hurt.

After placing their prisoners in the Wichita County jail, Lieut. Sullivan and his men boarded the south-bound Denver train this morning for the scene of the conflict, where they believe the rest of the gang are in hiding.

The prisoners deny being the Gordon train robbers and refuse to give their names. One of them inquired of Jailer Moses this morning if he had heard whether any more of the gang had been captured or not.

Charles Turner, who is said to be another of the robbers, was captured this morning.

Sooner or later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Advertisement.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Monday

Special Sale of

Dress Goods

2800 yards Silk and Wool Fancy Mixtures, at 58c

Regular value 85c yard.

3500 yards Three-toned Cheviots, at 69c

Regular value $1.35 yard.

And the remainder of their

High-class Novelties

at $1.45 and $2.75

Formerly from $1.85 to $5.00 yard.

Black Dress Fabrics

2400 yards Rough Surface Effects, at 59c

Regular value $1.25 yard.

3800 yards Granite and Etamine Weaves, at 73c

Regular value $1.45 yard.

West 23d St.

WATERS PIANOS

If you desire to purchase the finest piano made call and examine the NEW WATERS UPRIGHTS. Prices from $225 to $450 for cash, or on installments only

$7 PER MONTH.

A handsome stool and cover given with each piano, and no charge for delivery within 25 miles of New-York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow the following

Unusual Values

in

Ladies' HouseGowns

of Twilled and Striped Flannels, at $4.25

Regular price $6.00

Of Fancy Striped Eiderdown, at $4.95

Regular price $6.95

Of Henriettas and Cashmeres, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon $6.50 and $8.95

Regular prices $9.50 & $13

Also the remainder of their

Imported House Gowns

at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

Monday

In their

Silk Dept's

3000 yards

Fancy Taffetas, Colored Satin Stripe Gros Grain and Taffeta Silks

at 65c

Regular value 98c. yard.

West 23d St.

ARMENIANS ASK FOR PROTECTION

A MASS MEETING CONDEMNS TURKEY FOR ALLEGED MASSACRES.

The United States and European Nations Asked to Compel the Porte to Observe the Treaty of Berlin.

A mass meeting of the Armenian citizens of New-York and vicinity was held last evening at Studio Hall, 115 West Twenty-third Street, to discuss the news of the alleged massacre at Sassoun.

The reports of the slaughter were generally credited by those present. Many of them had friends and relatives at Sassoun, and they expressed much concern for their safety.

The Armenian Union held a brief meeting before the mass meeting was called to order.

Among the prominent Armenians present were A. M. Shismanian, Charles Shismanian, John Arshagooni, President of the Armenian Union; H. Equinian, Dr. A. Agragian, Dr. B. Hagaplan, and John S. Dionian, President of the Armenian Philharmonic Society, who presided at the mass meeting.

Mr. Dionian said that the Armenians and Turks could never be friends, and that the Armenians must be liberated through war and blood. The latest massacre, he said, is the sixth or seventh great butchery of Armenians. The slaughter that is going on almost daily, he said, and the devastation of fields, and the stealing of herds of cattle is not reported to the world. England, he said, is directly responsible. If England had let Russia alone, Russia would have liberated or annexed Armenia.

Clark Bell, who had been invited to speak, said that the news of the atrocities at Sassoun had awakened the sympathy of all the great nations, and that he believed that the shedding of so much blood would result in the ultimate relief of the Armenian citizens in Turkey.

Joseph Darling was the next speaker. "The whole Turkish Government," he said, "is a conspiracy. Against criminals we do not have to measure means for bringing about results This aggregation of criminals called the Turkish Government has gone too far, and is about to be called down."

Speeches were then made in the Armenian language. Nearly every one who spoke strongly denounced the attitude shown by England toward the Armenians. The hope was expressed by some that the present Czar of Russia might see fit to interfere in their behalf.

Some of the speakers had themselves seen outrages committed in Armenia, and many instances of cruelty were recalled.

Resolutions were adopted asking the United States and the great nations of Europe to see that Article LXI. of the treaty of Berlin is strictly enforced in the future. This article provides that the Sultan of Turkey shall protect the lives and property of Armenians and institute reforms in the treatment of Armenian citizens. Attention is called to the fact that this is the tenth wholesale massacre of Armenians by Mohammedans in Turkey since the beginning of the present century, and that the Turkish Government is as vicious and cruel as ever. In the resolutions blame is also attached to England for the violation of the Berlin treaty, in that her pretended sympathy for the Armenians had deprived them of the aid which Russia otherwise would have extended.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the press for the publicity which it had given to the recent massacre, and for the sympathy which it has awakened.

Some of those present at the meeting were in favor of raising a fund for the relief of the Armenian sufferers. More conservative Armenians suggested, however, that this would be useless at present, as it would be impossible to transmit the money.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Will this week offer a large and choice collection of

Dress and Evening

Hats, Bonnets and Toques.

Also

Capes with Hats to match

(including our latest importation).

All at

Great Reductions from former prices.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Will offer on Monday,

In Velvet Department,

500 Yards All Silk

Black Lyons Velvet,

$2.55 yard; worth $3.75.

450 Yards 32-inch

Black Velour du Nord,

$1.65 yard; worth $2.50.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

EHRICH BROS.

To-Day Doing the Foremost Dry-Goods Business in America, Explained by Offering Only THE BEST at Lower Prices Than Any Other House in the World.

TOYS AND Holiday Goods

NOW OPEN.

Largest Department in the World.

23d ST. AND SIXTH AVE.

ARMENIANS IN NEW-YORK EXCITED

J. S. Dionian Discusses the Causes of Their Troubles at Home.

The Armenians of this city are greatly excited over the alleged massacre of their countrymen by the Turks. J. S. Dionian, President of the Philarmenic Society, formerly Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople, and at present with the banking firm of W. N. Coler & Co., 34 Nassau Street, said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday:

"The secret of the whole persecution is a desire on the part of Turkey to diminish the number of Armenians. It is a notorious fact that Said Pasha, when Premier of Turkey, made the remark that the only way to settle the Armenian question was by exterminating the Armenians. Greece and Bulgaria, the other Christian countries at one time under Turkish sway, both secured their independence, and it is the constant fear of Turkey that Armenia will do likewise.

"After the Turko-Russian war 250,000 Kurds and Circassians were expelled from the Caucasus by the Russians. These hordes were received by Turkey, which settled them in the midst of Armenia. These people have absolutely no occupation, and make their living off the Armenians. Murders and assaults are of daily occurrence, but are seldom brought to the ears of the public. Frequently towns are raided and the whole female population carried off. The Armenians are called the 'Yankees of the East.' In order that the youth may not acquire ideas of liberty, they are prevented as much as possible from attending school. So vigilant are the police that any Armenian found carrying a pocketknife is immediately arrested. The population of the country is somewhat over 4,000,000. Of this number one-half are Armenians. The Armenian Church has been established ever since the Christian religion began, and is looked upon by the English as a sister Church.

"The Armenian emigration to America began in 1880, and there are in this country to-day about 6,000 of our people, of whom 1,000 live in New-York. They are merchants, exporters, and importers, engravers, silk weavers, and shopkeepers. There are also several doctors, lawyers, and theological students. The police of this city say that it is a most unusual thing to arrest an Armenian. There are three societies of our people here—the Philarmenic, the object of which is the support of the four Armenian newspapers published in England and America, and to make known to the world the publications and lectures of Armenia; the Armenian Union, a literary and beneficial organization, and a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Though our countrymen greatly desire independence, we should be satisfied did we have a Christian Governor, Christian police, and a voice in the Government."

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Are closing out the Remainder of their

Paris and Berlin Costumes, Wraps, Capes, and Evening Garments

at

One-half cost of importation.

And also call attention to the following Special Bargains in

FUR DEPARTMENT.

50 finest quality Alaska Seal Coats, London dyed and dressed, at $198.00 and 225.00.

Alaska Seal and Persian Lamb Circular Capes at $149.00—value $225.00.

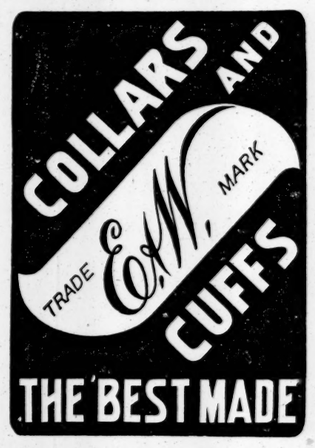
Persian Lamb, Eastern Mink, and Alaska Sable Circular Capes at $69.00—value $98.00.

Brown Marten and Rich American Opossum Capes at $49.00—value $69.00.

Electric and Wool Seal Capes, with Alaska Sable collar and edge; also Brown Marten, Moire Astrakhan and Krimmer Capes at $29.98—value $48.00.

Also a large assortment of COLLARETTES, BOAS, PELERINES, and SCARFS, in Russian Sable, Royal Ermine, Persian Lamb, Eastern Mink, and all other fashionable furs, at decided bargain prices.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.



CITY AND VICINITY.

—A meeting will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for the purpose of organizing a women's branch of the Hungarian Association of the City of New-York. The branch will endeavor to increase the charity fund of the association, and a concert will be given on Dec. 16 at the Grand Central Palace. Mr. Seidl and his orchestra will take part in the concert. Other artists will be Remenyi, Lichtenstein, and Mme. Blum.

—Lizzie Thompson, forty-five years old, a homeless woman, applied for lodging at the Mercer Street Station at midnight Friday, but before she could be conducted to the room used by female lodgers she fell fainting to the floor, and died before an ambulance arrived. Heart disease was the cause of death. She had no relatives in New-York.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz of Philadelphia and Prof. Richard J. H. Gotthell will address the Society for Religious Study at the Madison Avenue synagogue this afternoon on the Jewish Chautauquan work, which will constitute the basis of the society's study for the year.

—The old classmates of the Right Rev. James Augustin McFaul, the newly-appointed Bishop of Trenton, N. J., have arranged to give him a dinner of congratulation at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of Dec. 23. Archbishop Corrigan has been invited to attend.

—A fire which started on the first floor of the five-story brick building at 75 Warren Street at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning damaged the stock of William Garrison, a tin can manufacturer, to the extent of $300. The building was damaged to the amount of $500.

—Eugène Réveillaud, a well-known Protestant editor and religious worker in France, will speak in all of the McAll Mission in the lecture room of the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The Ohio Society will give a dinner to its President, Mayor-elect William L. Strong, on the evening of Dec. 4, at 6:30 o'clock, at Delmonico's. An attempt will be made to make it the most brilliant affair ever given by the society.

—The anniversary discourse to the officers and Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine will be delivered by Prof. Charles Loomis Dana in the hall of the academy, 17 West Forty-third Street, on the evening of Nov. 28.

—The fair given at the Manhattan Athletic Club for the benefit of the St. Andrew's coffee houses proved so successful that it will be continued to-morrow afternoon and evening.

Brooklyn.

—A petition has been filed in the Surrogate's office for the probate of the will of Quentin R. McKendrick, who died at his home, 25 Brevoort Place, Nov. 11, leaving a will executed two days before his death. The estate is valued at $101,000. The executors and trustees are Jeanette Sabine McKendrick, Charles Giro McKendrick, and Edwin Weir Parker of New-York.

—Mrs. Bridget Clancy, twenty-two years old, while crossing Seventh Avenue, at Fourth Street, yesterday, was run over by Trolley Car No. 103 of the Seventh Avenue line, and her two ankles were fractured and she received other severe injuries. She was removed to her home.

—Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health yesterday had a conference with the representatives of the various railroad companies which resulted in the determination of the companies to disinfect their cars at least once a day and also to ventilate the cars better.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday approved the incorporation of the Seaside Athletic Club of Brooklyn. The Directors are John H. O'Rourke, S. Stryker Williamson, Michael J. Dady, Judge James G. Tighe, and Thomas F. Carney.

—Maggie Kearney, a nurse at Ellis Island, who attempted to commit suicide by eating atropine on the Hamilton Ferry boat Pierrepont Oct. 14, and who was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having attempted suicide.

—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday Chief Judge Clement appointed Dr. Lucy Hall Brown to make a physical examination of Miss Koster, who is suing the Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company for $10,000 damages for injuries received while taking a bath.

—Kate Carpenter, twenty years old, a nurse in the employ of Mrs. Gobert of 735 Quincy Street, while in a despondent mood Friday night, took a dose of sweet oil and laudanum. She was taken to St. Mary's Hospital and will recover.

—Commissioner White of the Department of City Works sent a five-dollar note to Controller Coerwin yesterday which was sent through the mails to one of the Inspectors as a bribe.

Yonkers.

—At the close of the fair in St. Mary's Hall for the benefit of St. Mary's Church Friday night it was found that the net receipts for the four weeks amounted to $6,000. The silver-headed cane for the most popular politician was won by Alderman Thomas J. Lally, and the piano was awarded to his daughter Maggie. The silver watch for the most popular boy was won by A. Connell, the silver trowel for the most popular contractor by J. Pennell, the picture for the most popular society by the Holy Name, blackthorn stick for the most popular Irishman by D. Crowley, and William Connery won the pony, harness, and cart.

—While Miss Lizzie Wharmby was out visiting Thursday evening a party of friends assembled at her home, 13 Chestnut Street, and when she returned she was greatly surprised. All then joined in a merry time. During the festivities the young woman's parents presented a gold watch to her. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. C. E. Allison of the Dayspring Presbyterian Church.

—The selections of church music at St. John's Episcopal Church for to-day are: Gounod's Sanctus, Vogrich's Jubilate in G, and Buck's B minor Te Deum; in the evening a new magnificat by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, a new anthem by Myles Foster, "Eye Hath Not Seen," and Mozart's music to the Benericite Anima Mea.

—The water in the Grassy Sprain Lake continues to rise, insuring a full supply for Winter use. A large quantity was pumped into the new Fort Field reservoir Thursday through the new pipes, and the effort was successful.

—Jacob Warlowsky was tried Friday for violating the excise law in selling lager beer Sunday, Oct. 21. He was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. He has appealed.

—A. S. Radcliff, M. R. Oakley, and W. A. Frost have been elected Trustees of the Central Methodist Church for the full term, and James Cook to fill a vacancy.

—Yachtsman Kohler was the winner of the pool tournament of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club.

—Mrs. D. Dobson of New-York City is visiting her mother, Mrs. Archibald Smith, in Park Avenue.

—In the apportionment of State school moneys Yonkers has received $14,404.57.

—There were 20 deaths in Yonkers during the week ended Nov. 16; during the previous week, 12; deaths the corresponding week last year, 14.

Westchester County.

—Several days ago Mayor Brush of Mount Vernon, who has been acting as a holdover, was ordered by Judge Haight of Buffalo to hand over his office to Edson Lewis, the Republican claimant, on the application of the State Attorney General, represented by Roger M. Sherman. Edwin W. Fiske, the Democratic claimant, secured a stay, and a further hearing was had yesterday before Judge Dyckman, at White Plains. The lawyers were directed to hand up briefs on Tuesday. The official count at the election last May showed that Lewis had won by 2 votes.

COMING EVENTS.

—Concert to the old folks of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, West One Hundred and Fifth Street, by Rauch's Orchestra and several well-known amateur artists, to-day, 2:30 P. M.

—Opening lecture by the Rev. Dr. Silverman on "Answers to Jewish and Christian Inquirers," Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, to-day, 11 A. M.

—Memorial exercises in honor of the late John Jay, Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, Tuesday evening.

—Cornell Alumni of New-York City meeting at the Cheddar, 150 West Thirty-fourth Street, to-morrow night.

—Unveiling of Thorwaldsen Statue, Central Park, entrance Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, to-day, 2 P. M.

—Fencers Club ladies' day, 4 P. M. to-morrow, clubhouse, 37 West Twenty-second Street.

—Congregational Club regular meeting and dinner, St. Denis Hotel, to-morrow, 5:30 P. M.

—Ida B. Wells and Southern Jubilee Singers, at Church of the Divine Paternity to-night.

—Annual ball B. F. Middleton Post, G. A. R., Arion Hall, Brooklyn, next Tuesday night.

—Annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, Delmonico's, Tuesday, 6:30 P. M.

Daniell & Sons.

The coming week WITH US will be DRY GOODS sold at PRICES hitherto unheard of in this city.

The following QUOTATIONS in several of our DEPARTMENTS will prove of great interest.

SILKS.

Fancy GLACE TAFFETAS, choice effects and colorings; also thirty-two inch PUNJUM Silks for drapery, in all colors, at . . . . . 49c. yd.

These are MARVELOUS values.

LYONS CREPONS and CRINKLED CREPES, pure Silk, (no trash,) in four new PARIS STYLES, colorings the CHOICEST, our own importation, at 39c. yd.

Imported MILLINERY VELVET, Black, PURE SILK, twenty inches wide, worth $2.00 yd., at $1.00 yd.

Thirty-two inch VELOUR DU NORD, Black, specially imported for CAPES and CLOAKS, cost $2.75, for . . . . . $1.75 yd.

Fifty-one inch LONDON DYE SEAL PLUSH, sold usually at $7.50 per yard, at . . . . . $3.75 yd.

RIBBONS.

Five inch BLACK MOIRE and same width Black Satin and GROS GRAIN, the best quality of pure Silk, at . . . . . 25c. yd.

Together with an enormous quantity of SILK RIBBONS, to be thrown out at . . . . . 5c. yd.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' hand-embroidered, superb designs, fifteen hundred dozen of them will be sold on Monday at 25c. each. They are really worth from fifty cents to one dollar each Handkerchief. Buy them before the HOLIDAY RUSH.

WINTER UNDERWEAR.

The GREATEST BARGAIN yet placed on our counters. LADIES' RIBBED VESTS and DRAWERS. The Vests are HIGH neck, LONG and SHORT sleeves, Drawers to match, at . . . . . 49c. each

They are 50 per cent. AUSTRALIAN WOOL and are generally sold at one dollar a garment.

WINTER HOSIERY.

Ladies' BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS, English high-spliced heel, DOUBLE SOLE, at 33c. pair. (Our former price was seventy-five cents.)

And CHILDREN'S Black Ribbed SCHOOL HOSE, wear guaranteed,

At 15c. pair.

IMPORTED CHINA.

In consequence of the rain on Saturday, the GREAT FRENCH CHINA SALE at HALF Import cost, will be continued on Monday and Tuesday.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Fur Lined Opera Wraps.

Lined variously; Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Manchurian Lamb. Some as low as $75.

Ermine Collarettes, $16; Mantles, $145; Collars, $60; Chinchilla Collarettes, $24; Mantles, $185; Collars, $85.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

FURRIERS,

184 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ESTD A. D. 1820.

Sunday
Nov. 18-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

JACKSON'S

Lately of 777 Broadway, Now at

6th Av., cor. 18th St.

To-morrow,

Colored Suitings.

Imported High-class Novelty Illuminated Suitings, medium and heavy weight, for costumes, complete lines. Fall colorings,

38c.

The above are most exceptional values, having been manufactured on special order to retail for 85c.

Black Dress Fabrics.

Priestley's All-Wool Suitings, rough and smooth finish, in plain and fancy weaves; also French Crepons and Armures, ranging in values from $1.00 to $1.25,

45c.

The reputation of the manufacturers is guarantee for color and satisfactory wearing qualities.

Silks.

Changeable Taffeta Silk in stripes, checks, and swivel figures, in 25 different shadings; superior quality of silk suitable for waists, house dresses, or street costumes; value $1.00, at

58c.

Black Silks in Peau de Sole, Satin Duchesse, Heavy Round Cord Faille Francaise, Armure Royal, and superfine quality Heavy Cashmere finish Gros Grain, all at the uniform price of

88c.

The above are the production of one of the most reliable silk mills in the world, and are recommended for finish, color, and wearing qualities. If sold on their merits the price would range from $1.50 to $2.00.

Umbrellas.

365 Sample Umbrellas, with 50 assorted English-trimmed handles to choose from, one of the greatest sacrifices ever made at this price—only one to each customer,

79c.

$3.98 and $4.25 Union Taffeta and Pure Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with Wechsel and English wood Handles..**1.99**

JACKSON'S, 6th Av., cor. 18th St.

CON RIORDAN'S LAST BOUT

Death Followed a Light Blow from Fitzsimmons's Fist.

APOPLEXY WAS PERHAPS THE CAUSE

Tragic Result of a Sparring Exhibition in Syracuse—A Dissipated Man's End—Fitzsimmons Under Arrest.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 17.—In an exhibition bout last evening, Robert Fitzsimmons struck his sparring partner, "Con" Riordan, and although, in the opinion of nearly all present, the blow was a light one, Riordan became unconscious and died at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

Riordan, it is claimed, had been drinking heavily. He gave evidence of his condition as he walked on the stage, but despite this he was allowed to enter into the bout. There were a few exchanges, and then Fitzsimmons, with a quick pass, hit Riordan on the jaw with his right fist. There are differences of opinion as to the force of the blow, but it was sufficient. Riordan reeled and fell to his knees. Then he lopped over like a dead man.

Riordan remained unconscious, despite every effort to revive him. The probably fatal results were announced after midnight by Dr. Tolman, and Fitzsimmons was promptly placed under arrest. The injured man breathed his last at 3:30 o'clock this morning. After 3 o'clock he began to sink rapidly, respiration growing fainter with every minute, until, finally, with a few spasmodic contortions, he died. The physicians, a few members of the company, and Mrs. Fitzsimmons were present to the last.

Capt. Quigley placed Fitzsimmons under arrest at 2:15 A. M., and took him to Police Headquarters. The middleweight champion seemed to expect what was coming and did not even change color. "Yank" Sullivan was with him, and offered to go his bail, which the police would not accept until Riordan's condition was more certain.

Fitzsimmons stated to a reporter: "Do you suppose I would strike my sparring partner with any force? Yesterday I knew he had been drinking hard, but did not know he was in such a condition Invariably when I sparred with him he turned blue around the mouth, and it was a sign for me to let up. I never struck him hard. Last night I noticed after the first exchange of blows that he was not right. The blow I delivered that caused the trouble was as light as I could make it, merely slapping him with the back of the hand. He fell down, and then arose and staggered around. I put my arm around him to assist him off the stage, and when he fell headlong I thought he was faking, and was thoroughly disgusted, because somebody in the house, thinking it was a fake, hissed me. I was never hissed before.

"I began to comprehend a few minutes later that something was wrong with my sparring partner, and I was horrified to discover him still unconscious. I attributed this to his drunken condition, thinking he would revive from the stupor in a few minutes. I had known Riordan for eight years, and he was always a hard drinker. Being in poor condition, I presume he had some heart difficulty that brought on the disaster. I am not fearful of my position. Everybody in the Opera House was aware that the blows which I struck Riordan were as light as I could possibly make them. Naturally, it makes my blood run cold when I think of the condition of my friend, not because I have any fear of the results, but I do not want that man's death laid at my door. I have seen many fighters unconscious, but they never remained out for that length of time."

Fitzsimmons was taken before County Judge Northrup at noon to-day, and his bail was fixed at $10,000 to answer to the charge of manslaughter in the first degree. In the courtroom Fitzsimmons said he would not have killed Riordan for $100,000, and then broke down in tears.

In regard to the boxing on the stage, Capt. Glori, manager of the company, said: "Bob punched the bag for over a minute before his round with Riordan. When the latter came on, he said to Bob, 'Don't hit me in the stomach or in the ribs,' so Bob aimed all his blows at Con's head. The boxing was the tamest I ever saw, and made me disgusted. Why, from the moment I called time, it took at least ten seconds for the two men to meet in the centre of the stage and shake hands. Then they began some very light sparring. Suddenly Con turned to me and said, "Call time." The next instant he sank down. The blow was so light that it would not have injured a ten-year-old child.

"When he was carried off the stage and placed in a chair nothing was thought of his condition except that he was drunk, and Dunfee went on for his round. No one told me that it was very serious until considerable time had elapsed. In fact, no one thought it was serious. Just after the blow Riordan said to Block, the property man, that he guessed he was not any good for this sparring business. I think that when we got Dunfee to spar, Con got an idea that we were going to ship him. Maybe that made him drink more. He was far more sick than he allowed any one to think last night."

Dr. Fred S. Fay was the first physician on the scene, and he said that, in his opinion, the death was caused by apoplexy, and not by a blow. He had heard that the dead man had been drinking for some time, and he certainly showed it. "All who saw the blow," said Dr. Fay, "say that it was really only a slap."

Dr. David M. Totman, one of the most prominent surgeons in the city, said that all the symptoms pointed to a hemorrhage in the meninges, or covering of the brain. One thing which deeply impressed him was that Riordan's pupils would not contract, even under a strong light, and this fact proved brain disturbance of a very serious character. There was an absence of paralysis, for all the muscles of Riordan's body seemed to contract in a normal manner. An intoxicated man could usually be revived within four hours, but this man remained in a condition of coma, from which nothing would arouse him. Drunkenness and brain hemorrhage simulated each other closely in their symptoms.

"Yank" Sullivan said that Riordan acted very much as "Jim" Donovan did on the occasion of his fatal fight with "Joe" Dunfee at Maple Bay. He said he saw the blow which Riordan received, and it would not have injured a child. "It was the drinking that caused his death," he said. "Just before the round Riordan bought a half pint of whisky and drank it. He had been drinking all day long in Dunfee's place and in other saloons."

After Riordan was taken out "Joe" Dunfee went on. His first round was long-range sparring. The next was to have been Riordan's round, but, as it was thought that he was drunk, Dunfee went on. He asked Fitzsimmons to "mix it up," meaning to fight at closer range. Fitzsimmons did so, and in a moment Dunfee landed a blow on his chin, which knocked the middle-weight champion off his feet and benumbed Dunfee's arm. Then the adience raised another cry of "fake."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 17.—"Billy" Madden, the well-known manager and backer of pugilists, said to-day that, in his opinion, Riordan died from the effects of dissipation. "His constitution had become so undermined that he was liable to fall dead at any time. Between sparring partners, a blow is rarely struck hard enough to put a man out, much less kill him, and it is ridiculous to suppose that Fitzsimmons's blow last night killed him. He was as liable to drop dead punching the bag as when sparring, for, as I say, he was a physical wreck."

Funeral of Capt. H. S. Steele.

The funeral of Capt. H. S. Steele, formerly of the Seventh Regiment, who died last Wednesday morning, took place Friday afternoon, at the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Shaw, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Harshaw. The honorary pall bearers were Gen. Emmons Clark, Gen. T. L. Watson, Capt. D. A. Nesbitt, and Lieut. Harry Nesbitt. There was a large attendance of military men, which included the members of Capt. Steele's old command, Company D, Seventh Regiment, and a delegation from the Association of Exempt Members of the Second Company and of the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment. The burial was in Greenwood.

SAM'L COHN & BRO.

6th Ave. cor. 15th St.

$1.99

Special Sale Fine Shoes

including many

High Class Novelties

Comprising every style, shape and form, in

Kid or Cloth Top Lace and Button

Hand Sewed Welts or Turns, all Sizes & Widths. Every new shape:

Needle Toe, Razor Toe, Piccadilly Toe, Philadelphia Toe, and **St. Louis Toe,**

All at the uniform price of

$1.99

These are all fresh, clean goods just made up in very latest style, to be sold at $3, $4 and $5 a pair. Having purchased an enormous quantity for spot cash we are enabled to sell them at the above marvelously low price.

Our Great Sale of Sample Slippers and Oxfords will be announced in a few days.

6th Ave. cor. 15th St.

Higgins & Seiter.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS.

CARLSBAD Jewelled Glass.

We announce with pleasure the arrival of a very large direct importation of Rich Carlsbad Jewelled Glassware, all marked to conform to the new tariff and our strictly moderate prices.

Our assortment is the largest ever seen in New-York. Will be pleased to have you see the goods, whether you purchase or not.

Roman Punch or Sherbet Glasses with saucer.

In assorted colors and raised gold decoration, $12.00 per dozen.

Also others entirely new both in shape and decoration at $18.00, $22.50, $33.00, $36.00 per dozen.

Creme de Menthe Glasses.

Made from our own design and exclusively for our trade; beautifully jewelled and suitable for serving Crème de Menthe or Oyster Cocktails. Price $25.75 per dozen, with plate.

Finger Bowls.

Several new ideas in Finger Bowls, with plates to match, at $36.00, $40.00, $43.00 and $85.00 per doz.

Cordial Decanters.

To supply constantly-increasing demands we have imported a special line of odd Cordial Decanters in Jewelled Glass, in artistic shapes and rich decorations, $3.50, $4.25, and $4.50 each. Also a large line in white and gold.

Claret Jugs.

Graceful and extremely artistic in both shape and decoration, at $9.25, $9.75, $10.50, and $13.25 each.

Hock Glasses.

Suitable also for Rhine Wine. An immense line, ranging from $14.75 to $84.00 per dozen.

Also Jewelled Glass Bon Bons, Sugars and Creams, Vases, Loving Cups, Pitchers, Cordial Sets, Punch Sets, &c.

These goods will make effective and beautiful Christmas Gifts.

Goods purchased now will be delivered when desired.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues mailed free to out-of-town residents.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,

50 and 52 West 22d Street,

NEAR SIXTH AVENUE,

And 170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R.I.

Wedding Gifts a Specialty.

MRS. JOHN PURCHAS'S ACCIDENT.

She Shot Herself with a Weapon Kept Loaded for Tramps.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 17.—Mrs. John Purchas, of Warren Point, Bergen County, was carried to the General Hospital, in this city last night, suffering from two pistol-shot wounds, the result of a singular accident.

Tramps have annoyed residents of the village lately, frightening women, and a revolver, loaded and cocked, rested on the parlor mantel, for use in case the tramps intruded. Mrs. Purchas had occasion to reset a picture and stepped upon a chair. She grasped the revolver carelessly by the stock, the barrel pointed against her wrist. Unconsciously the trigger was pressed and the weapon discharged, the ball passing through the woman's wrist. As Mrs. Purchas fell, still retaining hold of the revolver, the weapon was again exploded, the ball entering her abdomen.

As soon as Mrs. Purchas was taken to the hospital, arrangements to perform the operation of laparotomy were made. The ball had pierced the intestines in nine places and riddled one portion with five holes. Drs. Van Riper and McCoy decided that there was but one chance of saving her life, by removing the riddled part of the intestines, an operation performed only in desperate cases. This evening Mrs. Purchas was still under the influence of opiates and the physicians entertain hopes of her complete recovery. She is thirty-five years old and has a robust constitution.

TRIBUTE PAID TO C. C. SHAYNE

In Changing Its Name a Club Adopts Resolutions in His Honor.

At a regular meeting of the C. C. Shayne Republican Club last Thursday evening, at the clubhouse, 2,112 Second Avenue, at which Max D. Quitman presided, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, C. C. Shayne has requested that we refrain from the further use of his name, therefore be it

Resolved, That, in deference to his wishes, this club shall change its name, relinquishing the name of "The C. C. Shayne Republican Club," and giving the club the name of "The Young Men's Up-Town Republican Club"; and be it further

Resolved, That this club in changing its name begs to renew its expressions made in the past of the highest esteem, regard, and affection for C. C. Shayne as a man through whose efforts and services a great deal of the Republican victory on the last election day is due; and be it further

Resolved, That we renew to C. C. Shayne our pledges made heretofore of our continued and future efforts in behalf of the Republican Party and its principles.

Mr. Kilbourne, Mr. Hoyt, and Mr. Stone.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Here is a little story of a coincidence that is true: Mr. K. H. Stone was in our office when a couple of callers from Cleveland, Ohio came—one a Mr. Kilbourne of The Ohio Merchant, the other his father-in-law, Mr. Hoyt. Mr. Kilbourne was introduced to Mr. Stone, and he then introduced Mr. Stone to Mr. Hoyt. "Well," said Mr. Stone, "this is strange. Here I have been introduced by Mr. Kilbourne to Mr. Hoyt, while my own name is Kilburn Hoyt Stone." When you hear of anything to match this let your readers hear of it. R. A. DIX.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1894.

Kraemer

West 23d St.
opposite
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Cloaks, Dresses and Furs

EXCLUSIVELY.

Choicest Novelties in Paris, Berlin and Vienna Costumes and Wraps, together with MEDIUM-PRICED Cloaks and Dresses of home manufacture.

Cloak Department.

Jackets and **Coats**, in all the leading styles and materials, from $10 to $50.

Cloth Capes, for walking, driving or carriage wear, $10 to $75.

Black Velour Capes, plain, fur trimmed or embroidered, from $25 to $75.

Fur Department.

Military and Circular Capes; Collarettes, with or without long fronts; all at most tempting prices.

Persian and Seal Jackets in all the fashionable lengths.

Dressmaking Dept.

Orders promptly executed for Tailor-Made Costumes, Riding Habits, Cloaks, Wraps, Evening Waists, Separate Skirts, &c., at reasonable prices.

KRAEMER, West 23d St.

(Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.)

DID NOT EXPECT REFUSAL

Gov. Flower's Rejection of Their Request Surprised the Seventy.

CONFERENCE WITH COL. FELLOWS

The Next Step Against Violators of Law Undetermined—Why the Attorney General's Aid Was Asked For.

The Committee of Seventy has not determined what it will do next, in view of Gov. Flower's refusal to ask the Attorney General to take charge of prosecutions of certain alleged criminal actions in this city.

Its members had not supposed that the Governor would refuse to grant their request, and the proposition he made that the District Attorney be consulted with reference to the appointment of a special attorney to perform his functions struck them as a new proposition.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee acted promptly. Without waiting for a meeting of the Executive Committee to which it might report the results of its interview with Gov. Flower, the sub-committee proceeded at once to call upon Col. Fellows yesterday.

Two members of the sub-committee, Chairman Larocque and Mr. Beaman, had an interview with him in the new Criminal Courts Building yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Their stay was brief. Col. Fellows received them graciously, and the three retired to his private office. When the conference was over Mr. Larocque and Mr. Beaman evaded all questions as to the nature of their conference. They did not admit that they had seen the District Attorney yesterday afternoon.

"There is nothing new in the situation," said Chairman Larocque, when asked if he had seen Col. Fellows.

Col. Fellows was not so reticent when a reporter for The New-York Times saw him later in the day.

"Mr. Larocque and Mr. Beaman came to see me," said Col. Fellows, "but what proposition they made to me, or what reply I gave them, I am not at liberty to say."

The Seventy's Executive Committee held no meeting yesterday, and it was said by members of that committee that it was not known when it would come together.

There were many stories afloat as to the future action of the Seventy. That body had intended to put especial emphasis on that part of its resolution which relates to the examination of the officials of the city and prosecutions of such as are found guilty, rather than that part which relates to the violations of the election laws.

"There has been found," said one member of the Seventy to a reporter for The New-York Times, "that the Police Department is corrupt. There is evidence of it. Now, it has seemed to the Seventy that there is warrant for an investigation to ascertain if the other branches of the City and County Government have been properly administered. The District Attorney's office has always been in existence, and the present District Attorney has been in it for one previous term. Little or nothing has been done toward ascertaining the corruption which has recently been shown to exist in the Police Department, and it seemed to us that it would be wise to bring in outside investigators.

"The District Attorney's office may be one of those which are subjects for Grand Jury action, and so we thought it would be absurd to try to conduct an investigation through one of the parties who might come under examination and one who, at any rate, is closely affiliated with the other offices and departments.

"Gov. Flower, in his consultation with the attorneys the other day as to the needs of an extra session of the Legislature, expressed himself so clearly as in favor of reforms in this city that we had supposed he would not hesitate to grant our request. It seems to us that the law was passed for precisely such occasions as this, and is meaningless if it is to be enforced only under the circumstances which the Governor sets forth."

There was talk yesterday that the Committee of Seventy would take no further steps until Gov. Flower's term expired and Gov. Morton had become the Chief Magistrate of the State. Members of the Seventy said there was no foundation for such statements.

With reference to the condition of business in the District Attorney's office, which the Seventy desires to investigate, Col. Fellows said yesterday that the fault that the business of the office was not cleared up to date was due to a scarcity of courts.

"As to the election cases," he said, "I informed Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy some time ago that Mr. Wellman had been assigned to them. Mr. Larocque replied that the matter had been referred to the counsel of the Seventy.

"In my office there are many cases pending, and the election cases are among them. I have taken steps to put the police cases into immediate course of trial. Under the Constitution, the bribery cases have precedence. The pleadings and demurrers have been gotten out of the way, and in a very few days the defendants will be placed on trial.

"I do not know a time in twenty-five years when there has not been a mass of untried cases in the office of the District Attorney.

"The October Grand Jury returned 997 indictments out of 1,450 cases acted on. Assuming that all these indictments are brought to trial before juries in courts now in existence, they could not be disposed of in six months. The true test is whether the District Attorney keeps his calendars filled and gives the courts all the cases they can attend to. There are now not enough courts to promptly dispose of the business."

AN ESTATE WITH NO HEIRS

Connecticut May Take the $40,000 Which Thomas Murray Laid Away.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 17.—There is every indication that the estate, valued at $40,000, which Thomas Murray, a former resident of this city, left at his death, will, under the laws of this State, escheat to the State.

Murray was a well-known contractor, and about three months ago was erecting a church at Yonkers, when he was killed by a fall from a high staging. He was buried here, and, as he left no will and no known heirs, the Probate Court took charge of the estate. The appraisers to-day returned their account, which shows that the estate is worth about $40,000, a large portion of it in personal property.

While in this city, for a number of years, Murray boarded on Broad Street. He was a good-natured Scotchman, but very close-mouthed, and among all his acquaintances no one can remember ever hearing him mention the name of a relative or whether he had any. After his death a search was instituted for some one entitled to the property, and has been kept up until to-day, but without success. Murray lived in Brooklyn before coming to this city, about twelve years ago. He had a sister, who went to Australia and died. He was a stone mason by trade. It is thought there may be some relatives in Scotland. Unless heirs are found capable of inheriting, the estate will go to the State.

ANOTHER BURGLARY IN BRANFORD

The Railroad Station, Post Office, and Freight Depot Broken Into.

BRANFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The most daring of the series of burglaries which has taken place in this town during the last six weeks occurred last night, when the Post Office, railroad station, and freight depot were broken into.

At the station the burglars blew open the safe with gunpowder. The force of the explosion was so great that several of the doors were blown out and many of the windows were shattered. The robbers obtained about $100 and several hundred dollars' worth of tickets. At the Post Office, they forced open the safe, took what money there was, and all the stamps. At the freight depot they carried off all the valuable merchandise.

Fortunately, the Postmaster carried the money home with him, fearing that the office would be entered, because of the many acts of the kind committed of late. The authorities have discovered no clue leading to the identity of the burglars.

Psi Upsilon Society's Anniversary.

The sixty-first anniversary of the founding of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be celebrated at the clubhouse, 33 West Forty-second Street, next Saturday evening.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Goodale of South Dakota, one of the three surviving founders, will be the guest of the club.

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

Will place on sale a special purchase of Infants' and Children's

Silk Caps

in Cardinal, Brown, Tan, Navy Blue and Cream, at

95c.

Usual price $1.50.

And a special lot of

Children's Walking Coats, both Colored and Cream, from 6 mos. to 3 yrs, at

$3.95

Reduced from $6.00.

Infants' long Nainsook Slips

49c

Usual price 98c.

23d St. West.

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

offer to-morrow

57 dozen Ladies' Fine French Suede Opera Mousquetaire Gloves

12, 16 and 20 button lengths

$1.15 per pair.

Usual price $1.75 & 2.75.

23d St. West.

J. Lichtenstein & Sons

in their

Silk Dep't

will sell

1500 yards Black Figured Taffeta SILK

49c yard.

Regular price 85c

In their

Velvet Dep't

they will show

A new line of choice colorings *in*

Velvet Miroir

now so largely used in Paris for

Waists and Entire Costumes.

23d St. West.

NEW-YORK'S TENEMENT PROBLEM

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE HOMES OF THE POOR.

Prof. Gould and Dr. Shaw Point Out Good Features of European Systems—Lower Water Tax Urged.

The Tenement House Committee examined three witnesses yesterday. They were Prof. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, and A. C. Bernheim, lecturer in Columbia College on Municipal Government.

Their testimony was chiefly on the tenement-house system in foreign countries and its applicability to New-York.

Roger Foster conducted the examination of the witnesses. The other members of the committe present were Richard Watson Gilder, John P. Shuchman, and Solomon Moses.

Prof. Gould premised his testimony with the statement that he has spent several years studying economic questions, and has especially investigated the houses in which working people live. He finds that New-York has the best sanitary laws in the world, and its tenement districts compare favorably with those in foreign cities. In England and on the Continent of Europe entire families are crowded together in one room, a state of affairs scarcely known in this city. On the other hand, on account of its shape and its peculiar situation, New-York has more difficulties to overcome in treating the question of homes for its working classes than any other city.

Prof. Gould based most of his remarks on investigations he had made in the larger cities of Great Britain, chiefly Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, London, and Edinburgh. In Great Britain a tenement house with 25 feet frontage is not known. It is peculiar to New-York City.

The working of the expropriation acts in Great Britain and the practicability of trying similar experiments in this country were discussed fully by Prof. Gould. When the health officers in Great Britain report that a certain house is unfit for habitation it is condemned, and the owner receives a sum of money that includes the value of the land and the value of the buildings considered as old material. The value of the buildings was considered before 1890 with reference to the rent they commanded, but this practice resulted in so many scandals that the law of 1890 was passed. After the property is condemned, the land is put up at public auction. In some instances, where the land is to be used for housing purposes, the restrictions are such that no bidders present themselves.

These expropriation acts have brought about great losses to the municipalities, but it is expected that the amended acts of 1890 will reduce these losses considerably.

Another complaint is that the class meant to be benefited by these laws is not benefitted. These people move from one old building into another. The rents of the new tenement houses are too high for them. On the other hand, among the benefits are the unquestioned sanitary improvements. In Edinburgh, 2,000 houses were condemned in five years. One-half of them were permanently abandoned and the other half remodeled. There was also a diminution in liquor drinking, in petty thefts, and in illegitimate births.

Prof. Gould spoke favorably of the Belgian system, which encourages the construction of houses for artisans. In every local district there is a sort of Committee of Seventy to look after the social interests of the neighborhood. In the first place, its members see that the sanitary regulations are properly enforced. Then, too, they organize societies of credit to enable workingmen to buy their land and to build their houses. The borrower's life is insured, so that, if he dies, his property, which passes to his family, is paid for. He has his choice of paying for the property in fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years. It is shown that if he elects to pay up in fifteen years, he will at the end of that time have paid only what would have amounted to his rent during that period. This system is about to be tried in France.

The model tenements in this city were spoken of highly by Prof. Gould. They are modeled after the European tenements, he said, and cannot be improved. The Riverside tenements, built in Brooklyn by Mr. A. T. White, were characterized by Dr. Gould as the best to be found.

In conclusion, Prof. Gould recommended the passage of expropriation laws similar to those passed in England in 1890. He also recommended a law based on the Belgian system. He spoke of improved rapid transit as one of the most powerful influences with which to destroy tenement house evils.

Dr. Shaw was then examined, and he went over very much of the ground covered by Prof. Gould. As the result of his observations, he recommended legislation for improving the tenement houses, for increasing the number of small public parks and breathing places in the city, and for establishing public baths, with or without municipal laundries, similar to those existing in Glasgow and other cities in Great Britain. These baths, none of which is free, are not quite self-supporting. In some places Russian baths are a part of the system. In the laundries everything, except, perhaps, the soap, is furnished for 4 cents an hour. Dr. Shaw recommended the establishment of one of these in New-York as an experiment.

He also recommended improved transit facilities. He thought it more practicable to pass laws regulating lodging houses than for the city to build model lodging houses.

Referring to improvements made in London to prevent fires, Dr. Shaw said: "The precautions against fire have been so excellent that it costs to run the Fire Department of London less than half the sum spent on the New-York Fire Department."

Mr. Bernheim was the last witness. He has had practical experience with model tenements in Cherry Street, and he spent last Summer investigating the foreign systems.

He recommended that the charge for Croton water in tenements be the same as in private houses. This would make the water practically free. He thought it very unwise to make charges for water so high as to discourage baths and the like in tenement houses.

He also recommended that encouragement be given to the building of model tenements in accord with the highest standards by reducing the assessment on such property for taxation.

The committee will meet again to-morrow afternoon.

B. Altman & Co.

Have made marked reductions in their

IMPORTED FUR GARMENTS,

Novelties, Capes, etc.,

TOGETHER WITH THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

CAPES.

ASTRACHAN,	
24 in.,	$19.50
27 in.,	22.00

COLLARETTES.

CHINA SEAL,	$9.75
ASTRACHAN,	10.00
PERSIAN,	21.00
ALASKA SABLE,	25.00

Also the new "Cluster Tail" NECK SCARFS

in all the leading Furs, and in FINE MINK, **$17.75**

PERSIAN LAMB COATS,

Newest styles, extra full sleeves, "coat back," 33 inches long,

$85.00

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

TREASURY RECEIPTS INCREASING

A Much Better Showing Expected in the Next Monthly Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Treasury receipts for the month of November up to date are slightly in excess of those for the same period of last month and for the corresponding period of November, 1893, and the probabilities now are that the Treasury statement to be issued Dec. 1 will show the Treasury to be in a better condition, as far as receipts are concerned, than the statement issued Nov. 1. Some little revenue is now being derived from sugar, and also from whisky.

Up to to-day the receipts have been $11,500,000 and the expenditures $19,500,000, leaving the expenditures $8,000,000 more than the receipts. Of the expenditures, $9,635,000 have been paid on account of pensions, leaving about $2,000,000 more on this account to be paid. From the present outlook the Treasury expenditures for the month of November will not exceed the receipts more than $6,000,000 or $7,000,000, as against $13,000,000 during last October.

DECISIONS SUBJECT TO APPEAL

The Board of General Appraisers Not the Final Tribunal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Attorney General Olney has rendered an important opinion as to the power possessed by the Board of General Appraisers situated at New-York. All appeals from Collectors of Customs in the matter of assessing duties are carried to this board for decision, and heretofore the decisions of the board have been held to be conclusive.

The Attorney General holds that the Board of General Appraisers is subordinate to the Secretary of the Treasury in all matters except in the appraisement of values. This decision is of far-reaching importance, and the principles laid down in it will doubtless form the basis of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Board of General Appraisers, defining specifically its powers. The text of the decision, which was delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon, will not be divulged at present.

In Fear of Being Strangled.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 17.—The police hold Frank Rock on suspicion of knowing something about the strangler murders, but without thought of his being personally implicated in them. The people in the quarter where the three stranglings took place are to-day in a condition of absolute fear, the women being in terror of the fulfillment of the prediction of a clairvoyant that within three days more another member of the Market Street class shall be strangled by the same hands.

The women have engaged special officers and filled their houses with all manner of electrical devices.

THE THEATRICAL WEEK

Woman in Her Hours of Ease and Her Bad Quarter Hours.

SYDNEY GRUNDY'S PLAY AT PALMER'S

Satirical Comedy Fresh from London and Antique Romantic Drama of No Definite Origin —"The Brownies."

None of the contemporary English playmakers can start a play better than Sydney Grundy, but he usually lets the best-devised piece run away with him, or from him, before it is half finished. Like many of his plays, therefore, "The New Woman" has a particularly good first act, in which interesting personages are dramatically introduced, and the simple and familiar idea on which the play, or the romantic part of it, is founded is clearly expressed. Margery, who is a sort of successor to her namesake in "The Rough Diamond," and to Hester Grazebrook as well, is presented to us in the most engaging manner, and the development of her romance is pleasantly mingled with easily appreciated satire, with a travesty, undoubtedly intended by the author to be polite and delicate, in spite of the frankness of some of his dialogue, of things that are. The first act is important, too, as it teaches us how we ought to pronounce two English proper names that we have hitherto persistently mispronounced. It seems that the accent is not placed on the second syllable of "Sylvester," and that "Bethune" is merely the written symbol for "Bee-ton."

So that, when the drop falls on Act I. of "The New Woman" the initiated spectator, in spite of his experience with "The Silver Shield" and "A Fool's Paradise" expects a perfect play. The performance at Palmer's, he feels, might be bettered, but still it has some rare merit. The personal charm and artistic intelligence of Annie Russell are evidently worthy of a finer character than Margery then promises to be, while E. M. Holland defines all the traits of the plausible Colonel with delightful skill and humor. Mrs. Bowers has not lately played so naturally as in the part of Lady Waldgrave. In the delivery of her share of the text she did not once hopelessly misplace the emphasis, on the first night, and that has lately been a favorite failing with her. It is a grateful part, with plenty of "fat."

"The trouble with these new ideas," says Lady Waldgrave, "is that they are all old!"

"You don't mean to call the 'new' woman old!" exclaims one of the "advanced."

"No; she's generally middle-aged," says Lady Waldgrave.

With a good "entrance" and a particularly good "exit," and a dozen speeches as clever as this, Mrs. Bowers surely has the best of things in Act I., and she rises to the occasion. Her acting is a most welcome relief after her performance in "The Transgressor." Therefore, there is part of a thoroughly-good representation of Mr. Grundy's good first act, and the rest of it is as good as could have been expected.

I suppose Elsie De Wolfe would exactly fit the rôle of Mrs. Sylvester. Virginia Harned does not fit it at all. She portrays an insolent, passionate, designing woman, and there is not a line she has to speak to which she does not give a significance obviously not intended by the author. His idea of Mrs. Sylvester is surely an intellectual woman, dissatisfied with her lot, instead of a conscienceless coquette. There is a strong distinction, though the result is the same, of course. But this "new" woman's scheme to uplift her sex is, at first, no mere device in the interest of flirtation or worse. She deceives herself with it, and falls hopelessly in love with her co-laborer before she realizes her danger.

Some folks, who are always wise except when they are talking about the theatre, assert that a critic has no right to question an actor's conception of a rôle. Granting that Miss Harned's conception of Mrs. Sylvester is superior to the author's, there is no fault to be found with her execution of it. She is both forcible and lovely in her mellifluous and auburn way.

Mr. Lackaye is in the same boat with Miss Harned, though the play says Miss Russell pulls stroke. He has lately been a most disappointing actor. His early efforts were interesting and promising, and his rise was rapid. Romantic eloquence, grace, energy, and picturesqueness all seemed to be of his portion. He had triumphs, somewhat immature, but always warmly recognized, in poetic drama, modern comedy, and "character" parts, and some folks called him the "coming" actor. At the hour of going to press he has not arrived. Lately he has confined himself to one tiresome set of gestures and two suits of clothes.

The three "advanced" women are caricatures in the vein of W. S. Gilbert, and should be played in the manner he always insists upon, with repression. The text is wild burlesque; the reading of it should be perfectly serious. But at Palmer's these rôles are performed with a vehement swagger that defeats the author's purpose, and the comic lines are generally recited, not spoken. However, the act goes well in spite of these blemishes.

But the interest of the drama soon declines. The second act is fair, but not up to the mark, and one feels that the comic employment of the nausea that results from the ill-advised use of tobacco is not quite in keeping. The gossip of the third act is not effective, and the imported prophet of the beautiful—another undersized cockney to increase the gayety of this Nation—is too like the real thing. The climax of the act does not arrive till long after it is due. But, still, we ought to be thankful for a new play with a good first act, a second not half bad, and a third that might be much worse. There is a fourth act, too, for that matter, in the interests of reconciliation and good measure—but time is precious.

* *

"The Coming Woman," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has another atmosphere; it transports us to another era, which no man can specify; it introduces another system of ethics. "The New Woman" may be accepted as representing in a romantic way, with some satirical exaggeration, an actual phase of modern English life. "The Coming Woman" represents a kind of life never seen off the theatre stage, and now all but banished from that.

In this kind of life a woman who has lived to reasonably mature years without knowing anything about her origin except that it was obscure, is inexpressibly shocked and almost thrown into a fit when she learns that her birth was illegitimate. Thereafter she promises to marry the icy villain in order to conceal this fact from her honest lover, who must suspect it, and who has already said he does not care anything about her origin; from her father, who knows it, and is the least sensitive rogue in contemporary drama, and from the gentleman who is about to marry her half sister, fearing he will break off the match—she does love that girl so.

That's all there is in "The Coming Woman" except a fool of a horse which ought to be in the stable at that time of night, and some well-meant "comedy" scenes which have been attributed to Sedley Brown. The passages of ray-par-tay between the Irish lover and the Boston (Mass.) lass are as good literature as anything of the kind Mr. Harrigan has written, but they are not so funny as Harrigan's quips and retorts. The scene with the crackers and jam is, probably, a little masterpiece, but it doesn't "go," and a masterpiece that doesn't "go" has no commercial value.

Marion Abbott is one of the actors in these scenes. I remember her in Joseph Haworth's mistaken revival of "St. Marc," when she seemed to stand for a splendid survival of a neglected art. She more than "acted up" to Haworth; she could have matched, in stately and stagy heroics, if not quite in talent, the elder Davenport in his palmy days. It was pleasant the other night to learn that her "St. Marc" manner was acquired and has not become habitual, and that she can, on occasion, be sprightly and colloquial.

Carrie Turner is a thoroughly competent actress, but her rôle is thankless. Edgar L. Davenport plays the deadly villain with commendable caution and reserve.

* *

"The Brownies" is a good show. After one has got over the disappointment that the original brownies of Mr. Cox have not been very satisfactorily put on the stage—how could they be?—he soon makes up his mind that it is just the thing to bring the children to see. Whereupon he settles down to huge enjoyment. The children will like it, of course, and they'll crowd the theatre at matinées, but whatever the children like everybody likes, even boys of sixteen, who at such a show try, like Dickens's boy in the box at Astley's, to look as if they were somewhere else.

There is plenty of color and light; the dances are simple and pretty, except the brownies' reel, which is not at all pretty, but is good, like the late Harry Beckett as Minerva. The mechanical scenes are truly startling, and the electrical effects have never been surpassed, while, happily, there is not a witty line in the play. Nothing could be funnier, though, than the German band. "The Brownies" ought to run at the Fourteenth Street Theatre until after Christmas, if not all Winter.

* *

Ida Benfey, who began her Autumn series of readings at the Berkeley Lyceum last Wednesday afternoon, is at present the most interesting of the few public readers who manage to keep a foothold in this bustling, fickle metropolis. She has a large share of comprehension and an unusual gift of interpretation, and she shows both wisdom and enterprise in the selection of new subjects. Her rendering of her own dramatization, for reading, of "The Mill on the Floss" was a revelation of the possibilities of George Eliot on the platform. It was more interesting than many a dramatic performance that has large public support. This week, Wednesday, Miss Benfey will recite in the same way her selection of scenes from "Les Miserables." Miss Benfey does not attempt the impersonation of character. Hers is the reader's talent, the power to illuminate. Her studies are constant and arduous, and she is contemplating now the employment as a subject for platform reading of the Book of Job. Doubtless this will be a startling novelty to many of the frequenters of her readings.

E. A. D.

NEW BILLS OF THE WEEK.

The opening of the regular season at the Lyceum, with the return of Daniel Frohman's excellent company of players, is always an important theatrical event of the week. It will occur Tuesday night, not with the presentation of an American play, as Mr. Frohman had hoped, but with a drama written for the Lyceum by Victorien Sardou, and translated and adapted by Abby Sage Richardson.

The title of the new play is "A Woman's Silence." It has nothing to do with the so-called "advanced position of woman," but is a drama pure and simple, built up and developed according to the original methods of the French playwright. Unlike "Americans Abroad," which was light and humorous, "A Woman's Silence" is a drama of serious interest, developing from a light first act to a strong second, and an interesting finish. The story revolves around the character of Dorothea March, an English girl, residing, when the play opens, in her villa at Lake Como. Here, in consequence of her isolation from the rest of the Summer residents and the peculiarly lonely life she leads, she is regarded with much curious interest. The guests of the hotel, in which the first act passes, have been aroused to a high pitch of interest regarding the mysterious woman, and have decided, by putting together scraps of information and misinformation, that she is either an adventuress or at least a questionable character. One report unearthed by the gossips is that she has been implicated in a serious charge in a recent famous court trial, from which her reputation has suffered seriously.

Dorothea is loved by a young Frenchman, Maurice de Vigny, who, with his brother, has followed her from place to place, but the mystery of her life and the secrecy with which she envelopes her movements are matters which even the lover cannot penetrate. The development of the cause of this mystery is the motive of the play, which is regarded by Manager Frohman as a good acting piece, and one worthy to serve for the opening of the Lyceum's season. Georgia Cayvan, of course, has been assigned the leading part of Dorothea, and Mr. Kelcey is to be the lover. Mr. Le Moyne is the hero's brother, a blasé man of the world. Amusing types of the French character have been intrusted to Fritz Williams, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Bessie Tyree, and Maude Venner, while Adrienne Dairolles, late of the Kendal company, and Katherine Florence have important parts. Charles Walcot will be a dignified French magistrate, and nearly the entire strength of Mr. Frohman's company will be used in the cast, besides many auxiliaries. The first act passes in the terrace of the hotel at Lake Como, and the second and third in the villa of the heroine.

The Lyceum will be closed to-morrow night for a dress rehearsal of "A Woman's Silence." After the first two weeks of the season Mr. Frohman intends to present "The Amazons" at a series of mid week matinées.

* *

The Broadway Theatre will be closed to-morrow night, and will be reopened Tuesday with the opening of the engagement of the Bostonians, who will present for the first time on any stage a new comic opera called "Prince Ananias," music by Victor Herbert, leader of Gilmore's Band, and book by Francis Neilson.

The opera is in two acts, and the scene is laid in France in the sixteenth century. The curtain rises on an Autumnal landscape, showing the façade of an inn and a picturesque barn filled with the products of the harvest. A number of villagers are drinking around the tables, when the innkeeper enters and announces the approaching wedding of Ninette, the village belle, to Valentine, an old miser. While the villagers are scolding Ninette vigorously, a musketeer enters and places a placard announcing that the King has offered a reward of 200 louis for the arrest of George Le Grabbe, an outlaw. Le Grabbe enters, disguised, and mingles with the villagers in their festivities. Louis Biran, a vagabond poet and adventurer, joins the dance and engages in a flirtation with Ninette. He knows Le Grabbe, and recognizes him in spite of his disguise. Le Grabbe explains to him that two weeks before, he and his bandits had stopped the coach of the King's Chamberlain, containing that officer and his daughter, Mirabel. Le Grabbe at once fell in love with the young girl, and instead of demanding toll, allowed the coach to go on its way. He had determined to see his charmer again, if he had to force his way into the King's Court to secure the meeting. Le Grabbe and Louis disguise themselves as noblemen, Louis taking the name of Prince Ananias, and with a band of strolling players they start for the King's Court.

The King is a tearful monarch, who has never been known to smile. He commands the players to furnish an entertainment that will make him laugh, under penalty of being cast into a dungeon if they fail. This is the foundation for the fun of the opera, and the adventures of the outlaw and the other impostors at Court furnish abundant material for the comedians of the company. George Frothingham will be the King; William Castleman, Cedric, Duc d'Anjers; Peter Lang, Killjoy, the Chamberlain; W. H. McDonald, Louis Biran; H. C. Barnabee or Gerome Sykes, Le Fontaine, manager of the strolling players; Eugene Cowles, Le Grabbe; Jessie Bartlett Davis, Idalia, La Fontaine's leading woman; Eloise Morgan or Caroline Hamilton, Ninette, and Mena Cleary, Mirabel. A great deal of attention has been paid to the production, which will be an elaborate one from a scenic point of view.

ADA REHAN'S RETURN TO NEW-YORK

Opening of the Regular Winter Season at Daly's Theatre.

The great theatrical event of next week will be the return of Ada Rehan to the metropolitan stage and the opening of the regular Winter season at Daly's Theatre. This doubly-interesting event will occur Tuesday evening, Nov. 27. Miss Rehan will appear in her beautiful impersonation of Viola, in a grand revival of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," with which she charmed the playgoers of London for a hundred nights continuously. It will be quite eighteen months since Miss Rehan said farewell to her New-York admirers in this same play, and the avalanche of letters which has been pouring into the box office of Daly's for the last six months—the first order for seats was really received eleven months ago—shows the widespread public interest which has been aroused in her return to New-York.

The opening of the Daly season will be a notable event from another standpoint. Mr. Daly's plans for the coming season contemplate for the earlier weeks a series of revivals of plays that have not been produced here for several years, including "Love on Crutches," "The Railroad of Love," "Taming of the Shrew," "The Magistrate," and "The Wonder." These plays are to be given in rapid succession, and the limit of the longest run will be twelve nights. Then will follow the novelties prepared for the Winter season.

The company which Mr. Daly has secured is one of the strongest he has ever brought together. The old favorites—James Lewis, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, John Craig, Sidney Herbert, Charles Leclerq, William Gilbert, Charles Wheatleigh, Lloyd Daubigny, and Mrs. Gilbert—remain. Of the new-comers, the chief interest will naturally centre on Mr. Dixey, and, after him, on Frank Worthing, Francis Carlyle, Lily Post, formerly a light-opera prima donna, and Cissy Loftus, the latest favorite of the London music halls.

The demand for seats for Miss Rehan's reappearance and the opening of the Daly season already extends over the first month of the season. The filling of these orders and the general sale will begin at the box office to-morrow evening.

A CHARITY MATINEE.

An entertainment will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Tuesday afternoon for the endowment of beds for crippled children in St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Miner gives the use of the theatre, and all the actors, carpenters, machinists, musicians, and ushers lend their services freely.

The programme will comprise scenes from "The Rivals," with Mrs. Drew as Mrs. Malaprop and Edward Vroom as Capt. Absolute; an act of "Ruy Blas," with Mr. Vroom in the title rôle; "A Lover's Knot," Marguerite Merington; the second act of "Rob Roy," and songs and recitations by Carrie Turner, Louise Beaudet, Signor Perugini, Lucy Daly, Percita West, Blanche Walsh, Charles Craig, Marshall Wilder, and others.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—More valuable flowers are to be seen at the chrysanthemum exhibit and display of rare roses and orchids now in progress at the Eden Musée than in any other collection ever displayed in the city. There are chrysanthemums there smaller than the daisy, and others larger than the largest sunflower. Many of them are worth several times their weight in gold because of their rarity. Five hundred varieties have been displayed, and they have all been "created" within two years through hybridization. Among the orchids there are many valuable specimens. One small plant with only two flowers on it recently sold for $1,700, and is still more valuable now in spite of the hard times. Among the other orchids, many specimens are worth from $200 to $600. The display of roses is excellent, and the greatest interest has been shown in the new tea rose, "Belle Siebrecht," which was originated during the last year. A small bouquet of the cut roses fills the large Winter Garden with their exquisite fragrance. The whole display is constantly being changed in order to give competition for the prizes which are awarded daily. Last Friday morning every chrysanthemum in the display was removed and new specimens were substituted so that the flowers look as fresh as when the display opened over a week ago. To-night (Sunday) will close the exhibition, and it is probable that more than 5,000 people will be present. During the past ten days over 20,000 people have visited the Musée, and not a single flower has been stolen. The wax figures and the excellent concerts given afternoon and evening by Danko Gabor's Gypsy Band attract almost as much attention as the beautiful flowers.

—Testimonial at the Casino.—Canary & Lederer have given the use of the Casino to-night for a testimonial performance for the benefit of William McClean. The following artists have volunteered to appear: Press Eldridge, George W. Leonard, Jighey Dougherty, Al Wilson, Edward French, J. H. Cullen, Moss and Fenton, Madge Lessing, William Cameron, the Nichols sisters, Cronin and Marr, Charles Church, Mark Murphy, William Barry, Harry Standish, Lucy Daly, and Canary & Lederer's pickaninnies, Frank Mayo, A. O. Duncan, Lew Hawkins, Wood and Shepard, William Diston, William F. Mack, J. F. McGarn, Vernona Jarbeau, John E. Henshaw, and Charles Seaman.

—Huber's.—The performance of Rialto, the strong man, at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum forms a series of extraordinary feats. Rialto is not an imitator. Instead of raising weights with his hands, as Sandow does, he lifts by means of his teeth.

For opera and teas, Overcoats and Invernesses, full and long; also Dress Suits and three-button Cutaway Frocks; length to knee are the prevailing style.

We are making Invernesses of Black Thibet, medium weight, lined with silk throughout, to order **$20.**

Overcoats, extra long, of Brooke's Globes and Norwalk Kerseys and Meltons.

OVERCOAT [To Order] **$20.**

Full dress suits made of F. & H. cloth, English Broadcloth or fine German and English dress worsteds.

SUIT [To Order] **$30.**

The three-button cutaway frock made of fine Clay diagonal or vicuna cheviots.

COAT AND VEST [To Order] **$15.**

Special line of English trouserings, goods of the highest standard, neat stripes and Bedford cords, this season's goods and present styles.

TROUSERS [To Order] **$5.**

Samples, Fashion Review and Measuring Guide mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth St., Bowery and Spring St.

Catching in his teeth a rope fastened round the body of a man weighing over 170 pounds, he whirls the man round him as though he were a pocket handkerchief. But the most marvelous of his feats is the raising of a horse and trap, containing two men. The horse and a light T cart are placed on a solid oak platform. In the cart sit the two men. The total weight of this burden usually exceeds 2,000 pounds. Rialto mounts upon a crossbeam, and, by means of a chain held between his teeth, raises platform, wagon, and men several feet from the ground and swings them slowly to and fro. Rialto is an Englishman. For six years he served as private and as Corporal in the Second Dragoon Guards. From giving amateur exhibitions of his enormous strength in barrack yards and cantonments he gradually drifted into the professional world. He has exhibited his act in the principal music halls of England, France, and Germany, but this is the first time he has been seen in America.

—Proctor's Theatre.—A very attractive bill is provided at Proctor's Theatre this week. The living pictures and song tableaux will remain features, and Bonnie Thornton, the singer, will head the variety performance. Among the other vaudeville artists will be Farnum and Seymour in leaping and somersault feats, Dolan and Lenhorn in a "society sketch," the Musical Ravens, Loisett and his troupe of trained storks, dogs, and monkeys; Swinburne and Howard, Merritt and Welch, the two Kidds, the Gregory brothers on the triple bar, the Auber sisters in duets, James Britton, monologue; Ollie Vivian, English soubrette; Healey and Gardner, German comedy; Addie O'Brien, slack wire; John G. Leonard, comedian; Mildred Connor, songs and dances, and Charles Gregory, equilibrist. The Sunday concerts, from 2 to 10:30 P. M., continue to be overcrowded.

—Tony Pastor's.—The usual excellent variety bill is offered at Tony Pastor's Theatre this week. Imogen Comer, contralto, will make her first appearance in this house, and Ramza and Arno, comic gymnasts, will make their début in this city to-morrow night. The other artists who will appear are the Preston sisters, in new character songs; Josh and Lizzie Holbrook, cornetist and saxaphonist, from the Royal Aquarium, London, their first American appearance; the Vernola brothers, comic gymnasts; Grace Vaughan, in unique and original dances; Princess Pauline, in new songs; Murray and Alden, comic sketch; Mlle. Bertina, contortionist, and Tony and Frankie Ryder, in a circus rehearsal, introducing the monkey tight-rope dancer.

—Koster & Bial's.—M. and Mme. Bruet-Riviere, duettists and imitators, from the Olympia, Paris, will make their first appearance in America at Koster & Bial's tomorrow night, and McEvoy and May, eccentric comedians, will be seen for the first time in this house. Other features of the vaudeville bill will be the Rosscow brothers, Illiputian athletes; the Finneys in their novel aquatic exhibition, the Martinetti brothers, acrobats and Roman ring performers; Mlle. Eugénie Fougère in new French songs; Carmencita, the Spanish dancer; Ivan Tschernoff and his wonderful troupe of trained dogs, Mlle. Erminie Cheili, trapeze performer; Mlle. Eva Bertoldi, contortionist; the Forrest brothers, musical eccentrics, and the new series of living pictures.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—There will be a new General in "A Milk White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre to-morrow night. Frank Keenan is under contract to play in "Oliver Twist," and his place in the cast will be taken by William Wolff. Other changes will also be made. The orphan will be played by Lillie Larhelle. The place of Sam Weston as the Private will be taken by D. L. Don, and Lew Bloom will return with his funny tramp act. Aimee Angelus, who has been playing the orphan, has been made a vivandière, and Winona Shannon, a very pretty girl, will take the place of Rosa France as another vivandière.

—Keith's Union Square Theatre.—In the continuous show at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week these performers will take part: The Three Eugenes, aerialists; Unthan, the armless wonder; the Berra troupe, French musical grotesques; Gloss brothers, athletes; C. V. Seaman, Dutch comedian; Meehan and Raymond, comic musicians; George Leslie, comedian and dancer; Victoria Walters, soubrette; Thorne and Carleton, Hodgkins and Leith, Barton and Cameron, Healy and Teed, Francesca Redding and Hugh Stanton, J. P. Hogan, Ralph Bloom, and E. H. Banker.

—Philadelphia Theatres.—These bills will be presented at the Philadelphia theatres this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, Olga Nethersole in "The Transgressor," and "Romeo and Juliet"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "A Temperance Town"; National, "The White Squadron"; Broad Street, Della Fox in "The Little Trooper"; Grand Opera House, Louise Beaudet in "Jacinta"; Walnut Street, "The Passing Show"; Empire, "The Prodigal Daughter"; Academy of Music, Hagenbeck's Trained Animals; Carncross's Opera House, Minstrelsy; Bijou, comic opera and vaudeville.

—Boston Theatres.—These attractions will be offered the Boston public this week: Hollis Street Theatre, E. H. Sothern, in "The Victoria Cross"; Museum, "Prince Pro Tem"; Boston Theatre, "In Old Kentucky"; Park, Richard Mansfield in repertory; Columbia, Charles Frohman's company in "Sowing the Wind"; Castle Square, "Captain Paul"; Tremont, Francis Wilson in "The Devil's Deputy"; Bowdoin Square, "The Cotton King"; Grand Opera House, Ada Gray in "East Lynne"; Keith's, vaudeville and living pictures.

—Sunday Night at Palmer's.—Mr. Snazelle, the English singer and traveler, will give the second of his entertainments at Palmer's to-night. It is called "Music, Song, and Poem." Humorous pictures will predominate in the programme. Scenoscopic views of stately homes in England and Scotland, and of scenes in Australia and on the Thames will be shown, with beautiful paintings by eminent artists. The entertainment will conclude with the fairy fountain and silent fireworks.

—Benefit for Harry Tillinghast.—A grand performance for the benefit of Harry Tillinghast, long connected with the Grand Opera House, will be given at that theatre to-night. The bill is a long one, and will enlist the services of Joseph Haworth, the Murray brothers, Thomas Ballantine, James H. Cullen, Haines and Pettingill, Dave Emerson, John Morrissey, Willard Merrington, Richie Ling, John Buzfuz, Colara Broughton, Anati Austin, and a full orchestra, under the direction of Frank Russell.

—Chicago Playhouses.—These plays and players will be seen in Chicago this week: Columbia, De Wolf Hopper in "Dr. Syntax; Hooley's, Augustin Daly's company in "A Night Off"; Lincoln, "The Derby Winner"; Havlin's, "Lost in New-York"; Grand Opera House, "A Trip to Chinatown"; Chicago Opera House, Stuart Robson in "The Interloper"; Schiller, Robert Mantell in repertory; McVicker's, Julia Marlowe Taber in repertory.

—Bijou Theatre.—Whallen and Martell's "The South Before the War," a picture of colored life in the South, will be presented at the Bijou Theatre this week. Plenty of dancing and negro melodies are the chief features of this show, which enlists the services of four male quartets and two pickaninny bands. Next week William F. Hoey will present his new farce, "The Flams," at this house.

—Star Theatre.—The last two weeks of the engagement of William H. Crane are announced at the Star Theatre. His work in "The Pacific Mail" is very amusing, and the audiences continue to be large and appreciative. From here the comedian goes to Baltimore for a week, and on Dec. 10 he will appear before the people of Harlem for the first time in Mr. Hammerstein's opera house.

—Irving Place Theatre.—The second popular-price performance at the Irving Place Theatre will be given Tuesday night, when Lessing's comedy, "Minna von Barnhelm" will be presented. "Der Herr Senator" will be repeated every other evening during the week, and at the Saturday matinée Heinrich Laube's drama, "Die Karlschueler," will be given at popular prices.

—Empire Theatre.—The engagement of John Drew at the Empire Theatre has only two more weeks to run. The last performance of "The Bauble Shop" will be given Saturday evening, Dec. 1, and on the following Monday Charles Frohman's stock company will open the "regular" season with "The Masqueraders."

—Harlem Opera House.—Rice's "1492" will be the attraction at the Harlem Opera House this week. The cast will be practically the same as that which appeared during the long run at Palmer's and the Garden Theatres, and new specialties will be introduced. An extra matinée will be given Wednesday afternoon.

—Garden Theatre.—The fiftieth performance of "Little Christopher Columbus" will be given at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night. The souvenirs will be of silver. The new Kilanyi pictures, including "La Cascade," with its realistic waterfall, will be shown for the first time to-morrow night.

—The Academy Concert.—The concert at the Academy of Music to-night will be given by Comstock's Minstrels. These Sunday night entertainments at popular prices have proved very successful at the Academy, and will be continued through the season.

—Abbey's Theatre.—Lillian Russell will appear in "The Queen of Brilliants" all this week at Abbey's Theatre. Rehearsals of "The Grand Duchess" are well in hand, and Offenbach's opera will be presented Monday evening, Nov. 26.

—American Theatre.—Hallen and Hart will make their farewell appearance in this city as joint stars at the American Theatre this week, presenting "Later On," the best of the farces in which they have been seen.

—Daly's Theatre.—"A Gaiety Girl" will take its departure from New-York after the performances at Daly's this week. It has proved the most successful musical comedy ever imported from England.

—Standard Theatre.—"The New Boy," with James T. Powers in the title rôle, will close its term at the Standard Saturday night. Next week William Gillette will appear in "Too Much Johnson."

—Herald Square Theatre.—"Rob Roy" is still crowding the Herald Square at every performance. The new opera has made a popular hit, and gives promise of running through the season.

—Grand Opera House.—Lester Wallack's play, "Rosedale," will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week, with Joseph W. Haworth in the title rôle.

—Fifth Avenue Theatre.—Next week the Louise Beaudet opera company will appear at this house, presenting "Jacinta" for the first time in New-York.

—Mr. Mansfield.—"Arms and the Man" and "Napoleon Bonaparte" will be presented in Boston this week by Mr. Mansfield and his company.

—Academy of Music.—"Shenandoah," with its horses and soldiers and war tableaus, remains only two weeks longer at the Academy.

The Brooklyn Columbia.

—Columbia.—"The Girl I Left Behind Me" remains another week at the Columbia Theatre, where it has drawn large and demonstrative audiences. Next week the Empire Theatre stock company will close its tour at this house, presenting "Sowing the Wind," with the same cast that originally produced the play at the Empire.

McCALLA GETS A REPRIMAND

But the Contractor Whom He Offended Gets Very Little Satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Commander B. H. McCalla has been exhibiting his belligerent spirit again and has been reprimanded for his performance.

McCalla is now stationed at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California, and recently he had an altercation with a contractor. The difference of opinion was settled by McCalla in an unofficial way, suggestive of the methods of that officer on ship board. The contractor encountered McCalla in the latter's office in the yard, and McCalla is described as "administering a thorough thrashing."

The contractor appealed to the Navy Department for satisfaction. The Secretary has informed McCalla that his conduct is not commendable and that a Government office was not the place in which violently to settle difficulties. The department does not say McCalla was unjust in his punishment of the contractor, but takes the ground that there are other ways or other places "to come to an understanding." The contractor gets scant comfort from the department people. He has been informed that he must look to the civil courts for redress, and that the Secretary of the Navy will not further consider the charges against McCalla.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL

Already at Work to Recover the State from the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Faulkner of West Virginia has been in the city to-day looking after some private matters. In reply to questions concerning the political situation in West Virginia, Mr. Faulkner said that the Democrats were not cast down by their defeat, but, on the contrary, were already planning to recapture the offices from the Republicans in 1896.

Mr. Faulkner said, with great emphasis, that the talk about the Republican Legislature redistricting the State was pure buncombe. Under the Constitution, the State may be redistricted only after the census has been taken—that is to say, once in ten years. "Not until some time after 1900 will our State be redistricted," said Mr. Faulkner. "The Constitution will first have to be changed to enable the Republicans to do anything in this line, and the people of the State are not in the mood to permit any tinkering with their Constitution."

AFTER THE BURGLAR WITH A BLOODHOUND

New-Jersey Farmers Hunting in the Mountains for a Fugitive.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—The residents of Roseland, over the mountain, raised a posse last night, procured a bloodhound, and started out in search of Lewis Conklin of Caldwell, a burglar, who has served terms in the penitentiary and who visited the Roseland Presbyterian Church on Thursday.

Sexton John Brenner found him there, and locked him in while he called for help. Conklin got out of the church through the window by which he entered, but Sexton Brenner received him on the ground below. After a lively tussle the burglar got away, and, it is thought, has escaped to the mountains. He fired several shots at Brenner.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Evg. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
MR. JOSEPH S. HAWORTH IN
ROSEDALE,
Supported by
Miss Isabelle Evesson, Mr. Chas. Abbott, Mr. Chas. B. Hanford, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Mr. David R. Young, And Other Artists.
Next week—THE TWO ORPHANS.

EXTRA TO-NIGHT.
TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HARRY TILLINGHAST. A GREAT BILL.
Joseph S. Haworth, Murray Bros., Tom Ballantine, James H. Cullen, Haines and Pettingill, Davy Emerson, John Morrissey, Willard Merrington, Richie Ling, John Buzfuz, Ince, Julian Gues, Miss Clara Broughton, Miss Anati Austin. Full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Frank Russell. Stage under the management of Mr. Louis Roble. Regular prices. Box office open all day.

FLOWER SHOW,
OPEN TO-DAY,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE,
Lexington Av. and 43d St.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Concerts Afternoon and Evening.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE.
THE REAL FAD!
AT
MR. KEITH'S BEAUTIFUL NEW UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
POPULAR PRICES. NOON TO 10:30.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mad. Av. & 27th St. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
RICE'S BURLESQUE COMPANY.
50TH TIME. SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS TO-MORROW NIGHT.
LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
NEW KILANYI LIVING PICTURES.

AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Matinée Saturday.
Manager.....Mr. T. H. FRENCH
Reserved seats, orchestra circle and balcony, 50c.
Hallen and Hart,
In the Last Edition of
LATER ON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
COR. FOURTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.
Portraits of Women.
Benefit of St. John's Guild & Orthopaedic Hospital.
Open Day and Evening. Sundays 2 to 7 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

PROCTOR'S LIVING PICTURES. 10 A. M., all day, to 10:30 P. M. Bonnie Thornton, Farnum and Seymour, and 50 others. Living pictures, with song, 12, 4, and 10 P. M. 25c., 50c.
SUNDAY TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT CONCERT 2 P.M. all day to 10:30 P.M.
THE TIFFANY CHAPEL.
NOW ON EXHIBITION at 333 4th Av. daily from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Also a special display of FAVRILE GLASSWARE blown under the personal supervision of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sat., the great comedy hit, "Der Herr Senator." Tuesday, popular-price performance. Minna von Barnhelm.

BERKELEY LYCEUM THEATRE,
MISS IDA BENFEY.
VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISERABLES."
Wednesday, Nov. 21, 8 P. M.
REV. DR. NEWLAND MAYNARD, CHICKERING HALL.—North of England: Illustrated. Wednesday, Nov. 21, 4 o'clock.

Amusements.

6 feet 11 in.
Giant Girl. Tiny-mite.
HUBER'S 14th ST. MUSEUM.
THE POPULAR FAMILY RESORT. ANOTHER BIG BILL.
ALWAYS FILLED WITH NOVELTIES. $1 SHOW FOR 10c.
VISIT THE 12 AND 6:30 SHOWS AND AVOID THE CROWDS.
FIRST TIME OF LEAH, THE GIAATESS.
6 FEET 11 INCHES IN HEIGHT, an accomplished and attractive lady. Marvelous success and re-engagement of RIALTO, the PHYSICAL WONDER. His performance of lifting with his teeth a platform with a horse and carriage, containing two men, the combined weight being over 2,000 lbs, has created a sensation without a parallel. Last week of the WILD MEN OF BORNEO. PRINCE TINYMITE, smallest man on earth; CAT MINSTRELS, MLLE. AMY, Tatooed Snake Charmer; PROF. KING, Lightning Calculator; the ARABIAN WHIRLING DERVISH; WALTER STEWART, the Armless and Legless Wonder; Menagerie of Wild Beasts; Electric Merry-go-round, and 1,000,000 curiosities. Theatre: WESTON SISTERS, Millard and Emerson, T. J. Heffernann, Val Vino and Bessie Searle, Young Americus, Annie Mercedes. New Series of Living Pictures.
GRAND SPECIAL SUNDAY CONCERTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Lessees and Managers...Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau
GRAND OPERA
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 8 P. M.
GOUNOD'S OPERA, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. (In French.)
Mme. Melba, MM. Ed de Reszke, Plancon, and Jean de Reszke. Conductor, Signor Mancinelli.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, AT 8 P. M.
ROSSINI'S OPERA, WILLIAM TELL.
Mme. Lucille Hill, MM. Ancona, Ed de Reszke, Plancon, and Sig. Tamagno. Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Giurl. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, AT 8.
VERDI'S OPERA, AIDA.
Messrs. Drog and Mantelli, MM. Ed de Reszke, Bensaude, Mariani, and Signor Tamagno. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
SATURDAY MATINEE, NOV. 24, ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Sun. Ev'g, Nov. 25, first Sunday night concert. First appearance here of M. Ysaye, violinist. Mon. Ev'g, Nov. 26, Bizet's opera, "Carmen." Mlle. Zelie de Lussan and Mme. Melba, MM. Ed and Jean de Reszke.
Seats at the box office and at the news stands of Tyson & Co., comprising eighteen of the principal hotels in the city; also, at F. Bullman's, 111 B'way. Knabe Piano used exclusively.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th St. Evenings, 8:15 to 10:50. Matinées Saturday, 2 to 4:40.
THIRD WEEK ENGAGEMENT OF MISS
LILLIAN RUSSELL
PRESENTING
"THE QUEEN OF BRILLIANTS."
Spectacular Opera, in three acts.
Book by H. J. W. Dam. Music by E. Jakobowski.
Seat sale for fourth week opens Thursday.

BROADWAY THEATRE. EVENINGS AT 8.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest Which the Brokers are Discussing.

MONEY AND THE LOW INTEREST RATE

The Exchange Committee Will Report on Tuesday—An Impetus from Without—Features of the Auction Offerings.

The general course of business among real estate men during the last week has been fairly good. Sales have been increasing in number, although there have not been any very large ones in the list of those reported. Exchanging is perhaps a little too frequent as yet to indicate the best of markets. Loans remain about as they have been for two months past, desirable applications being few and the rates low.

Some little speculation has been indulged in, as was noticed in this newspaper on Thursday, as to the possible effect that the subscription for the new Government loan of $50,000,000 may have on cheap money for mortgages. The better opinion is that the subscription will have no effect whatever. The amount called for, to begin with, is too small to be especially noticed. Then, again, the money that is available at a 3 per cent. rate or under is not the kind that seeks investment in realty mortgages at 4 and 4½ per cent. More and more of the latter is coming into the market from year to year, and the ruling rate of interest is being slowly but surely forced down. It is hardly a rash prediction to assert that within twenty years 3 per cent. loans will be as common as 4 per cent. ones are now. The past twenty years have seen a general reduction of 2 per cent. in the rate. At the beginning of that period 7 per cent. mortgages were as common, certainly, as 5 per cent. ones are now, and all the indications point to a corresponding reduction in the future. Capital is getting more common and secure investments are not increasing at a proportionate rate. There are even now some 3 per cent. mortgages in the city, and, under exceptional circumstances, an offer has been made to loan at 2½ per cent.

While adverting to the financial side of realty operations, it may not be amiss to refer to an illustration showing how sensitive capital is with reference to the currency. Many mortgages, as is well known, contain the "gold clause," which provides that principal and interest are payable in gold. In a recent transaction this idea was still further carried out. The instance was a lease for a term of years, and one of the conditions insisted on and written in the document was the requirement that the payments should all be in gold. The lessor's reason for insisting was that no one could tell, in the present condition of the circulating media and considering the ravings of Populist leaders, how soon the silver cranks might be on top in legislating.

Some comments and criticisms which appeared in The New-York Times last Sunday anent a proposed reorganization of, or introduction of reforms in, the Real Estate Exchange have attracted much attention. The justice of what was stated is not disputed. The Committee of Directors, consisting of Douglas Robinson, J. Romaine Brown, and Frank Yoran, who are all earnest and conscientious men as well as brokers of standing and repute in the community, are well aware of what is needed, and of what stands in the way of accomplishing the ends desired. They have prepared a report which will be submitted to the Board of Directors on Tuesday, and which, if adopted, will be made public. Their recommendations, however, can only be carried into effect by the new Board of Directors which is to take office next month, after the annual meeting and election. Upon the composition of that new board much will depend.

Certain things are needed. They include the giving of proper facilities in the way of information, &c., to brokers and dealers and the weeding out of so-called brokers who have neither the honesty nor the general fitness which the proper conduct of the business requires. Whether these things can be accomplished under the auspices of the Exchange or not remains to be seen.

There has been sedulously spread abroad the notion that the Exchange includes all the reputable brokers and agents in this city and neighborhood, but this is far from the truth. In reality, the larger number of such are not members at all, as a glance at the roll of membership shows. The Exchange is constituted differently than any other Exchange in the city. The ownership, or even possession, of $1,000 worth of stock, or the payment of a few dollars a year as dues, enables one to become a member. Any body thus organized fails to have a representative character, even though, as in this instance, many men of unquestioned reputation and standing are included in it. The views of such a heterogeneous body on public questions are frequently of the most surprising character. This was shown notably in the peculiar resolution adopted some years ago in favor of the lot system of indexing real estate records, which would have led to endless confusion if adopted, and also in the curious manner in which the Exchange has from time to time given utterance to views on different schemes of rapid transit.

It is a singular fact, also, that the present agitation in the Exchange for new methods and for the enlargement of facilities for brokers in their business resulted from outside pressure. No stir was made until after a number of reputable brokers had started a movement outside the Exchange to obtain what that institution was unable or unwilling to do. These outside brokers held a number of meetings and appointed a Committee of Fifteen to see if something could not be done to raise the standard of conduct among men in the business, to facilitate each other's work, and to put a stop to irregular practices. They did not intend to stir up any hostility to the Exchange, but were willing that that body should take the matter in charge if it were so disposed and felt itself able to do what was necessary. The committee of the Exchange has, doubtless, conferred with the Committee of Fifteen, and the forthcoming report should show with what results.

There seems to be plenty of law to reach bidders at auction sales who do not make good their bids, but the practice keeps on. An instance which occurred during the past week was noticed in these columns. Here a man backed out and stopped payment on a check for the customary 10 per cent. because some one told him after the sale that there was rock on the lots he had bought. In another instance, not long ago, a bidder paid something down and subsequently went so far as to advertise the property for sale. Failing to get a purchaser within a week or two, he repudiated the sale on a pretext that was apparently dishonest. Some of the auctioneers who have been tricked in this way have a "black list" and refuse to take bids from the persons on such list.

In business matters, race and sex do not count. Thus, as is well known, there are a number of ladies who follow the calling of real estate brokers and agents with success. And, recently, a colored gentleman named Martin E. Dotson has entered the ranks, and his business is by no means confined to persons of his race.

A feature of last week's auction sales was the generally good prices obtained for voluntary or partition offerings. Thus the property at 21 Frankfort Street, containing about 1,140 square feet, was sold by Mr. Peter F. Meyer at $25,000, or about $22 per square foot. The sale, by Mr. Meyer also, of the four-story brick building at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, for $28,100, was regarded as a success. Perhaps in this instance the fact that the store in the building had been used continuously as a saloon for twenty-four years, which the auctioneer brought out, had something to do with it. Mr. L. J. Phillips's sale of a Goerck Street tenement at $28,250 was another good one. On the other hand, a malthouse at the East River and Forty-eighth Street, with about 100 feet of water front, brought only $70,000, an inadequate price. But this kind of property is a specialty. The few who need it will pay well for it, but no one else will.

The auction sales of the present week include some interesting offerings. On Tuesday, Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. will sell some very desirable down-town property, and a large plot on the King's Bridge Road. The same day, Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. will sell a good Brooklyn corner. On Thursday, Messrs. Peter F. Meyer & Co. will dispose of 159 well-situated lots in South Brooklyn, which are especially attractive to home seekers, and which will prove good investments. The same day, Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. will offer, at the Liberty Street salesroom, the northwest corner of Waverley Place and Greene Street, and the southwest corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets, which should appeal with especial force to investors.

On Tuesday, in the Town Hall at White Plains, Mr. W. B. Tibbits will sell, absolutely and without reserve, 112 lots and plots belonging to the Fisher estate, located within four blocks of the Harlem Railroad station. Fifty of the lots have already been improved, and the indications are that twice that number will shortly have desirable dwellings built on them. The improvements cannot but be of value in developing the property and increasing its worth. The sale will begin at 10 A. M.

Mr. R. Talfair Smith of Riker & Son has sold for William Dowd to G. M. Plympton the four-story brownstone dwelling 30 West Fifty-second Street, 22 by 100.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for Thomas J. Burnham the four-story brownstone dwelling 18 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2, at $40,000.

The auction sales during the past week amounted to $581,732. During the corresponding week last year the amount was $887,528. There were recorded during the past week 313 mortgages, for $2,905,203, of which 127, for $1,602,393, were at 5 per cent.; 138, for $571,900, were at more, and 48, for $730,850, were at less. In the corresponding week in 1893 there were recorded 209 mortgages, for $2,292,927, of which 99, for $1,164,007, were at 5 per cent.; 105, for $1,077,920, were at more, and 5, for $51,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To be Held at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, as follows: 293 Front Street, southwest corner of Roosevelt Street Plaza, 22.11 by 63.3⅜, by 23.10 by 64.4, six-story brick store and loft building; 364 and 365 South Street, north side, 21.2 feet east of Montgomery Street, two lots, 25 by 70 each, and also two lots abutting in the rear and fronting on Front Street, each also 25 by 70; 63 to 71 Mangin Street, west side, 75 feet south of Rivington Street, eight three-story brick double tenements fronting on courtyards, the lots being 125 by 99 by 125 by 98.11; 55 Great Jones Street, south side, 100 feet west of Bowery, 26.4 by 100, three-story brick building and one-story extension covering lot; plot on west side of King's Bridge Road, 304.5 feet north of Catholic church at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 190.11 by 415.3 by 190.6½ by 385.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 230, 232, and 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $3,040.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auction sale, 44 to 52 Pearl Street and 94 and 96 Plymouth Street, forming northwest corner, Brooklyn. The plot measures 100 by about 90.3; 44 to 48 Pearl Street are three three-story brick tenements, 20 feet front each, with store in corner; 50 and 52 Pearl have each a three-story brick tenement in front and a four-story tenement in rear; at 94 and 96 Plymouth Street, in the rear of 44 Pearl, are two three-story brick tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 333 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 25 by 98.9, with four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $7,060.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50.8½ by 150 by 100.8½ by 50 by jog 50 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, stores on avenue. Due on judgment, $45,160; on prior mortgage, $41,000.

By Robert L. Harnett & Co., partition sale, C. W. West, referee, two parcels, viz., lot, 25 by 70.11⅝ by 25.0⅛ by 71.8½, on south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 275 feet west of West End Avenue; also, lot, 6.1 by 18.8 by 6.1 by 18.7, at southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street.

By John N. Golding, sale by order of Assignee Rollin M. Morgan, 240 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 275 feet east of West End Avenue, two lots, 25 by 100.5 each, with three-story brick carriage house and one-story stable on easterly lot.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, William H. Ricketts, referee, 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 335 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgments on each, $21,200.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Herbert F. Andrews, referee, 137 Monroe Street, north side, 128 feet west of Jefferson Street, 26.1½ by about 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,000.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Elliot Danforth, referee, lot on north side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,400

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William J. Gibson, referee, 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 90 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,270; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, 694 Greenwich Street, west side, between Christopher and West Tenth Streets, 25 by 100, two-story frame store and two-story brick building in rear. Due on judgment, $11,445.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, triangular plot bounded by St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 102.5⅝ by 120.3 by 62.11. Due on judgment, $16,450.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' and trustees' sale, estate of Henry A. Kent, 128 lots, forming the blocks bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, and Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, Brooklyn, the avenue lots being in general 25 by 100 each and those on the side streets 20 by 100 each. Also, for William C. Langley estate, 31 lots forming block front on the south side of Sixty-first Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, Brooklyn.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, 49.11 by 100. Due on judgment, $15,475.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, Bremer Avenue, east side, northerly corner of Union Avenue, 50 by 244 by 55.5 by 237.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 302 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 90 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

By Byran L. Kennelly, auction sale, 1,141 Madison Avenue and 38 East Eighty-fifth Street, forming southeast corner, 22.2 by 75, five-story brick and stone flat, with stores; and 1,137 and 1,139 Madison Avenue, two five-story brick and stone flats, 20 by 75 each.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 25 Waverley Place, northwest corner of Greene Street, 23.6 by 100.8, four-story brick building in front and two-story brick in rear; also, 730 to 736 Greenwich Street and 128 and 130 Perry Street, forming southwest corner, 92.5 by 122.2 by irregular, with four three-story and basement brick dwellings on Greenwich Street and store in corner, and two two-story and attic brick dwellings on Perry Street.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, lease to Thomson-Houston Company of 421 to 431 East Twenty-fourth Street, 140.1 by 93.8, and of 428 to 434 East Twenty-fifth Street, 90.3 by 98.9, with brick electric-light works, also machinery, patents, &c. Due on judgment, $650,062.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 102 to 106 East Twenty-eighth Street, by Peter Cooper estate of 17 Burling Slip, two-story brick stores and offices; cost, $20,000.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 250 feet west of High Bridge Street, by Annie and Ida Ferris of Claremont Avenue and High Bridge, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $7,500.

Oakland Place, north side, 120 feet west of Franklin Avenue, by Clayton A. Becker of 1,874 Washington Avenue, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Orchard Street, west side, 109 feet north of Rivington Street, by William F. Lennon of 21 West Ninety-third Street, four five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $100,000.

Allen Street, east side, 128 feet north of Rivington Street, by William F. Lennon, six five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $150,000.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, by Thomas Ward of 441 Boulevard, one-story frame coal shed; cost, $50.

Webster Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Scott Avenue, by William and F. G. Horner of 314 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, by Mary Eichler of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Fulton Avenue, two four-story brick flats; cost, $40,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 369 feet north of Westchester Avenue, by Fowler & Davidson of 40 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Washington Avenue, south side, 498 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by John C. Heintz, three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 106 feet 6 inches east of Alexander Avenue, by Charles Fleischmann of southeast corner of Perry and Washington Streets, three-story brick stable; cost, $15,000.

Nos. 520 and 522 Pearl Street, by John V. Halk, alterations to two four-story brick tenements and stores; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 24 and 26 Tenth Avenue, by Peter D. Strauch, alterations to four-story brick store; cost, $300.

Nos. 28 and 30 Tenth Avenue, by Peter D. Strauch, alterations to four-story brick factory and store; cost, $1,000.

Sixty-third Street, northwest corner and East River, by Adam Neidlinger, two-story frame office and stable; cost, $3,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The auction sales of real estate in Brooklyn during the last week amounted to $355,472. Last year, in the corresponding week, they were $96,414.

There were recorded last week 285 mortgages for $1,000,177, of which 143 for $465,592 were at more than 5 per cent., and 142, for $534,585, were at 5 per cent. or less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 250 mortgages, for $799,453, of which 165, for $464,830, were at more than 5 per cent., and 85, for $335,123, were at 5 per cent. or less.

During the week there were filed plans for 92 buildings, to cost $274,039. For the week in 1893 there were 41 plans for buildings, to cost $153,495.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. William Cole sold to Caleb A. Burbank, at $6,750, the three-story brick dwelling 456 Ninth Street, 17.6 by 82.6.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Hancock Street, north side, 135.6 feet east of Throop Avenue, three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 18.2 by 45, $5,500 each; C. M. Swimm, owner.

Nostrand Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of East Broadway, on Church Lane, four two-story detached frame dwellings, 18 by 40 each, $2,000 each; H. Hollingsworth, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Nov. 17.

BROAD ST, 51, e s; Mary F. Root and husband to Joseph A. Harper, one-fifth part..... $10,000

GRAND ST., 265; John N. Bertrand to Ludivine A. Bertrand..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 87 ft s of Henry St, 25x92; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Helena Baumann..... 1

26TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 100x98.9; James E. Andrews to Abner B. Mills..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 225x100.11; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Philip Ebling..... 25,000

2D AV, w s, 71.3 ft s of 113th St, 21.3x100; John N. Bertrand to Ludivine A. Bertrand..... 1

2D AV, w s, 92.6 ft s of 113th St, 21.3x100; same to same..... 1

2D AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100; Michael J. Quigley and wife to Emil Loeb..... 22,050

102D ST, n s, 183.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x101, and other property; Johanna Levy and husband to Jacob Schwed and another, executors.....ex prop and 1

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Terence F. Maguire to John H. Bronson..... 1

105TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; William P. Dixon and wife to Frederick Hack.... 18,000

149TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Richard W. Hawkes to Phebe A. Kendall..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

COHN, Philip, to Solomon Appel and another; s s of 48th St, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... $1,500

CAILLE, August, and others to Herman Kohnstamm; n s of 65th St, 119 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 12,000

CARR, George, and others to Ann R. Delnoce; n s of 165th St, 200 ft e of Railroad Av, 1 year..... 300

EBLING, Philip, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 101st St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 15,000

HAWKES, Richard W., to Wilhelmina Nobel; n e corner of 8th Av and 119th St, 1 year..... 3,500

HACK, Frederick, to Henry C. Raynor; s s of 105th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 16,000

IVORY, Edward L., to the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company; 2,021 Lexington Av, demand..... 4,000

KOCHER, George, and wife to Elise King; n w corner of Broome and Eldridge Sts, 2 years..... 12,000

KELEMANN, Peter, and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; s s of 157th St, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year..... 4,500

LEVIN, Joseph, and wife to Leopold Godowsky; s s of Madison St, 275 ft w of Jackson St, demand..... 3,000

SAVAGE, Charles B. W., and wife to Albert Sichel; n s of 28th St, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

STRESE, Margarethe, to Frederick Emanuel; n s of Freeman St, Lot 175, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Augustus Gareiss; n s of 133d St, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, (3 mortgages,) demand and 3 years..... 12,000

SAME to Caroline Gareiss; n s of 133d St, 80 ft e of Trinity Av, (3 mortgages,) 3 years..... 12,000

WARD, Charles, to Irving Grinnell and others; 120 West 31st St, 2 years..... 5,000

WENIZE, Josephine, to Louis Althof and others; s s of 82d St, 135.8 ft e of Avenue A, 6 years..... 2,000

WILLIAMS, Margaret M., to Frank A. Otis and others; s s of Cortlandt St, 106 ft w of Broadway, 1 year... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in County Clerk's office.

MADISON AV, 135; Blake & Williams against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor..... $562

CHRYSTIE ST, 156; Antonio Adams against Moses Shedlinsky, owner; Frank Merch and Morris Cohn, contractors..... 49

10TH AV, 284; Charles Meusching against Frederick Schellenberg, owner and contractor..... 185

THE NEW SECOND SECRETARY AT BERLIN

Good Army Record of H. G. Squires of The United States Embassy.

Herbert Goldsmith Squires, who has been appointed by President Cleveland as Second Secretary to the United States Embassy at Berlin, is well known in army circles.

Mr. Squires is a Canadian by birth, but he removed to Minnesota early in life. He received a Lieutenancy in the First Infantry, United States Army, in 1877. He was later transferred to the Seventh Cavalry. At the battle of Wounded Knee, while serving under Gen. Forsyth, Lieut. Squires rendered gallant service. Among army men he has always been exceedingly popular, and his record as an officer is excellent.

Mr. Squires retired from the service about four years ago, and connected himself with the real estate firm of William Hoyt & Co. of 5 Vanderbilt Avenue, but a year ago he went with his family to Dresden, Germany, where he has since made his residence.

Mr. Squires is of medium height, has a thick-set figure, and is very erect. He wears a reddish mustache of a military cut. During his residence in Dresden he has taken an active part in social affairs.

Capt. Gibson, who was associated with Lieut. Squires for a number of years in the army, said yesterday: "I regard him as a man who will do honor to the position."

Mr. Squires will sail for Germany on Tuesday next.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Fort Scott, Kan., Nov. 17.—Hiattville, sixteen miles south of here, has been almost destroyed by fire. The property burned includes a drug store, livery barn, lumber yard, implement sheds, and several dwellings. Loss, $10,000; light insurance.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 17.—Roper's lumber mills, at Gilmoreton, four miles from Norfolk, together with 1,500,000 feet of lumber, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $50,000, covered by insurance. The mills will be rebuilt at once.

Lockport, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The large barn of George T. Pierson, on the Slayton Settlement Road, near here, was burned early this morning, with six horses, some cattle, and produce. Loss, $5,000.

Cherokee, Kan., Nov. 17.—A public school here has been burned. Loss, $18,000. Several children had narrow escapes. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 17.—A barn owned by George H. Byon of Lyon Farms was burned to the ground early this morning. The loss amounts to about $700.

Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 17.—The Boston Dry Goods Store, Bents & Son, proprietors, has been burned. Loss on stock, $90,000; insurance, $39,000.

Belton, Texas, Nov. 17.—The Opera House and several business houses, valued at $20,000, have been destroyed by fire.

WANTS TO STOP CONSTRUCTION

AN ORDER AGAINST THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET RAILWAY CO.

Ex-Judge Russell, Acting for Property Owners, Alleges that the Company and John D. Crimmins, the Contractor, Are in Contempt.

At a special term of the Supreme Court Judge Truax yesterday ordered the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company and John D. Crimmins to show cause next Tuesday why they should not be punished for contempt of court, in that they "violated the final judgment and injunction of this court." John D. Crimmins was also ordered to show cause why he should not be ordered to take up and remove so much of the track as has been laid in Thirty-fourth Street, between Sixth and Lexington Avenues, and to restore the street to its proper condition.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell, attorney for Dr. Alfred L. Loomis and others, obtained the order upon his affidavit, and that of Jabez Holmes, in which it is stated that the action was originally begun in January, 1885; that it was brought by property owners on Thirty-fourth Street; that the railroad company has not the consents of the owners of one-half the value of the property on that portion of Thirty-fourth Street; that no commission has ever been appointed to determine the necessity for a road through the street, and that no court order has ever been granted authorizing the construction and operation of a road in Thirty-fourth Street.

The papers also state that the matter was determined in 1885, and that a permanent injunction was at that time issued against the railroad company.

The injunction granted in 1885 was modified in 1888, and restrained the defendants from doing the alleged unlawful acts. No proceedings have been had since then.

They allege that the company began laying tracks on election day, and that no proper application was made to the city authorities, and that no permits to lay tracks were granted.

John D. Crimmins, when seen in relation to the matter yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times and asked to state for publication his position in the matter and that of the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad Company, said:

"I have never done anything in relation to the building of this road without proper authority. In 1885 I began the work of cobstruction before I had fully investigated the company's powers, but discovered within two days that the company at that time was not authorized to proceed in building the road, and I stopped of my own volition, before any papers had been served upon me.

"I have been served with the papers in the present motion, and have handed them to my attorney, H. A. Robinson. The complaint refers to an injunction that was modified in 1888, to restrain the defendant from unlawful acts alleged in the original injunction. Those alleged unlawful acts have been corrected, and the present proceedings are lawful, as will be shown at the hearing on Tuesday next.

"There are two affidavits, one by Judge Russell, and the other by his clerk, who examined the papers, and as is usual in such cases, he makes a hasty review of the present status of the company, and comes to the conclusion embodied in the affidavits.

"The laying of the tracks on Thirty-fourth Street was not commenced on election day. A permit to open the streets has been in my possession since Oct. 13. Immediately after I received the permit, materials for the work were ordered, but the work of constructing the Thirty-fourth Street Railroad was not commenced until Tuesday, Nov. 13.

"The work between the tracks of the Sixth Avenue and the Broadway roads was being carried forward under a permit issued by the Department of Public Works, and was in progress for a week or more before election day. These are pieces of tracks that could only be laid by the Broadway Company in such a manner as would not interfere with the operation of its road."

Mr. Crimmins then showed to the reporter the necessary permit under which the road in Thirty-fourth Street is to be constructed. It is in due form and was issued by George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, and is approved by Commissioner Daly.

"All of the various departments," Mr. Crimmins said, "have been notified and all requirements have been fulfilled on our part in conformity with the law.

"The road, when completed, will connect with the Fourth Avenue road to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. This will give a continuous road from Thirty-fourth Street and East River to Thirty-fourth Street and North River, and thence through Eleventh Avenue to Forty-second Street, and down Forty-second Street to the ferry.

"All riders upon this road will receive transfers to any of the roads that are managed by the Broadway Traction Company.

"The system controlled by the Broadway Traction Company gives 1,000,000 transfers a month, which is saving to riders of at least $50,000 a year, considering the saving in time and extra car fare that is effected."

SAY MRS. HAIGHT IS INSANE.

She Is Seventy-seven Years Old and Has $35,000 a Year.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Haight, aged seventy-seven years, the widow of David Henry Haight, is said to be insane and suffering from senile dementia. She is a woman of large means, having an income of $35,000 from the estate of her husband, and also property of the value of $450,000 in her own right. She resides at 284 Madison Avenue, where her son, Henry J. Haight, also resides. Her other son, Edward C. Haight, lives next door, at 286 Madison Avenue. Upon their application, supported by affidavits made by Dr. B. G. Carleton and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Henry L. Burnett as a Commissioner to take testimony before a Sheriff's jury as to the sanity of Mrs. Haight. Coudert Brothers appear as counsel for the sons.

Dr. Carleton of 173 West Forty-seventh Street, who has been the old lady's physician for fourteen years, says she is suffering from senile dementia, and that she is incapable of looking after her large interests. He states that she will not regain the use of her faculties, and will not again be in a condition to manage her affairs.

The physicians say that it would be imprudent to compel Mrs. Haight to appear in court before the Commissioner, and say that her appearance there might even result in causing her dissolution, since it would subject her to terror, alarm, and unnecessary exposure.

Held for the United States Grand Jury.

Julius Mendel, who is charged by his brother-in-law, Louis Simon, with fraudulently helping Simon to get a place as letter carrier, through a pretended examination before civil service examiners, was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. Gilbert H. Crawford, who appeared for Mendel, made a motion to dismiss Mendel on the ground that there was no corroborative evidence, and because there was no offense against the United States statutes. The motion was denied.

Suit Against J. Coleman Drayton.

J. Coleman Drayton, by counsel, filed in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, a demurrer to a suit brought against him in September last by Viner J. Hedden & Sons, New-Jersey contractors, for $2,792.81, claimed to be due on a thirty-three-thousand-dollar house, built for him in 1887, in Nerwards, Somerset County, N. J.

Mr. Drayton's demurrer is that both he and the plaintiffs live in New-Jersey, and that the court here has no jurisdiction.

Hansee Arrested Again.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 17.—Jesse Hansee, the pension agent who was recently released from Ludlow Street Jail, New-York, was arrested in this city this morning as a fugitive from justice, and taken to Trenton, where he was lodged in State prison. Hansee was arrested a year ago for an alleged pension fraud, and released on $5,000 bail. He was arrested subsequently in New-York on a similar charge, and when the time fixed for his appearance came he was in Ludlow Street. His bonds were declared forfeited, and when he was released he had the privilege of renewing, but refused to return to New-Jersey.

POPULISTS MAKE GAINS IN NEW-JERSEY

The Visit of Carl Brown's Commonwealers Had Its Effect on the Vote.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The most interesting feature of the recent election in New-Jersey is the growth of the Populist vote, particularly in South Jersey. In the section where Carl Brown's industrial army appeared, notable gains have been made. He did considerable work in the First Congressional District in the interest of Wilcox, and the People's Party there had a vote of 1,622.

This is almost double the number that party had in the entire State in the Gubernatorial election of two years ago. These gains were principally in Cumberland and Salem Counties.

In the Second District, which takes in the City of Trenton, the People's Party polled 634 votes, and that was mostly in "pottery town." Here, Carl Brown's and Fitzgerald's Commonwealers did considerable work, and the depression in that industrial section of the city showed itself in a very large People's Party vote.

The Populist vote in the State thus far returned is 4,014. In two districts, the Fifth and Sixth, they did not have candidates, and the returns for the Seventh are not in yet.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday: MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, colder near the coast, north winds. VERMONT, fair, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, preceded by showers on the southeast coast in the early morning, cooler in eastern portion, north winds, becoming variable. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, colder, northwest winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, colder in extreme southern portion, northwest winds, becoming variable. NEW-JERSEY, fair, preceded by rain in the early morning, cooler, north winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, colder, north winds, becoming variable, warmer Monday. VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning, colder, north winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, colder, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, colder, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder, variable winds. ALABAMA, fair, colder in southeast, warmer in northwest portion, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in the interior, south winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, south winds.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, south winds. TENNESSEE, fair, warmer in central and western portions, south winds. KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, south winds. ILLINOIS, fair, followed by rain or snow in northern portion Sunday night, warmer, south winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, OHIO, and INDIANA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to south. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by rain Sunday night; warmer, south winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness and local snows, southeast winds. WISCONSIN—Increasing cloudiness and rain or snow Sunday night, probably rain or snow in northwest portion Sunday, warmer in southeast portion, south winds. MINNESOTA, rain or snow, colder except in extreme southern portion, cold wave by Sunday night, winds shifting to north.

IOWA, increasing cloudiness and probably showers, warmer in eastern and colder in northwest portion, decidedly colder Sunday night, south winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, partly cloudy, warmer, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, snow flurries, cold wave, north winds. NEBRASKA, cloudy, colder, cold wave in northern portion by Sunday night, northwest winds. KANSAS, cloudy, warmer in extreme eastern, colder in northwest portion, winds shifting to northwest. COLORADO, fair, colder, north winds. MONTANA, snow flurries, cold wave, north winds.

The trough of low barometer which extended from the St. Lawrence Valley to the west Gulf coast Friday evening, has moved eastward, and this movement from Virginia and North Carolina northeastward toward Newfoundland. The eastern movement of this low area has been attended by showers from the eastern lake region and New-England over the Atlantic coast and east Gulf States.

A storm has moved from Alberta to the Dakotas. The barometer has risen rapidly from the eastern lake region over the west Gulf States, and an area of high barometer has appeared north of Montana.

The cold wave which reached the Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys Friday evening has advanced to the Alleghany Mountains. A severe cold wave, with temperature below zero, has appeared north of Montana. Clearing and decidedly colder weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, with conditions favorable for frosts Saturday night in the South Atlantic States and Northern Florida. In the Central Valleys and southern lake region the weather will be warmer and fair.

Snow, attended by a cold wave, is indicated for the Northwest.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR cash, or might exchange for free and clear property, the following swell apartment houses: 2, 4, and 6 Glenada Place, } Brooklyn.
71 Pineapple St., }
J. WILSON HAMILTON, Owner, 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FLORIDA PROPERTIES.
Choice Pineapple, Orange, and farming tracts. Some delightful residences.
Bargain in timber lands. Large and small tracts.
BENJ. HOMANS, 167 Broadway.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

ORANGE, N. J.—Modern, stylish house, in first-class location; price only $7,000; small amount cash needed, balance long time. ROBT. APPLETON, Jr., Brick Church Station.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANT TO BUY 8-ROOM MODERN IMPROVED house; Yonkers or Bedford Park preferred; price, $5,000; half cash. Address M. E. F., 724 Amsterdam Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE
OR TO
Rent, Furnished,
FOR SEASON,
45th ST., ADJACENT TO 5th AV.,
3 ROOMS DEEP.
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV., 9 PINE ST.

A.—SMALL HOUSES FOR SALE.
The three-story and basement brownstone houses situated on the north side of 121st St., east of Morningside Park, a location unsurpassed for healthfulness and first-class surroundings; private residences in front and rear; houses 60 feet deep; abundance of closet room; thoroughly well built in every particular; easy payments if desired; prices exceedingly low.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS,
358 WEST 121st ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—Four modern houses on 94th St. and West End Av.; these houses are first-class in every particular and no reasonable offer will be refused; trade entertained; houses open for inspection; also lot of houses on 100th St. and West End Av., in course of erection; will be completed by Jan. 1, 1895; prices range from $20,000 up, according to size. Apply to C. G. JUDSON, 102 West 81st St.

EXCEPTIONALLY desir

A LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

Comfortably Placed in a Parish House in Brooklyn.

BOOKS OF POETRY THE FAVORITES

The Mizpah Circle Institution and Those Who Use It—Fiction is Least in Demand—The Moon and Point Systems.

There is a small circulating library in a pleasant part of Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, near the corner of Greene Avenue, that has many unique features.

One peculiarity that would be noticeable in libraries the world over is that the greater number of books taken out by the patrons of the library are books of poetry. Next in order come books on religious subjects, and the class of reading in greatest demand in ordinary libraries—fiction—is least called for here.

It is a library for the blind, and from 9 until 12 o'clock every week day morning except Monday it is open, and some one is in charge of the book distribution.

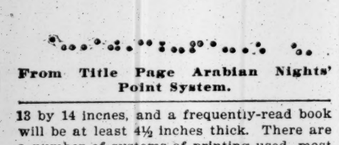
It is probably the only library for the blind within a large radius of New-York and Brooklyn that is open to every one.

The books belong to the Mizpah Circle of the Brooklyn Industrial Home for the Blind, but the circle has not been able to establish a home for this valuable possession, and a few years ago the Church of the Messiah offered to take charge of it. Now the library is comfortably placed in the third story of the church parish house.

It is a very curious and interesting collection of books, and represents a very considerable money value, as the large volumes, with their embossed letters, are very expensive.

A stranger going into the room where the library is kept would suppose it to be full of ponderous scrap books.

The general idea of the formation of these volumes is very indefinite, and the difficulty of learning to read them is also underestimated. The books are bound in volumes



From Title Page Arabian Nights' Point System.

13 by 14 inches, and a frequently-read book will be at least 4½ inches thick. There are a number of systems of printing used, most of the books in the Mizpah Library being in the Boston line and New-York point systems. There are a few books written in the Moon system, an English system used more abroad than in this country.

The paper used in all the books is very heavy, and the letters or signs are embossed, each leaf, of course, having but a single reading side. In the line system, ordinary Roman letters, about a quarter of an inch in height, are used.

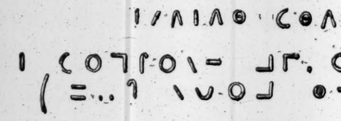
The seeing person can read these books very easily with the eyes, although the blank whiteness of the pages is somewhat dazzling, but to read it with the fingers is possible only to one whose touch has become sensitive and thoroughly accustomed to the shape of the letters, which seem really very small for the purpose.

The point system is still more difficult to learn, although the sharply-pointed dots of which it is composed are more readily discerned by the touch. This system was invented by William B. Wait, Superintendent of the New-York Institute for the Blind, in 1870. It is similar to the Morse telegraphic system, minus the dashes. Only dots are used, and these are arranged in every conceivable form to denote the letters. The sharpness of the little points makes them so much more easily felt that the system is used more by the men, who find it better suited to their thicker skins, while the women make use of the line system to a greater extent.

"The fact that the point system is so much sharper is one of its disadvantages, in my estimation," said the Rev. St. Clair Hester of the Church of the Messiah, who is in charge of the library. "One can readily see that by constant reading the skin upon even a hardened hand would be quickly worn away. I have seen a reader going over those innumerable little points when a trail of blood was left behind, and still he went on as if unconscious of pain."

A peculiar feature about the reading is that it is done only one finger deep—the index finger of the right hand—and if by any chance the power in that is lost another finger must be taught, and with as great difficulty as the first.

The Moon system, which takes its name from the inventor, is something similar to shorthand without the abbreviations. Each symbol represents a letter, and there is a little condensation by writing S, N. T, and G



The Moon System.

at the end of words having "ness," "tion," "ment," or "ing" for final sylables. The symbols are quite similar to the regular letters.

One of the few books that the library at the Church of the Messiah parish house has, written in the Moon system, is the fortieth chapter of Isaiah. The word Isaiah, which forms part of the title of the chapter, as shown in the illustration, looks very much like the word in print to the ordinary reader. "Particularly," as some one said in answer to that remark, "if you happen to know what the word is in the first place."

The punctuation marks are represented by dots, and two staight lines show the division of the verses. Another feature is that the first line is read from left to right, and the second from right to left, to prevent the reader from losing the place. A curved line marks the conjunction of the two lines, and the reading is much simplified.

There are a number of embossed periodicals, which are circulated in different parts of the country—monthlies of varying standards. There are a number of these at the library, but they have not an altogether up-to-date appearance, and are really back numbers. One monthly Philadelphia "Magazine for the Blind" bears the date of 1871. "Dewdrops from Flora" is the title of one of its articles, and another, upon "Butter," gives, among other things, the important information that that very necessary article was first mentioned by Herodotus.

More interesting than the magazine is a Music Journal also published monthly. In one copy is a Fantasie Mazurka, "Ave Maria" and "Il Fesiderio." These are all for the piano, but music for the voice is also written for the blind.

It requires a good ear to learn a piece of music, for it must be memorized, but the sense of the blind seems to be particularly acute, the power of the missing sense being apparently concentrated in those remaining. This is not, however, always the case in regard to hearing, for among the visitors to the Mizpah Library so many of the patrons are deaf, as well as blind, that it has become natural there to associate blindness with deafness.

The acuteness of the senses is particularly noticeable in those who have been born blind. Persons losing their sight late in life find much more difficulty in learning to read. One of the saddest things at the library is the coming of the people whose failing eyesight leads them to inquire what can be done in advance to prepare for the expected affliction. One of the recent visitors has been a woman, young, handsome, and evidently in perfect health, but with the awful fear that she is to lose her sight. There are older visitors who hope to take advantage of the embossed books in case of need, but they learn only with great difficulty.

The women are the most faithful patrons of the library, and they are the readers who prefer poetry to other works.

"I suppose this is the only library in the world where it can be said that poetry is more in demand than anything else," said Mr. Hester. "I don't know why it is, unless the blind cultivate their emotional natures.

"There is one man who comes here who has a great fondness for hymns, and when not reading those he takes the "Arabian Nights." He has read our copy through three or four times.

"One woman who comes here is a great reader, and understands both the line and point systems. She has read everything in the library several times.

"It is wonderful how easily the people manage to reach here unattended. A man came in the other day and talked with me ten minutes before I knew that he was blind. He came in a carriage, and jumped out without assistance. He left in the same way, driving himself. There was another man with him. Some of the men walk long distances to get here. The women come alone, although not so frequently, and I have known them to come by themselves in the trolley cars. They read more, and more fluently, than the men.

"One thing I notice about the people who come here is that they never make a second choice in a book. If they come after one book, and that isn't in, they go off without any.

"We have no catalogues, and it would hardly be satisfactory if we had. We sometimes read over the titles of the books to the applicants, but they prefer to take them and read a few lines to form some idea of the contents."

The books are so bulky and have to be set together so loosely to keep the embossing clear that a few books fill a very considerable space. The library has only a few hundred books. Its fees are small, only $3 a year to those who can afford to pay it, and no one is debarred from use of the books for lack of money.

The applicants need not be residents of Brooklyn. Any one giving a good reference may take a book, the limit of time it may be kept being one month.

There are occasionally donations of books made, and the library is greatly in need of an increased stock.

The publications are expensive. A copy of "Ben-Hur" costs $14, and "Robinson Crusoe" is a ten-dollar book. One advantage of understanding the point system is that it can be written by means of a slate-like arrangement with a blunt stylus. A writing machine was invented in 1892, which is largely superseding the slate.

THE TABERNACLE SITE IS FOR SALE

The Trustees Fix the Price at $110,000—Prospects of a New Church.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle have resolved to sell the church property for $110,000, subject to the approval of the court. The property has a frontage of 118.2 feet on Clinton Avenue and runs 200 feet back, to Waverly Avenue, taking in the entire block in Greene Avenue. The foundation and the walls, that have been left standing since the fire last May, are also part of the property.

Leonard Moody, who is the President of the Board of Trustees, has been authorized to sell the property. He said: "The price put on this property is a fair one; it is not high when the value of the location is considered. The matter of the insurance on the Tabernacle has been settled, with the exception of $16,000, and this will be settled Monday.

"No plans to build another church have been considered, but when the property is sold and all the debts are cleared up it is not at all improbable that a movement will be put under way looking toward the erection of a new church edifice by the Board of Trustees and some members of the congregation."

BATTERY SUCCEEDS THE TWENTY-THIRD

The Men of the Third Gatling of Brooklyn in a New Home.

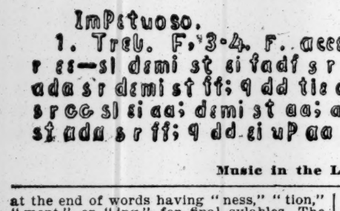
The Third Gatling Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin commanding, took possession of its new armory, in Clermont Avenue, near Mrytle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The command, about eighty strong, in heavy marching order, assembled at the old armory, in Dean Street, and, escorted by the Second Brigade Signal Corps, Capt. Frederick Leigh commanding, marched to the new headquarters in the armory recently vacated by the Twenty-third Regiment. The command paraded disconnected. The line of march was from the Dean Street armory to Underhill Avenue, to Atlantic Avenue, to St. James Place, to Lefferts Place, to Bervort Place, to Bedford Avenue, to Hancock Street, to Throop Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Washington Avenue, to Gates Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, passing the home of Mayor Schieren, to whom was given a marching salute, and thence to Willoughby Avenue, to Clermont Avenue, to the armory.

A number of alterations will have to be made in the Twenty-third Regiment's old armory before the Gatling Battery will be able to work with its heavy guns.

Trying to Open a Default.

Application was made before Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to open the default taken by George and Eliza Beck of 369 Broadway against the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.



Music in the Line System.

The company's counsel refused to go on with the case last Saturday, and Justice Gaynor gave judgment to the plaintiffs for $1,000 and granted an injunction restraining the company from operating its road in front of the premises in question. The company obtained a stay. Counsel for the plaintiffs opposed the application, claiming that the default was a deliberate one. Decision was reserved.

Killed by a Fall from the "L."

John Matthews, thirty-eight years old, of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, a brakeman on the Union Elevated Railroad, went to work at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning. After helping couple a car to a train he walked along the track. At Fortieth Street he slipped, and, falling through the girders, dropped to the street, a distance of sixty feet. He was instantly killed.

A McKane Detective's Death.

Thomas S. Wilkinson, who for fourteen years was the foreman in John Y. McKane's lumber yard at Sheepshead Bay, died suddenly Friday, in the saloon of James Jamison. When McKane gave up his lumber business he made Wilkinson a detective. Wilkinson was fifty years old, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a member of the Sheepshead Bay Fire Department.

He Wants Something.

Assemblyman Stillman F. Kneeland of Brooklyn is anxious to be appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff of Gov. Morton. He has an application for the place, which is signed by Mayor Schieren and other prominent Republicans. If he cannot get the position he craves, he says he will be content with that of Inspector General of Rifle Practice.

David B. Sayre's Sentence Approved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Herbert has approved the sentence of the naval court-martial which recently tried Paymaster Cann's clerk, David B. Sayre, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and found him guilty of embezzling $1,900, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years, and to lose the greater portion of his pay during that time. Secretary Herbert has directed that the sentence be executed at the Boston Naval Prison.

FANTASIE MAZURKA.

For Piano.

Impetuoso.

Music in the Line System.

M'KANE PLAYS TRICKSTER

Fraudulent Figures May Finally Prove Him Thief.

HIS STATEMENTS ARE ALL WRONG

Deception of Experts Cannot Conceal Wrongdoing—$355,000 Worth of Bonds Illegally Issued or Misapplied.

The more the accounts of John Y. McKane are inquired into the stronger grows the conviction that they are fraudulent and have been so for years.

It cannot be possible that John Y. McKane could carry on this method of making fraudulent reports year after year without some of his intimates knowing about them, and it is more than likely that, before the real truth of the accounts is obtained, some of the men who lived at Gravesend and who were McKane's advisers, will be prosecuted.

Franklin Allen, who was the private secretary of ex-Mayor Seth Low, and who is now an expert accountant, has gone over John Y. McKane's accounts, and has declared that they are not right. Mr. Allen sums up the matter in this way:

"I have no hesitation in saying that the majority of his financial statements to the town meetings of Gravesend in recent years were fraudulent."

John Y. McKane has promised Expert Accountant William Brown of the City Auditor's staff that he will make a full statement of the Gravesend accounts which will be satisfactory. He made similar promises to Mr. Allen, but the latter has not as yet received a satisfactory account, and it is likely that Mr. Brown, before he gets through with McKane, will find that the account McKane has promised him will be of no account at all.

Mr. Allen yesterday made the following statement:

"It is true that I went to Sing Sing Prison to see John Y. McKane, for I soon saw that his accounts furnished to the town meetings at Gravesend did not disclose the truth, and that was what the examination was intended to establish.

"Mr. McKane received me very cordially and promised me much. In fact, knowing that I was coming, he had a new account ready for me, saying, as he gave it to me, that he had discovered errors in the previous ones submitted to the town meeting in April.

"It is astonishing how fond Mr. McKane is of making out accounts. For a man who isn't a professional accountant, this trait of his is quite unexpected. In fact, it's curious. His difficulty, however, is—and it's a serious one—that his accounts don't harmonize. They don't harmonize with his verbal statements, and they don't harmonize with each other. Suffice it to say that his last account, like most of his previous ones, is absurdly incorrect.

"As a matter of fact, Supervisor McKane, during the last year of his reign of power in Gravesend, either irregularly issued or misapplied the proceeds of $355,000 of the town bonds, viz.: Issue of Aug. 1, 1893, $30,000, Sewer District No. 1; Aug. 10, 1893, $50,000, Sewer District No. 3; August, 1893, $127,000, forty-year local improvement bonds; December, 1893, $148,000, forty-year local improvement bonds.

"I have no hesitation in saying that the majority of his financial statements to the town meetings of Gravesend in recent years were fraudulent. His cash deficiencies reported by me in July last to the Mayor and Controller were as follows:

Due the town	$46,918.60
Due County Treasurer Adams for overdrafts by McKane on Deputy Treasurer Gardiner	
1891	$1,500
1892	15,000
	$16,500.00

"Since that report was made (July 14) I have discovered yet another deficiency in Mr. McKane's financial transactions with the town. In the year 1889 he received for police purposes $20,500. He accounted for $15,000. This deficiency, added to the previously-stated shortage, shows him to be indebted to the town of Gravesend $52,418.60 and to County Treasurer Adams $16,500.

"Although not under pay to them after July 14, and under no obligation to do so, I found that I could be of service to the present Supervisor, Mr. Bennett, in assisting him to facts and figures necessary for compiling his tax budget for the current year for the Board of Supervisors, and it was while cheerfully doing him this service that I discovered the last-mentioned shortage of $5,500."

Mr. Allen also stated he had ascertained that the legitimate bonded indebtedness of the town of Gravesend, outside of the $335,000 already referred to, was $1,461,065.11, which is divided as follows: $1,160,000 long bonds, maturing 1902 to 1934; $148,205.29 short bonds, maturing this year, part of which has been paid by the County Treasurer; $127,490.19 short bonds, maturing in 1895; $20,209.63 short bonds, maturing in 1896.

In conclusion, Mr. Allen says: "It is simply amazing that any Supervisor of any town in Kings County should have been permitted to perpetuate, without any public questioning until 1893, the financial frauds and irregularities which Supervisor John Y. McKane successfully perpetrated for a number of years upon the town of Gravesend."

It is generally conceded that McKane's method of giving out contracts was a very poor one, and that the result will be that there will be considerable litigation before the matter is settled. It is the general feeling that to reach any results that will be at all satisfactory to the people of the City of Brooklyn is for the prosecution of more of the men who were McKane's intimate friends in Gravesend, and who, it is said, know as much about the fraudlent accounts as McKane does himself.

DIVVER'S FAULT, SAYS JUSTICE KOCH

The Vanishing Police Justice Had Agreed to Sit in Morrisania Court.

Police Justice Koch presided in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday.

"It was not my fault that this bench was vacant Friday," he said. "By an agreement made between Justice Divver and myself shortly before his trip to California last Spring, I was to sit for him during his absence, and he, in turn, was to sit for me in this court during my assignment here after June.

"I intended going to Europe in July, but was prevented from doing so, and sat throughout the Summer for Justice Smith, who is ill. That relieved me from duty here. What arrangement Justices Welde and Divver have made I don't know. Yesterday I conducted an examination in Essex Market Court and sat at the Court of Special Sessions too. I did not know of the vacancy here until I saw the evening papers."

Patrons of Husbandry Flourishing.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.—The annual report of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, shows that the finances of the order are in a prosperous condition and the membership increasing. Leonard Prone of Pennsylvania was elected to succeed himself as a member of the Executive Committee for the next two years. The State Masters reported the same healthy growth in the order during the last year.

The question of co-operation was considered at the afternoon session. The co-operative system of fire insurance in New-York was declared to be a success, and a strong feature of Grange work.

Burglars Do Well in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 17.—Burglars entered the office of Sparrow & Jacobs, proprietors of the Theatre Royal, this morning, and, blowing open the safe, took $30,000 of United States bonds belonging to H. R. Jacobs, a lot of railway stock belonging to Sparrow, and some hundreds of dollars in currency, yesterday's receipts.

Died from Trolley Car Injuries.

Samuel R. Davis, the aged resident of Morrisania who was knocked down by a trolley car at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue Thursday morning, died at his residence, 563 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, yesterday.

Furniture Fads:

There are fads in Furniture as in everything else. WE HAVE all the latest ones; our entire stock, in fact, is new, and you can hardly fail to find something pleasing in our store, whether you wish to purchase or not. WE ALSO have various grades, at various prices, of everything in Furniture, every piece of which is worth its price.

DeGraaf & Taylor Furniture Co.,

47 and 49 West 14th St.

THE CINCINNATI'S INJURIES SLIGHT

She Has No Hole in Her Hull, but Some Plates Were Started.

An examination of the cruiser Cincinnati, made at the navy yard yesterday by a board of survey, showed that the injuries sustained by the ship when she struck a submerged obstruction in the Sound on Friday morning are not as great as had been feared.

No holes were found in the hull, but some of the plates had been started sufficiently to admit water into three compartments. This slight damage, the constructors say, will not involve much expense or labor to repair. The cruiser is fitted with a double bottom. The inner one was in no wise injured.

One of the flanges of the port propeller was twisted out of shape, having evidently struck the same object which scraped along the hull. This can be easily remedied, as a number of spare flanges are kept in stock at the navy yard, and it is an easy matter to unscrew the damaged piece of metal and fit another in its place.

The Cincinnati has not been in dock for several months. Advantage will be taken of her necessary stay there now to clean the ship's bottom and give it a new coat of paint. The officers say that the vessel will be ready for service again within four days.

The officers were very indignant when they read in a morning paper yesterday a sensational account of men having been imprisoned for several hours in the watertight compartments when the doors were ordered to be closed. They say that no men were so imprisoned, and that if they had been all that was necessary to regain their freedom was to turn a bolt and walk out.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary Herbert, upon hearing from Capt. Henry Glass, commanding the Cincinnati, that his vessel struck an obstruction near Execution Shoal Light, in Long Island Sound, promptly ordered the Cincinnati into dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard and directed Capt. Frederick Rodgers, temporarily in command of the navy yard, to convene a court of inquiry to investigate the extent and cause of the accident.

Capt. Glass and at least one of his officers may be tried by court-martial as much for their own vindication as to place the question of responsibility beyond doubt.

Capt. Glass and his executive officer, Lieutenant Commander J. D. J. Kelley, are considered exceptionally able seamen, and naval officials express confidence that the accident was unavoidable.

THOSE RECALCITRANT WITNESSES

More Demurrers to be Filed Against the Indictment of the Sugar Brokers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Ex-Judge Jere Wilson, attorney for Elverton R. Chapman and J. W. MacCartney, the recalcitrant broker witnesses before the Sugar Trust Senate Investigating Committee, proposes on Monday to file additional demurrers against the indictments which Judge Cole recently sustained. The new grounds taken by Mr. Wilson are that Congress has no power to make the refusal to testify of a witness summoned before a committee a crime, and that Congress has no authority to delegate the power to punish for contempt of either branch thereof to the courts, as is attempted in Section 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

It is learned from ex-Judge Dittenhoefer of New-York, who represents the indicted correspondents Shriver and others, that the District Attorney has served him with a notice that he will soon call up these cases. If so, demurrers will be filed upon different grounds. Judge Dittenhoefer said to-day:

"I am of the opinion, after reading the decision of Judge Cole in the Chapman case, that there are many important questions in my clients' case which are not passed on or even referred to in that decision; indeed, they could not be raised in the Chapman case, and I feel confident that, even should the Court of Appeals affirm Judge Cole's decision, the indictments found against Messrs. Shriver and Edwards cannot, on the other grounds, be sustained."

HIS ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE A FAILURE

Otto Tuskowa Jumped from the Clenfuegos, but Was Rescued.

An attempt to commit suicide took place during the trip of the steamship Clenfuegos from Nassau to this port.

Capt. Leighton says that on the forenoon of Nov. 15, while the vessel was in the Gulf Stream, the crew was suddenly startled by the cry of "Man overboard!" The engines were quickly stopped, and then reversed at full speed, and while the engine room gong was clanging its signals to the engineer, the men on deck were hurrying to answer the call of "Away lifeboat!"

The ship had hardly begun to gather sternboard before the lifeboat touched the water. The rescuers pulled swiftly to where a dark object was seen struggling in the water, and, with much difficulty, managed to get the would-be suicide on board. He proved to be one of the members of the crew, Otto Tuskowa, thirty-two years of age. He was resuscitated through the efforts of Steward Lingbye. The man had been acting strangely for several days. He was seen to jump overboard by one of the crew, who immediately threw an empty barrel overboard to aid the man in case he changed his mind about drowning, and then gave the alarm. Tuskowa's home is in Brooklyn.

FOR A FORGERY NINE YEARS AGO

John Fairfield Arrested in Seattle for an Alleged Crime in Boston.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 17.—John Fairfield, a prominent attorney and politician of this city for the past five years, was arrested yesterday, on a telegram from the Chief of Police of Boston, Mass., for forgery, alleged to have been committed nine years ago. It is also stated that Fairfield's real name is John F. Dore.

Fairfield has been active in politics and as counsel took a leading part in this city for good government in the efforts to oust "Baldy" Rogers, Chief of Police, from his position, and Fairfield's friends claim his arrest is Rogers's work, in order to get even. Fairfield stands high in his profession. He claims that he is not guilty, and expresses his intention to waive extradition proceedings and go to Boston and stand trial. Previous to coming to Seattle Fairfield was stationed in Miles City, Mon.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Officers will leave here to-morrow for Seattle, Washington, to bring back John F. Dore, formerly a well-known criminal lawyer in Boston, who has been arrested in Seattle as a fugitive from justice. Dore is wanted here for forgery and embezzlement, and when he left Boston in 1888 was under $5,000 bail. He was disbarred in 1889.

W. Bourke Cockran in a Divorce Suit.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 17.—W. Bourke Cockran has arrived here from New-York. He will appear as chief counsel for the plaintiff in the Hirschfield divorce case. Another carload of witnesses arrived last night from Helena. The case will be bitterly fought, and promises to be the most sensational ever tried here. Ball & Watson, local attorneys for Mrs. Hirschfield, have depositions from several hundred witnesses, the evidence making 2,000 typewritten pages.

NO MUSIC TO THEIR SONG

Anti-Consolidationists Have Started a Campaign of Hope.

AN OFFER OF $300 FOR WAR NOTES

The Fight Against the Greater New-York Similar to that Waged Against the Brooklyn Bridge.

The same spirit of opposition to progress and development which decried the project of building the East River Bridge has manifested itself again during the past week in Brooklyn, in an organization known as the League of Loyal Citizens.

The purpose of this league is to defeat the plan to consolidate Brooklyn with New-York. When it was proposed to connect the two cities by a bridge, many old Brooklynites declared that the ferries were good enough means of transportation across the river, and now the same men are out against a Greater New-York. In the plan to bring the two cities under one municipal government they see only danger threatened, and now, that a good majority of their fellow-citizens have expressed a desire for consolidation, they have become actually alarmed, and are making valiant efforts to have the verdict of the people overthrown.

The League of Loyal Citizens has not as yet advanced beyond the provisional stage, but it hopes to effect a permanent organization within a week, and to begin active agitation of the question.

William C. Redfield is the provisional President of the league. He is a member of the firm of James H. Williams & Co., manufacturers of drop forgings in South Brooklyn. He lives at 107 Macon Street. He is about thirty-five years old.

Alfred F. Britton is the Vice President. He is a lawyer, with an office at 189 Montague Street.

A. A. Low, a brother of President Seth Low of Columbia College, is Treasurer of the league. Mr. Low is in the neighborhood of fifty.

Edward Barr, a well-known member of the Hamilton Club, and a Vestryman of St. Anne's Church on the Heights, is Secretary of the league. Mr. Barr lives at 109 State Street.

Other prominent members of the league are Henry D. Polhemus of 88 Remsen Street, Daniel G. Harriman, the President of the Young Republican Club; F. A. Baldwin, who represents the Society of Old Brooklynites in the league, and William N. Dykman, the lawyer. All these men are opposed to consolidation, and, though the hour is late, they say that they are encouraged to believe that it can yet be stopped. They say that they have received letters from a great many men who are anxious to join the league, and that it will soon have a membership of many hundreds. Public meetings are to be held, and everything will be done to arouse enthusiasm for the cause.

An indispensable adjunct to every well-regulated organization of this kind is a poet laureate, and the League of Loyal Citizens already has one. He has written a stirring war song, in four stanzas, called "Up with the Flag." Three verses are devoted to a call to all loyal citizens to crush the movement designed to enslave the city of their homes to a proud and selfish tyrant, and the rhyming call closes with the following:

Dear city of our native home,
Where justice rules in court and hall,
We see thy sons in myriads come
To save thee from the hated thrall.
Right makes might,
They will not to thy call be dumb,
Be deaf to all thy ancient fame,
To all that crown thy glorious past.
Their flag they'll raise in honor's name
And nail it to the mast.

But unfortunately the poet-laureate cannot compose airs for his patriotic ebullitions, so the officers of the league have offered a prize of $300 to the musician who shall compose suitable music for the song. Competitors for the prize need not necessarily be anti-consolidationists. It is hoped that the music will be ready so that the song may be sung at a mass meeting which is to be held Dec. 17, in the Academy of Music.

The officers of the league held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 44 Court Street, and arranged for a public meeting, which is to be held in the rooms of the Brooklyn Art Association Wednesday evening. At that meeting the plans of the league will be perfected and the permanent officers will be elected. It is not probable that any changes will be made. Secretary Barr, who was present at the meeting yesterday, read the following letter from the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler:

176 Oxford St., Nov. 17, 1894.

My Dear Mr. Barry: I regret that an important engagement will prevent my attending the meeting on next Wednesday evening. If there, I should gladly join in protesting against the preposterous project of "consolidation."

No city of a million souls ever voluntarily committed suicide.

We have now an excellent charter and excellent Government. "Let well enough alone."

New-York may yet produce other "tigers," if they do not bear the name of "Tammany."

The consolidated city would be too big and unwieldy for any one Mayor and Aldermen.

If we do unite with New-York we should always be called "Brooklyn," to distinguish this side of the river.

Half the streets on both sides of the East River have the same names, and that would make endless confusion. We will not give up such names as "Washington," "Madison," "Monroe," "Clinton," &c.

The fact that our people do business over in New-York is no reason. So do the people of Jersey City and Hoboken.

Let our ambition be not for a bigger city, but better ones on both sides of the river.

I am astonished that the ridiculous and unwise project got so many votes. I supposed that it would be defeated by 40,000 majority. It ought to be defeated yet. In haste, yours for the "City of Churches,"

THEODORE L. CUYLER.

A. A. Low is especially interested in the movement.

"Brooklyn is a city of homes," he said to a reporter for The New-York Times, "and we do not want our identity lost. New-York is the most selfish city in the world. A man makes a fortune in some other place and he comes to New-York to live. He has not been in the city five minutes before he is a New-Yorker. He lives and thrives in New-York, and when he dies he does not leave a cent to New-York, but he provides for a public library or fountain or something of that sort for his native town, which he deserted fifty years before, so that his name may be perpetuated there. There is no public spirit in New-York. In many respects, it is the most provincial city in the world. With Brooklyn, it is different. We take pride in our city, and we look after its interests.

"The vote for consolidation was not a valid vote. It was not an intelligent vote, because the people were misinformed. They did not appreciate the significance of consolidation. The consolidationists are now claiming that the vote is binding upon the legislators to advance consolidation, but we claim that it was merely an expression of opinion which carried no such obligation. We shall fight the scheme to the end."

"We shall go to the Legislature," said Vice President Britton, "and if we cannot stop the scheme we will demand another vote on the question next Fall. If we cannot do better, we shall protect the interests of Brooklyn at every step that is taken. I understand that a number of the Assemblymen elected this Fall have already pledged their votes and influence for consolidation, but there are others who have not done so."

Assemblyman Frank Schulz is an opponent of consolidation, and if he cannot prevent the Legislature from consolidating the cities, he threatens to have a bill introduced in Congress to make Long Island a State. Such a bill, if passed, would, of course, kill consolidation so far as Brooklyn is concerned. The idea is not a new one, but it has not before been seriously considered.

Delayed by Gales on the Banks.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 17.—The Allan Line steamer Corean has not yet arrived. She is now three and a half days overdue. This is the Corean's longest passage from Liverpool in four years. It is believed that she has met with a hurricane on the Banks.

Incoming vessels report that a gale blew across the Banks in the early part of the week.

The bark Viola, bound for Pilley's Island, which was driven to sea by the gale, has not yet returned. Several coasting crafts are missing.

JOURNEAY AND BURNHAM

BROOKLYN.

A WORD ABOUT PRICES.

We buy strictly for Cash, import our own goods, and always purchase direct from Manufacturers. These are advantages that make it possible and easy for us to sell at the very lowest. FAIR DEALING AND ENTERPRISE enable us to guarantee to all our patrons full value and the most for their money.

TABLE LINEN.

We make a specialty of extra large sizes.

Dinner Cloths—Sizes 2½ yards wide to 8 yards long, ranging in price from $3.00 to $80.00. Napkins to match in three different sizes.

Damask Banquet Cloths for large Circular Tables, size 3x3, 3½x3½, and 4x4 yards square; prices $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00 to $90 each.

We are showing a large variety of Novelties for Table Decorations in Mexican Drawn Work, French and German Embroidered Finger Bowl Doilies, Centre Pieces, Tray Cloths, and Table Runners.

Lunch Sets in Hemstitched and Open Work, White, Solid Colors, and Colored Borders.

For Polished Tables—Round Centrepieces and Plate Mats in Spachtel Embroideries and Lace.

SPECIAL.—A lot of 250 Table Cloths, without Napkins to match, 2x2½, 2x3, 2x3½ yards long, at $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and $3.50.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

We will offer this week the most varied and largest stock of Cloaks in medium and finest grades ever shown by us.

Plush Capes, Braided, Jetted, and Fur-Trimmed, at $10.00, $20.00, $25.00, $35.00, $50.00, $65.00, and $75.00.

Short Velvet Plush Capes, with fancy silk linings and Alaska Sable Collars and Edges, at $37.50.

Golf Capes in heavy double-faced Cloth at $7.50.

Jackets in Plush and in Chinchilla, Montagnac, Beaver, and Cheviot Cloths, Plain and Trimmed with Alaska Sable and Persian Lamb, at $10.00, $15.00, $20.00, $25.00 to $75.00.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—Third Floor.

A few special patterns of White and Ecru Irish Point Lace Curtains, $5.00 to $12.00 per pair.

A large assortment of Brocatelles, Satin Damasks, and Tapestries suitable for Furniture Coverings and Draperies.

Velour Table and Piano Covers, $3.00 and upward. All sizes.

Drapery and Shade Work a specialty.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

A large assortment in Antique and Modern, including Shirvan, Daghestan, India, Persian, Bokhara, Carabagh, Kazac, Anatolian, Cashmere, Mohair.

Also JAPANESE RUGS in new designs and beautiful colorings, all sizes, and DOMESTIC RUGS in great variety.

DRESSMAKING PARLORS, 4th floor.

28, 30, 32, 34, 36 FLATBUSH AV. and 315, 317, 319, 321 LIVINGSTON ST.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

EVADING THE ANTI-CHINESE LAW

Supervising Special Agent Crowley Explains Mongolian Tricks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The annual report of Supervising Special Agent J. J. Crowley of the Treasury Department shows that the expense of collecting the revenue was reduced nearly $100,000 on the reports made by the Special Agents, which amount was largely in excess of the cost of maintaining the force of agents during the last fiscal year.

Referring to the opium and Chinese trials at Portland, Oregon, during the Summer and Fall of 1893, Mr. Crowley states that in all about forty persons were indicted for conspiracy to illegally import Chinese laborers and to smuggle opium. He states that the fact was established that more than 1,500 Chinese laborers and 30,000 pounds of opium had been smuggled into Portland, Oregon, from British Columbia in a period of less than twelve months. Seven of the principal smugglers pleaded guilty, and three others were convicted.

The Supervising Agent reports that Chinese laundrymen who desire to leave the United States and return invest small sums in the business of dealers in Chinese groceries or other merchandise, thereby establishing a claim to consideration as merchants. As a result of this practice, much difficulty was experienced during the last year in enforcing the law relating to the exclusion of Chinese, of which race 6,840 made application for admission, and of that numebr, 1,241 were rejected. One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine Chinese laborers were permitted to pass in transit through the country, their destination in most cases being Havana.

Mr. Crowley is of opinion that the treaty lately entered into with China, which provides for the return to this country of Chinese laborers, will greatly increase the work of special officers, as it is certain that the number of applicants for admission will exceed that of any year since the passage of the first exclusion law, in 1882.

A Startling Admission.

In New York City, for five consecutive years, the proportion of Deaths from Consumption has been three in every Twenty Persons.

Epidemics of Cholera, Yellow Fever and other diseases of similar character, so terrible in their results, occasion wide spread alarm and receive the most careful consideration for their prevention and cure, while consumption receives scarcely a thought, yet the number of their victims sinks into insignificance when compared with those of consumption. Comparatively few people know what to do for their loved ones when they see them gradually lose strength, lose color, manifest feeble vitality and emaciation, or develop a cough, with difficult breathing, or hemorrhage. Cod liver oil was for a long time given in all such cases, but the poor success attending its use coupled with its nauseating taste has led many practitioners, as well as the public at large, to place their main reliance in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It deserves early attention and will prove effectual not in every case but in a large percentage of cases, and we believe that fully 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery." Dr. Pierce does not ask people to believe until they have investigated for themselves. A pamphlet has been published having the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and the kindred maladies which will be mailed free to those sending for it with their name and address upon a postal card, or you can have a medical treatise, in book form of 160 pages, mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experiences.

Address for Book, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

AT EDGAR ALLAN POE'S GRAVE

MARKED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DAILY VISITORS.

Only the Sexton and the Poet's Cousin, of Those Who Saw the Burial, Are Now Alive.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—To-day is the anniversary of the dedication of the monument to Edgar Allan Poe. It is an humble memorial, and its cost was only $1,000, but it attracts as much attention as any monument in the city, not excepting the stately Doric column of white marble on Mount Vernon Place, which was the first monument erected to George Washington in this country.

The anniversary is noteworthy, because within the past few months there has been an unprecedented general revival of interest in Poe and his early history in Baltimore.

The authorities in charge of the church in whose graveyard Poe was buried have been receiving letters from different parts of the world asking for photographs of the grave and seeking whatever personal information they can obtain. The search for autographs has increased.

Visitors from abroad and from this country make their pilgrimage to the cemetery as one of the first objects of interest in the city. The number of these daily visitors to the poet's grave is growing all the time. A French painter, who came to Baltimore recently, gathered several ivy leaves and sent them by mail to his friends in France. A Baltimore man who once called on Tennyson was told by the poet that his strongest desire to visit America was in order that he might pay his respects to the grave of Edgar Allan Poe.

Poe is buried in the graveyard of the old Westminster Presbyterian Church, which stands on the southeast corner of Fayette and Green Streets. Living under the church is the sexton, an old, white-haired man, George W. Spence, who has had charge of the grounds for sixty-four years, and who helped to place Edgar Allan Poe in his last resting

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Firmer Markets, With Moderate Speculation.

EUROPE BUYING MORE FREELY

Wheat at the Close Was Firm--Corn Dull and Irregular -- Cotton Firmer--Coffee Lower--Provisions Higher.

The trading was of the usual Saturday order, with the principal desire to even up over the holiday. Prices failed to show any radical change and transactions were limited. Europe was buying more freely of flour and wheat, while the bulk of the trading was between local operators. The rumor of about 60,000 sacks of flour being taken for export had a good effect on wheat and caused a slight advance.

WHEAT—Contracts were rather quiet at an advance of ⅝@¾c, with the cables higher, additional reports of damage in the Argentine Republic, and fair foreign buying, with Chicago higher and increased weekly exports. Shorts covered pretty freely here, and at the West. The business was mainly switching between December and May, at 4¼c difference, with some local scalping. The close was strong. Spot wheat was more active on export account, at an advance of ⅜c. Sales, 120,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at 1⅝@1¾c over December, free on board, afloat. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅝c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11c over December, free on board, afloat. Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 60⅞c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅞c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63¾c. Clearances hence, 15,597 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 122,545 bushels. Receipts, 33,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 76,653 bushels; in the interior, 638,143 bushels. The curb was strong and 5-16c higher, on better export demand and bullish Western news, December selling at 60 3-16c, and May at 64 7-16c.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without special feature, with the close irregular at ¼c advance on December, and other months unchanged to ¼c decline. Spot was in fair demand for both export and home use, with prices firm. Sales, 49,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 60⅞c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 18,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 60¼@60¾c, delivered; 7,000 bushels No. 3, at 53@53½c, elevator; 8,000 bushels do at 55c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 60c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels rejected at 52¾c, elevator. Receipts, 106,900 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 155,233 bushels; in the interior, 190,755 bushels. Clearances hence, 2,906 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 7,007 bushels. The curb was dull, but firm, at 56⅝c for December and 53¾c for May.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and closed firm, at partially ⅛c advance, as following the West. Spot was dull, with mixed ⅛c higher and firm. Sales, 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38@38¼c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38½c; No. 3 do, 38c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; track mixed, 33½@35c; track white, 38@41¼c for 15,000 bushels. Receipts, 37,200 bushels; exports, 406 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	25,000	59 @59⅝	59⅜
December	670,000	59½ @59 15-16	59⅞
January	150,000	60⅝ @61	61
February	....	.... @....	61⅞
March	....	.... @....	62¾
May	1,120,000	63¾ @64⅛	64⅛
Total	1,965,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	....	.... @....	59
December	55,000	56½ @56¾	56⅞
December	10,000	33⅞ @34	34
May	100,000	53⅝ @53⅞	53⅝
Total	205,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	33⅞ @34	34
January	....	.... @....	34⅜
February	30,000	35⅜ @....	35⅜
May	50,000	36⅜ @....	36⅜
Total	90,000		

No. 2 white, December .... @.... 38⅜

FLOUR—The market is very firm and the trading light, although there are rumors of a large business in low grades for export, chiefly to Amsterdam. Sales, 9,500 bbls, including 2,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60@$2.70; 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75, and 2,500 bbls Winter wheat straights at $2.60@$2.75. Arrivals, 13,443 bbls and 27,068 sacks; exports, 10,251 bbls and 6,532 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,156 bbls and sacks.

Quotations:

	Sacks.	Barrels.
WINTER.		
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	..@..
Fine	..@..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	..@..	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	$2.05@$2.10	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	2.25@ 2.30	2.30@ 2.40
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.75
White wheat str'ts	..@..	2.80@ 2.95
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.10
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.70@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.10
City patents	..@..	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	..@..	..@ 3.25
City No. 2	..@..	..@ 2.45
City supers	..@..	..@ 2.20
City fine	..@..	..@ 2.10
SPRING.		
No grade	$1.80@$1.95	..@..
Fine	Nom'l.	..@..
Supers	Nom'l.	..@..
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.00@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
White wheat str'ts	..@..	..@..
Patents	3.20@ 3.50	3.35@ 3.75
Special brands	3.35@ 3.50	3.75@ 3.85
Kansas patents	..@..	..@..
Kansas straights	..@..	..@..
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	..@..	..@..
City supers	..@..	..@..
City fine	..@..	..@..

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.75; patents, $2.60@$2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Held firmly, with demand good. We quote: New flour at $1.90@$2, on spot, and $2, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked, nominal, for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian, in bond for export, 47c bid and 48c asked.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.10@$3.20; white do, $3.30@$3.35; brewers' meal, $1.40; grits, $1.40; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.12@$1.14 for Western and $1.16@$1.17 for city; yellow, $1.23@$1.25; white, $1.28@$1.30.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.25@$4.60; cut, $4.65@$5; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.05, in kegs.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c, nominal, for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Unchanged at 63½c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; sample Western at 62@63c asked.

MALT—Neglected. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 72@75c.

FEED—Moderately active at firm prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80c; middlings, 90c@$1; Western, 72½@75c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 95c@$1. Rye feed, 82½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cotton meal, $20@$21, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2, and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Are dull and nominal. We quote: Spot clover, $8.75@$9.25, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality, November contract; prime, $9 nominally; timothy, $5.90@$6.50, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The edge is off the market, which looks as though the rise recently had been too sudden and of too radical a character. Some parties who were quite independent over selling, are now looking around for bids, and offer to sell prime yellow. While the South has been stronger, it hardly comes up to the relative basis here, although possibly it would have worked that way had the excitement kept along in Eastern and Western markets. A portion of the recent sharp advance here must be attributed to the enquiry in getting especially prime oils, although in the buying movements all grades were taken up close. Of course, any such radical improvement as we had, which was substantially 4c per gallon from the low figures only recently, put a check, at least momentarily, on export demands, and brought the prices to a basis which did not permit the compound lard refiners to continue buying the oil. Compound lard must be kept cheap, in view of the late coming down in the price of lard, and with oleostearine and cotton oil both at a materially increased cost, the reason for the diminished interest on the part of the lard refiners in cotton oil is apparent. There is this much to say about cotton oil for the day, that, while the feeling is easier, no material reaction to a decline has as yet occurred. Prime yellow for December delivery is offered at 31c, and on the spot at 31c. Sales are: 400 bbls prime yellow at 31c; 100 bbls off-grade yellow at 29c. White is at 33@34c. Prime crude is 25c bid, and 29c asked. COCOANUT OIL has had an extensive business and closed with advanced prices asked. Sales of 300 tuns Ceylon spot, at 5¼c, closing at 5½@5⅝c. There have been large receipts of Cochin, but they are being placed in store, since holders decline to accept 6@6¼c. LARD OIL is steadier and taken up moderately in small lots, with 57@58c quoted.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Have reacted from the weakness, and are fairly firm at the advance. The receipts of hogs at the West continue large, but there is an impression that the farmers are anxious to market their supplies earlier to a freer extent than usual, and that the packing season will be more active to the new year than in ordinary seasons. It would seem as though the report of fear of sickness among the hogs had some substance. The export trading does not come up in meats, and is, on the whole, moderate, while as concerns refined lard for the Continent, purchasing is over, mainly for near shipments, as the steamers are pretty well filled for the demands which are usual to provide for the trading this side of a new year, and especially for the holiday period. There is also a falling off in wants of compound lard from the recent extensive movement. Chicago expects Monday 50,000 hogs, and for next week, 225,000 hogs.

LARD—Western steam is up about 5 points, and closed firm, mainly through the support of the packers, while it appears that the steady Fall receipts of hogs are less alarming to the packers, who are taking them up promptly, and paying even better prices. This market is not showing much of a buying interest, with the export interest in good degree gone out of refined lard, and the demand for steam, therefore, from refiners, small and unimportant, while bids from shippers for steam are not indicating material wants. Cash closed at $7.60, nominal; City Steam is at a very regular price on moderate demands; sales of 160 tcs at $7.12½. Options—No sales; November closed at $7.60, nominal; December at $7.55, nominal; January at $7.55, nominal. Refined has became quiet, and hardly responds to the firmness for steam; Continent is quoted at $7.80, and South America at $8.50. Compound lard ranges from 5¼@5¾c.

PORK—Mess is low, because there are no steamers on the berth this week for the principal buying markets; more of a trading is expected for the coming week. Sales are 125 bbls mess; mess, new, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $13.25@$13.50; short clear, $14@$16.

BEEF—The business is mainly in jobbing quantities and moderate. Prices are held steadily. Packed, $8@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—Are on offer freely, but smokers take them up slowly at current prices; at the West, quoted at $16, and $17 @$17.50 here.

CUTMEATS—Cutters feel better satisfied over demand, although not able to more than keep prices steady. Sales are 19,000 lb pickled bellies, in lots, at 6⅞@7c, and in boxes at 7¼c; 1,100 pickled shoulders at 5½c; city pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; do shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; chiefly at 5¾c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 8¼c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are held at steady prices. Chicago is firmer. It estimates receipts there for the day as 25,000 head, while the day before the supplies at that point were 48,668 head. Kansas City expects for the day 6,000 head and Omaha 7,500 head. Last year for the day the receipts at all markets were only 33,461 head. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6 tons, for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Saturday, as usual, is a dull day for this product, since there are always unimportant offerings of city. The market may be regarded as firm under moderate offerings, with city at 4¾c. There is a special demand for nice goods at a distinctly strong price.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is moving out steadily in small lots, and is at a firm price, with city at 9½c. Oleostearine is under more attention, and business is limited only by light offerings, with 7¼c bid for city. Oleo oil sold at Rotterdam at 49 florins for best grades.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and steady at 2@3 points, advance, with local shorts covering, while Liverpool was 1@2 points lower and receipts moderate. The advance was mainly due to the efforts of scalpers to square themselves over Sunday. Spot was dull and easy, with sales of 198 bales to spinners. Port receipts estimated to-day at 52,000 bales, against 42,217 bales same day last year.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Uplands	5⅞c
Middling Gulf	5⅞c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	20-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.28@5.30	....	....	....
December	5.32@5.33	5.33	5.29	7,000
January	5.38@5.39	5.39	5.35	8,200
February	5.44@5.45	5.45	5.41	600
March	5.49@5.50	5.51	5.46	20,200
April	5.55@5.56	5.56	5.53	2,400
May	5.61@5.62	5.63	5.59	12,000
June	5.67@5.68	5.69	5.65	2,900
July	5.72@5.74	5.74	5.72	1,300
August	5.78@5.80	5.80	5.78	1,700
Total				56,800

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1894.	1893.
Visible supply	3,704,850	3,618,354
Receipts, 7 days	364,952	291,228
Exports to Great Britain, 7 days	130,077	99,050
Exports to France, 7 days	18,688	7,345
Exports to Continent, 7 days	104,111	41,874
Stock in New-York in licensed warehouses, counted daily	64,593	.....
In other places, (estimated)	24,354	.....
Total stock in New-York, by running count	88,947	156,252
Stock in all United States ports	1,063,935	1,036,348

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull, with only a local trade, and closed at 5@15 points decline. Havre was quiet at ½@⅝f. decline, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@¼ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was steady, but quiet at 15¾c for No. 7, without business reported.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—December, 2,000 bags at 13.05c; January, 750 bags at 12.55c; March, 500 bags at 12c; May, 750 bags at 11.55c; August, 500 bags at 11.30c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.30c; total, 5,500 bags.

Between Call and Close—December, 250 bags at 13.05c; January, 2,250 bags at 12.55c, 1,500 bags at 12.60c; March, 1,000 bags at 12c; May, 2,000 bags at 11.60c; September, 500 bags at 11.30c; total, 7,500 bags. Total for day 13,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	12.55@12.60	16.20@16.25
February	12.15@12.25	16.05@16.10
March	12.00@12.05	15.90@15.95
April	11.60@11.75	15.70@15.80
May	11.55@11.65	15.50@15.55
June	11.45@11.55	15.35@15.40
July	11.45@11.50	15.20@15.30
August	11.30@11.40	15.05@15.15
September	11.30@11.35	15.00@15.10
October	11.25@11.35	....@....
November	13.75@13.85	16.80@16.85
December	13.10@13.15	16.45@16.50

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	207,208
Arrivals	....
Total	207,208
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	9,977
Total stock in New-York to-day	197,231
Total stock in Baltimore	22,029
Arrivals	....
Total	22,029
Deliveries yesterday	653—21,376
Total stock in New-Orleans	39,338
Arrivals	....
Total	39,338
Deliveries yesterday	855—38,483
Total stock in other ports	 59,859
Total stock in United States	257,090
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 16	113,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 16	nil.
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 15	113,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 7	8,000
Total	234,000
Total	491,090
Same time 1893	450,483

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15¾c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..1.25 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.... above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8...50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9...90 below No. 7	
No. 5....75 above No. 7		No. 10...below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals.

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.25 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.... above No. 7	
No. 3..2.37½ above No. 7		No. 8...1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.50 above No. 7		No. 9...2.00 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	23¾@24	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	16½@17½
Pajo	20½@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Bocono	17¼@18	Do, washed	19¼@21¼
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@18½	Do, white	18¼@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18¼@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18½@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17¼@18½	San Salvador	17¾@18¼
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18¼@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Receipts of new are light and find an easy outlet at firm prices. New open kettle quoted at 31@36c.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	10@11	Fair	25@28
Common	14@13	Good	27@28
Fair	16@17	Prime	29@32
Prime	18@19	Choice	33@36
Choice	20@23	Barbados, jobbing	25@26
Cuba, 50 test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@32

RICE—Demand continues fair from the trade, while speculative dealings are light. Prices remain firm.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond	3 @ 3¼
Ordinary	3⅞@4	Japan	4⅜@ 4⅝
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java, in bond	2⅜@ 2½
Good	4⅜@4⅝	Java	3⅜@ 4
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice flour	2⅜@ 2½
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5⅝@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6 @6¼		
Patna	4 @4¼		

SUGAR—There was an entire lack of inquiry for raw, but importers continued to hold at full late prices. Refined move out very slowly, as jobbers are well stocked, while prices remain unchanged. Stock of sugar here to-day, 35,891 tons, against 321 tons for same day last year.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @ ....
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 9-16@ ....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½ @ ....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Domino	4⅞	@5 1-16
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16
Powdered	4 7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4 7-16@4⅝	
Granulated	4 3-16@4⅜	
Fine granulated	4 5-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4 5-16@4⅜	
Extra fine granulated	4 5-16@4⅜	
Con. granulated	4 7-16@4⅝	
Cubes	4 7-16@4⅝	
XXXX powdered	4 11-16@4⅞	
Mold A	4 7-16@4⅝	
Diamond A	4 3-16@4⅜	
Confectioners' A	4 1-16@4¼	
Columbia A	3 15-16@4¼	
Windsor A	3 15-16@4¼	
Ridgewood	3 15-16@4¼	
Phoenix A	3⅞ @4 1-16	
Empire A	3 13-16@4	
No. 6	3¾ @3 15-16	
No. 7	3 11-16@3⅞	
No. 8	3⅝ @3 13-16	
No. 9	3½ @3 11-16	
No. 10	3 7-16@3⅝	
No. 11	3⅜ @3 9-16	
No. 12	3 5-16@3½	
No. 13 (net)	.... @....	
No. 14 (net)	3 3-16@....	

A fair business is reported, but mainly to manufacturers, with values firm.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	..@..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	..@..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	..@..	19 @21
Light, seconds	14 @15	..@..	15¼@16
Middle, seconds	14½@16	..@..	16¼@17
Heavy, seconds	14 @16½	..@..	17 @18
Damaged, all weights	13 @14½	..@..	15 @16
Rejects	....	....	12@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	@22
Middle backs	24@25	Seconds	@20
Middle heavy	25@26	Bellies	8½@ 9
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33
Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	26@29

BUTTER—The market did not show much life yesterday, but desirable lots of fresh creamery have cleaned up pretty well, and the tone is steady, with no change in prices.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	24½@25½
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18 @24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23 @23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19 @21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	17 @18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	15 @15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21 @22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	18 @20
Dairy, firkins, extra	20 @21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16 @19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26 @..
Creamery, firsts	22 @24
Creamery, seconds	19 @21
Creamery, thirds	15 @17
Creamery, June, extras	22 @22½
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18 @21
Imitation creamery, firsts	18 @19
Imitation creamery, seconds	13 @15
Dairy, firsts	14 @16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11 @13
Factory, June, firkins, extras	13 @14
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12 @13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13 @13½
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11 @12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12 @13
Factory, seconds	11 @..
Factory, thirds	10½@..

CHEESE—A same market yesterday, as regards trading, but a firm feeling prevailed for the better qualities of full cream and part skims.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy.	10¾@..
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy.	10½@..
State, full cream, large, choice	10¾@..
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¾@10
State, full cream, large, coms. to fair	8¼@ 9¼
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11 @11½
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9 @10¾
State, part skims, small size, choice	7¾@ 8
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4 @ 6½
State, part skims, common	3¼@ 3½

EGGS—A steadier feeling has developed, choice Western fresh reaching 23c, as an outside price, with a little better trading.

State and Pennsylvania	23½@24
Western, fresh gathered, choice	22½@22
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	21½@22
Western, held fresh, fair to prime	17 @20
Western, held fresh, poor to fair, pr. c.	$2.50@$4.75
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	18 @20
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch.	17 @..
Western, early packed, fair to good	16½@16¾
Western, early packed, dafaults, ca	2.25@3.75
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	1.50@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	@16
Limed, Canada, per doz	16 @16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continue steady for prime stock, while common are freely offered, without attracting much attention. Other vegetables meet with little demand for the day, and show no important change.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.00@ 2.00
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.25@ 4.50
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	30@ 50
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	15@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	1.25@ 4.00
Green peas, Norfolk, per basket	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75@ 1.25
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	50@ 75
String beans, Charleston, per basket	1.50@ 3.50
String beans, Norfolk, green, per basket	75@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	65@ 75

POTATOES.

Long Island Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75@$2.00
Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	1.50@ ....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.65@ 1.75
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.25
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	75@ 1.00

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Prices remain unchanged and steady, with a slow trade.

Southerns, Old Dominion	28¼@28½
Southerns, Augusta	@28½
Machine-made barrels	28¾@..

RESINS—Trading is slow, but prices show no change of consequence.

C'm strained	1.30@ ..	I	2.30@2.35
Good strained	1.35@1.37½	K	2.60@ ..
E	1.55@1.60	M	2.85@ ..
F	1.70@ ..	N	3.05@ ..
G	1.80@1.85	O	3.25@ ..
H	2.05@ ..	W. W	3.55@ ..

WILMINGTON, Nov. 17.—Resin quiet; strained, $1; good strained, $1.05. Spirits of turpentine steady at 25c. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 1,068 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Turpentine—Receipts, 34 casks. Rosin, firm; no quotation; receipts, 102 bbls.

FREIGHTS.

Berth freights are more active and firmer, especially for Liverpool. Chartering moderate, and the market steady for steam and sail tonnage. Engagements: To Liverpool, 12 loads grain, 3d; 400 bxs bacon, 29s; to London: 2 loads grain, 2d; 3,000 pails lard, 17s 6d, and 25 tons potatoes, private terms; to Glasgow: 1 load grain, 2½d; to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, 60,000 sacks flour, forward shipment, 14c per 100 lb, and 100 bales cotton to last-named port, 30c per 100 lb; to Trieste, 200 bales cheese, 13-6d; to Antwerp, 300 bales cotton, 9-64d. Two British steamers, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 39s 6d, Continent, 40s December; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 40s, Continent, 41s December; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 40s, Continent 41s December; British steamer, cotton, Virginia to Liverpool, about 32s 6d; bark, 1,067 tons, general cargo, hence to Sydney, lump sum; bark, sugar, Philadelphia to Cienfuegos and back north of Hatteras, 17, 18@19c, coal out for port charges; schooner, ice and lumber, Wiscasset and Portland to Demerara, $2,300; British schooner, logwood, St. Marc or Gonaives to New-York or Boston, at or about $3.25@$3.50; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.65¾; schooner, lumber, North Carolina to Atlantic City, $4.50; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Orleans, private terms; two schooners, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 80c; schooner, sand, Philadelphia to New-York, $1.05; schooner, coal, Guttenburg to Newport, 50c; schooner, plaster, hence to Boston, $1.15; schooner, plaster, Staten Island to Fairhaven, $1 and loaded; schooner, plaster, hence to Providence, $1 and loaded; schooner, fertilizer, Elizabethport to Boston, $1.40; schooner, sand, Raritan River to Boston, $1.75.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The imports of general merchandise include the following: Argols, $31,379; almonds, $33,893; analine colors, $42,345; bananas, $18,459; books, $42,681; bristles, $26,716; china, $49,669; champagne, $72,482; cheese, $27,493; cigars, $24,431; coffee, $1,443,589; cutlery, $40,386; engravings, $44,373; earthenware, $37,253; figs, $56,626; furs, $153,867; fish, $28,803; glassware, $33,715; grapes, $49,211; hides, dressed, $41,748; undressed, $323,490; hemp, $36,569; india rubber, $75,030; linseed, $52,894; metal goods, $57,366, oil olive, $16,495; opium, $24,838; paper, $22,721 prunes, $31,800; paintings, $59,669; precious stones, $114,166; raisins, $79,485; sauces and preserves, $62,727; steel, $30,442; sugar, $458,062; tea, $360,113; tobacco, $185,935; tin slabs, $40,634; tin plates, $70,085; walnuts, $39,339; watches, $19,229; wine, $48,830; wool, $128,544.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—Flour firm and higher. Receipts, 2,360 bbls; shipments, 7,543 bbls. Patents, $2.25@2.70; extra fancy, $2.30@$2.40; fancy, $2.05@$2.15; choice, $1.75@$1.85; rye flour, $2.75@$3. Bran firm; some buying for the East were obtainable for prompt shipment, but little to be had. Sales, two cars sacked, point below, 58c; 3 cars sacked at Alton at 61½c; 2 cars middlings do at 75c. Wheat higher; receipts, 19,543 bushels; no shipments; December, 52¾c; May, 58¼c. Corn higher; receipts, 31,290 bushels; shipments, 69 bushels; December, 46⅜@46½c; May, 47c. Oats higher; receipts, 9,900 bushels; shipments, 1,200 bushels; May, 32⅜c. Pork, standard mess, $13; on orders, $13.50. Lard—Prime steam, 7c; choice, 7.15c. Dry salt meats, shoulders, 5¼@5⅝c; longs, 6¼@6⅜c; clear ribs, 6⅝c; shorts, 6¾c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6⅝c; longs, 7¼c; clear ribs, 7⅜c; shorts, 7⅝c. Highwines firm at $1.23. Wool quiet; prices unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1⅝-lb, 5½c; 2-lb, 6¼c; 2¼-lb, 6⅝c; i

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Bears in Control of a Fairly Active Speculation.

THE GRANGERS THE CHIEF SUFFERERS

The Heavy Decrease in St. Paul's Earnings and Talk of Reduced Dividends Depressing Influences —The Industrials Quiet.

The bears had control of yesterday's stock market. They used the decrease of $194,000 in the St. Paul earnings for the second week in November as a club against the Grangers, and succeeded in reaching a number of stop orders, the execution of which helped along the decline. There was also much talk about the probability of reduced dividends. St. Paul lost 2⅛ and Burlington 1⅛ points on a fairly large volume of business. On smaller trading Northwestern declined 1⅝ and Rock Island 1¼ points.

The coal stocks were less active, and the pressure against them which was most marked on Friday was not present. Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson each gained ⅝. Lackawanna on only 300 shares declined ½, and Reading was unchanged on sales of 4,400 shares. There was continued liquidation in Manhattan, and it closed ½ down. Issues of the Southern Railway were heavy, the common declining 1 and the preferred 2½ points. These stocks were listed this week, but there has been trading in them "when issued" for some months. The impression has been that their formal listing would be marked by an upward movement, and because it has not occurred traders sold out yesterday, causing the decline.

There were no developments concerning the gold-importation movement. The bank statement reflected the continued accumulation of idle funds at this centre. Notwithstanding an increase in deposits of $2,371,200, the reserve showed an increase of $1,304,400. Loans decreased $777,700, and altogether the statement was regarded as an unfavorable showing.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was without change. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was not increased. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $86,040,419, and balances $4,690,792. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $540,697.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86⅛@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston—3c premium. Chicago—70c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Central National	122	
Columbia	200	
Fourteenth Street	170	
Hudson River	150	
Importers & Traders'	520	
Irving	135	
Seaboard National	170	
Seventh National	120	
Southern National	107½	
Third National	105	
United States National	175	
Western National	110	

CHANGS IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas	⅝
Morris and Essex	⅛
St. Paul and Omaha, pf	2

DECLINED.

Chicago and Northwest	1⅞
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	1⅛
Cleve., Cincinnati, Chi. and St. Louis	1½
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis	1½
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	1⅛
Louisville and Nashville	⅞
Manhattan	⅝
Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	⅝
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, pf	1½
New-York, Susquehanna and Western	⅜
New-York, Susquehanna and Western, pf	1½
Northern Pacific, pf	1
Pullman Car	1½
Richmond and West Point, 5th in. pd	1
Richmond and West Point pf. t. r	2
Southern Railway	1
Southern Railway pf	2½
United States Cordage pf	1½
Western Union	⅝
Erie 2d cn. cfs	1⅜
St. Joseph and Grand Island 1st, t. r	2½
Toledo, Ann Arbor and N. Mich. 1st	2½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Albany and Susquehanna con. 7s	1½
Kansas Pacific con	1
L. N. A. and Chicago 1st	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1
Utah Southern gen	2
Utah Southern ext. 1st	6½
	6

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	96	
4s, r	114	114½
4s, c	114	114½
5s, r	117½	118¼
5s, c	117½	118¼
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1896	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	113	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105¾	..
Cher 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80¾.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Atlantic and Pacific 4 per cent. guaranteed trust gold bondholders announces that the associated committees of Amsterdam, Frankfort, and New-York now represent $10,500,000 of the above bonds; that until Dec. 5 the State Trust Company of New-York and the Shawmut National Bank of Boston will receive bonds subject to the reorganization agreement.

—J. Edward Simmons, Chairman of the bondholders' committee of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, announces that a meeting of the registered holders of United States Trust Company certificates of such securities will be held on Monday, Dec. 3, at 11:30 A. M., at 45 Wall Street.

—Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer for sale and recommend as a safe and desirable investment the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Bridgeport Traction Company of Bridgeport, Conn., as advertised in another column.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	35	35	35	35	36	38	17
American Cotton Oil	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28¾	200
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	116	50
*American Sugar Refining	88	88⅜	87⅝	87⅞	87⅞	88	10,650
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	93	10
American Tobacco	98½	99¼	93½	99	98½	99	857
American Tobacco pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108¼	110	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	610
*Bay State Gas	25½	26⅞	25½	26½	26½	26¾	1,800
Canada Southern	51½	51½	51½	51½	51¼	51½	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	18¼	18½	230
Chicago Gas	75¼	75⅞	74¾	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	4,550
Chicago Stock Yards pf	100	100	100	100	100	101	15
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	102	102	100⅝	100⅝	100⅜	101	4,574
C., C., C. & St. Louis	74½	74½	73½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	11,415
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	62¾	63¼	60½	60½	60½	60⅝	22,730
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120⅜	120⅜	120	120½	120	120⅜	200
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	63¼	63¼	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62¾	3,175
Consolidated Gas Co	121¼	121¼	120½	121½	120½	121½	65
Delaware & Hudson	123½	124	123¼	124	123¼	124	810
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157⅛	158	157½	158	157¼	158½	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	35	35	35	35	35¾	200
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¾	875
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	101	101	101	101	101	101½	20
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	40	35	40	35	45	55
General Electric	35½	35½	34½	34½	34¾	34¾	1,300
Laclede Gas	21½	22	21½	21¾	21¼	21⅝	800
Lake Erie & Western	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾	100
Lake Shore	136¾	136¾	136½	136½	136	136½	400
Louisville & Nashville	54½	54½	53¾	54	53⅞	54⅜	1,625
Manhattan Consolidated	103⅞	104	102⅝	103	102¾	103¾	9,491
Missouri Pacific	28½	28½	28	28	28	28¼	650
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14	14	14	14	14	14¼	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22½	22	23	125
Morris & Essex	162	162	161½	161⅝	160⅜	161¼	330
*National Lead Co	41⅞	41⅞	41½	41½	41¼	41½	1,120
*National Lead Co. pf	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	88¾	89¼	50
National Linseed Oil	21	21	20½	20½	20	21½	683
New-Jersey Central	92	93½	92	92⅝	92¾	92⅞	4,490
New-York Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¼	99½	325
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅜	160
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	13¾	13⅞	13½	13½	13	13¼	1,100
N. Y., Sus. & Western	15	15	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	517
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	43	43	43	43	43	43½	100
Norfolk & Western pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	21¾	22¼	160
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	300
Northern Pacific pf	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	400
Pacific Mail	22⅝	23	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	810
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅛	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	4,400
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	43	43	43	43	44	46½	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	158	158	158	157	159	140
Rich. & West Pt., 5th in. pd	16½	16½	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	3,100
Rich. & West P. pf., t. r	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	150
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116½	116½	116½	116½	116	117	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾	5	50
St. Paul & Omaha	35½	35½	35½	35½	34	35¼	10
St. Paul & Omaha pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	111	114	100
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	108	108	108	108	107½	110	100
Southern Railway	12	12	10¾	11½	11	11¾	4,959
Southern Railway pf	37⅞	37⅞	35½	35½	35¾	36	5,551
Tennessee Coal & Iron	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	19	19½	300
Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼	15	15	14⅜	15½	300
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	10	50
United States Cordage	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	4¾	4½	5
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10¼	9¾	10½	9⅞	10¼	1,370
Union Pacific	18	18	17½	17½	17¼	18	738
United States Express	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	12	12⅝	800
United States Rubber	45	45	45	45	42	46	48
United States Rubber pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	41½	130
*United States Leather pf	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¾	95¼	95½	25
Wabash pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	59	60	160
Western Union Telegraph	88⅞	89	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝	600
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	11¼	11½	8,736
Total sales							800
*Unlisted.							122,096

Bonds.

Akron & C Junc 1st 2,000	103	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000	103¾
Alb & Sus Con 7s 5,000	130	C, St P, M & O Cons 2,000	129½
Am Dock & Imp 5s 2,000	114	D, M & Co Eng Certs 5,000	74½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000	84½	East Tenn Reor Lien 4,000	20
At & Pac Gtd 4s 20,000	41¾	Ft Worth & D C 1st 10,000	75
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 4,000	111¾	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000	90¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 10,000	113	Int & G Nor 2d Mtge 5,000	72
Buff & Sus 1st 5s 1,000	95	Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000	79
Canada Southern 2d 2,000	105¼	5,000	79¼
Cent of N J G M 5s 1,000	105¼	1,000	80
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 5,000	77¼	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000	90½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 3,000	26	10,000	90¾
2d Consol 4s 2,000	89	4,000	90¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 2,000	123⅞	4,000	90¾
5,000	124	Lake Shore Div Col Tr 5s 2,000	113½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000	89	Louis & Nashville N O & Mob 1st 2,000	119½
Chi & Erie 1st 4,000	95	L, N A & Chi 1st 1,000	109½
6,000s20F	95	Met Elevated 2d 4,000	107⅝
Chi G L & C Co 1st 1,000	92½	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo Riv 5s 3,000	108¼
4,000	92¼	Minn & St Louis 1st Pacific Ext 50,000s20F	116
Chi & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s 1,000	125	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 4,000	82¾
Chi & N W S F 5s Registered 1,000	107½	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 5,000	45⅞
Total sales		1,000	46
		Mo, Kan & East 1st 3,000	83½
		3,000	83¾
		Mo Pac 1st Cons 2,000	96½
		N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol 5,000	76½
		Nor Pac 1st Reg 10,000	114½
		5,000	114⅝
		Nor Pac 2d Coup 7,000s20F	89
		2,000	89
		Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 5,000	78¼
		5,000	78⅝
		N Y, O & W Con 5s 1,000	111
		Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000	110⅝
		Oregon R & Nav 1st 5,000	109¾
		Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000	87
		17,000	88
		Trust Co Certs 3,000	87½
		Ore S L & U N Con 5,000	45⅞
		People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000	90½
		Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 10,000	20
		3d Pref Inc 25,000	16
		Phil & Read Gen 4s 5,000	76½
		2,000	77
		St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs 3,000	60¾
		2,000	60½
		St L & San Fran 2d Class B 5,000	112½
		St L & S Fr G M 6s 10,000	98¾
		5,000	98½
		St Louis S W 1st 6,000	60
		St Paul, M & M 1st Minneapolis Un 6s 5,000	120
		Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000s3	87½
		1,000	87½
		2,000	87⅞
		25,000	87¾
		Minn Un 6s 5,000	120
		Montana Central 6s 2,000	113½
		Montana Ext 4s 31,000	86
		Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Tenn Div 6s 5,000	96
		Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	89¾
		Texas & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	26¼
		1,000	26½
		Third Avenue 1st 5s 3,000	118¾
		Tol, A A & N M 1st 1,000	70
		U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000	70
		Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000	106¼
		Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000	104
		Utah Southern G M 5,000	85
		5,000	86½
		Utah South Ext 1st 5,000	86
		Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	104½
		4,000	104
		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 5,000b3	70
		3,000	70
		West Shore Gtd 4s 3,000	106¼
		Registered 500	105
		W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs 5,000	24½
		W Un Col Trust 5s 3,000	71½
		Wiscon Cent Co 1st 1,000	56
Total sales			$561,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145
Albany & Susquehanna	165	175
American Coal	80	..
American Cotton Oil pf	73	73½
American District Telegraph	30	50
American Telegraph and Cable	88	91
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	68	69½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	9
Burlington & South. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Brunswick Company	2	4
Buffalo, R. & P	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P., pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	49	..
Canadian Pacific	60¼	60⅝
Cedar Falls & M	..	4½
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Central & South American Tel	105	110
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	..	94
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25¼	25½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	65	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	7
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	18½	19
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	60	65
Consolidated Coal	31¼	33
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	5½	7
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	30	..
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11½
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52¼	..
Flint & Père Marquette	8	14
Flint & Père Marquette pf	..	45
Great Northern pf	101	103
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	3¾	4
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	..	10
Homestake	16½	17½
Illinois Central	91	92
Iowa Central	7½	8
Iowa Central pf	25	26½
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10
Keokuk & Des Moines	5	6
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	16
Laclede Gas pf	80	82
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	73
Long Island	85	87½
Long Island Traction	12¾	12⅞
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi	7	7½
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21	24
L., St. L. & T	1⅜	..
Mahoning Coal R	101	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan	104	106
Maryland Coal pf	..	6
Mexican National cts	45	60
Minn. & St. L., all as. paid	28½	30½
Minn. & St. L., pf, all as. paid	44½	46
Minnesota Iron	..	50
Mobile & Ohio	16	20
Nash., Chat. & St. L	66	70
National Starch	7	9½
National Starch 1st pf	45	50
National Starch 2d pf	25	35
New Central Coal	7	9
New-York & New-Haven	195	197
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14	14¾
New-York, C. & St. Louis 1st pf	..	69
New-York, C. & St. Louis 2d pf	28	29½
Norfolk & Western	..	64
Norfolk & Western pf	..	67½
North American	4¼	4¾
Northwestern Telegraph	104	..
Ohio Southern	16½	18
Ontario Mining	8	..
Ontario & Western	16	16¼
Oregon Improvement	12¾	14
Oregon R. and Navigation	20	22
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	275	..
Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2½	4¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	28½	30
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	16	17½
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	158	..
Procter & Gamble	150	..
Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
Quicksilver	1	2½
Quicksilver pf	..	15
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	..
St. Louis Southwestern	96	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9¾
St. Paul & Duluth	..	5
St. Paul & Duluth pf	21¼	26
Silver Bullion Certificates	93¼	97
Texas Pacific Land Trust	8½	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	54
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	80
United States Cordage gtd	..	37
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4¼	5
*United States Leather	8½	9½
Wabash	9½	6¾
Wells-Fargo Express	105	113
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41½	43½
Wisconsin Central	4	5
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar R.	88	88⅝	87⅜	87⅜	15,840
Chicago Gas	75¼	75¼	74⅛	74⅛	610
C., R. I. & P.	63½	63½	62⅜	62⅜	1,000
C., B. & Q.	74⅜	74½	73½	73½	4,150
C., M. & S. P.	62¼	62¼	60⅜	60⅜	20,880
Cent. of N. J.	92	93½	91⅞	93	1,050
Dist. & C. F.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	210
Gen. Electric	34⅞	35	34⅜	34⅞	430
Laclede Gas	22	22	22	22	200
Louis. & N.	54½	54½	53⅜	53⅜	240
Manhattan	104	104	102½	103	2,060
Mo. Pacific	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	20
Nat. Lead	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	50
Phila. & R.	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17	1,280
R. & W. P.	16⅛	16⅛	15½	15½	300
South. R. pf.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	130
U. S. Cordage	10⅜	10½	10	10	650
West. Union.	88¼	88½	87⅝	87⅝	800
Wabash pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	20
W. & L. E.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½	200
Total sales					50,420

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F., 2d A	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	$7,000
Can. So. 2d	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
Chi. & E. 1st 95	95	95	95	95	2,000
Erie 2d con.	76½	76½	76½	76½	5,000
Laclede G. 6s 90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	3,000
Kan. P. con.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	$3,000
N.Y.,O.& W.5s.111	111	11	111	111	2,000
Met. El. 2d	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	2,000
Phil. & Read. 3d pf. Inc.	16	16	16	16	10,000
Texas P. 2d.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	8,000
Total sales					$44,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. C. & V.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	20
Hale & Nor.	1.30	1.35	1.30	1.35	300
Ophir	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	150
Plymouth	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Total sales					670

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December op.	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	56¼	249,000
May option	60⅝	61⅝	60⅜	61⅜	53,000

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were generally lower. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 62½; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 56½; Union Pacific, ⅝, to 12⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 63⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 18¼, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅝. Atchison sold at 5⅜; Lake Shore at 140; Erie at 14⅛; Reading at 8⅜; Wabash preferred at 15, and Illinois Central at 94. British consols were firm at 102 13-16 for money and 102⅞ for the account.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,343,088, and the exports for the same period $36,720,682. The net exports, therefore, have been $16,377,544.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Further Accumulation of Idle Funds at This Centre—The Showing Regarded as Unfavorable.

The weekly bank statement issued yesterday showed an increase in reserve of $1,304,400. The banks now hold $62,973,550 in excess of the legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.	Differences.	
Loans	$499,714,700	$498,937,000	Dec.	$717,100
Specie	93,677,100	94,421,100	Inc.	744,000
Legal tenders	116,093,600	117,189,800	Inc.	1,153,200
Net deposits	592,178,200	594,547,400	Inc.	2,371,200
Circulation	11,207,600	11,170,000	Dec.	37,600

The following table shows the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$62,973,550	1890*	$832,300
1893	65,470,475	1889	548,875
1892	4,560,925	1888	11,591,800
1891	13,322,750	1887	7,488,000
1886			9,930,000
1885			27,389,250
1884			40,246,050

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus reserve of the New-York City banks from the beginning of the year 1894 up to and including the statement issued yesterday, with the surplus of the corresponding weeks of the years 1892 and 1893:

Week Ended—	1894.	1893.	1892.
Jan. 6	$83,796,650	$8,942,450	$18,901,125
Jan. 13	92,383,675	15,610,450	24,576,025
Jan. 20	102,754,450	22,250,800	33,002,900
Jan. 27	109,043,000	23,143,300	38,020,800
Feb. 3	111,623,000	18,654,000	33,441,425
Feb. 10	85,633,700	17,240,575	33,658,825
Feb. 17	74,536,825	13,605,900	30,857,550
Feb. 24	74,767,500	9,384,775	26,969,700
March 3	75,778,900	6,503,125	21,292,225
March 10	75,633,375	4,643,275	16,196,450
March 17	77,302,300	6,039,125	16,199,700
March 24	79,077,650	9,243,200	18,007,425
March 31	85,600,150	10,833,075	18,017,950
April 7	80,797,975	9,212,950	15,788,500
April 14	80,331,000	11,072,550	15,788,500
April 21	82,008,025	14,788,200	19,532,125
April 28	83,417,950	12,156,150	20,036,300
May 5	82,808,150	12,835,175	14,809,500
May 12	80,634,575	17,795,025	15,772,125
May 19	78,999,125	24,422,175	19,555,975
May 26	77,601,700	25,439,925	24,612,825
June 2	77,965,100	20,987,500	23,679,750
June 9	76,918,250	14,420,900	23,545,850
Week Ended—	1894.	1893.	1892.
June 16	$76,376,575	$8,776,800	$22,545,850
June 23	75,355,375	5,481,975	19,872,052
June 30	74,808,850	1,251,725	18,088,600
July 7	72,134,725	*5,082,025	15,517,025
July 14	73,941,375	*4,269,100	20,207,150
July 21	74,118,600	*1,256,550	23,063,800
July 28	71,903,725	*4,301,675	24,231,275
Aug. 4	69,033,700	*14,017,800	18,759,425
Aug. 11	67,002,850	*16,545,375	15,774,450
Aug. 18	67,806,650	*12,045,800	12,378,875
Aug. 25	69,077,650	*6,737,675	9,887,375
Sept. 1	65,820,825	*1,567,525	7,630,500
Sept. 8	61,934,275	2,966,325	4,781,975
Sept. 15	59,963,700	10,601,700	4,879,575
Sept. 22	59,974,675	17,606,950	5,051,075
Sept. 29	60,791,150	24,120,500	4,392,400
Oct. 6	59,450,950	28,628,725	1,936,575
Oct. 13	60,947,325	33,986,050	359,050
Oct. 20	62,513,075	42,640,775	2,332,425
Oct. 27	63,364,900	48,787,475	3,896,675
Nov. 3	63,204,275	52,013,450	2,675,525
Nov. 10	61,089,650	57,828,725	2,678,900
Nov. 17	62,973,550	65,470,475	4,560,925

The following table gives the details of the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the percentage of reserve to liabilities of the individual banks:

| Banks. | *Capital. | *Net Profits. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits. | Percentage of Reserve to Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Hermann Cohen & Co.,
BANKERS,
61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.
Market Letter on Application.

J. S. BACHE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, New-York.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in COTTON in New-York, New-Orleans, and Liverpool.

ODD LOTS
FRACTIONAL LOTS of all the active stocks bought and sold for cash and on margin at the New-York Stock Exchange at the "market price" of one-hundred-share lots.
DOUGLAS & JONES,
18 NEW ST.,
Next door to the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAVEN & STOUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York,
Buy and Sell Railroad Stocks and Bonds on Margin or for Cash at 1-16th per cent. Commission.
Members of the Consolidated Exchange.

Chas. C. Edey & Sons,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
56 Broadway.
Dealers in New-York Street Railway Securities

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders on our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in title plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Syracuse Consolidated Street Railway Co.
5 PER CENT. FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

A large majority of the above-named bonds being now on deposit with the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, in accordance with the terms of the bondholders' agreement, notice is hereby given that the time for further deposits with said trust company without penalty has been limited to Nov. 20, 1894, after which date a penalty of one per cent. will be imposed.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1894.

SIMON WORMSER,
CASIMIR TAG,
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, 21 Broad St., New-York City.

N. Y. and Cuba Mail Steamship Co. Stock,
Hall Signal Co. Stock,
Hecker, Jones, Jewell Milling Stock,
International Pulp Co. Stock,
Batopilos Mining Co. Stock,
And all unlisted stocks dealt in.
R. M. SMYTHE, 452 Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

AMONG
the many advertisers, one is bewildered and could hardly be expected to know whom to select. WE WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ OUR COLUMN IN SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK HERALD AND NEW-YORK WORLD. IT WILL CONTAIN OUR WEEKLY MARKET LETTER IN FULL. WILL GIVE YOU SOME IDEAS ABOUT SPECULATING, and will be as interesting as instructive. We suggest, further, that no matter who you are, if ever so successful, or if in bad luck, you cannot afford to allow one opportunity to go by of getting an idea which might make you rich.

T. E. WARD & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BRANCHES:
1,270 Broadway, New-York. | 15 State St., Boston.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, COFFEE,
Bought and sold for cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. Call or send for our daily letter and circular.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
CLEVELAND & CANTON RAILROAD.

The undersigned Committee urge you to make an immediate deposit of your Bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company, for which negotiable certificates are now ready to be issued. The reasons are fully set forth in a circular to be had at the Trust Company on application.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.,
HENRY L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.,
Committee.

SECURITY HOLDERS' COMMITTEE
OF THE
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.

Security holders are advised to take no action until they are acquainted with the facts presented in the statement of Mr. Isaac L. Rice, copies of which may be had by addressing the undersigned.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE, Chairman,
42 NEW STREET, NEW-YORK.

WANTED,
By an old and established banking house, a young man about 25 years of age to learn the business and develop, especially in the bond department. Must have had some business experience indicating natural ability as a negotiator; also, good correspondent. Desirable opening for the right party. Address, stating age, past business experience, salary expected at commencement, and references, which must be first-class, BANKER, Post Office Box 822, New-York City.

NEW-YORK AND EAST RIVER GAS CO.
SECURITIES AND
ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC BONDS
DEALT IN BY
HOLLISTER & BABCOCK,
80 BROADWAY.

SECOND AV. R. R. CO.
STOCKS & BONDS
Bought by
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

WEINMAN & CO.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
Bought and Sold in Fractional and 100 Share Lots
For cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent.
Commission 1-16 per cent.
Long Distance Telephone, 4867 Cortlandt.
Cable Address, Pilarejo, New-York.
41 Broadway, New-York.

CHICAGO, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA & BOSTON SECURITIES
DEALT IN, QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 7 Nassau St., New-York.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
234 5th Av.,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that subscription agreements to the increased capital stock of this company, pursuant to the circular to the stockholders dated Oct. 15, 1894, will be received from them at the above office on and after this date until Dec. 1 next at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.

ADVANCES MADE MERCHANTS ON BOOK accounts; commercial paper bought. M. L. & C. ERNST, 55 Liberty St.

Financial.

Headquarters for Traders,
HAIGHT & FREESE,
BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Largest Clientele. Most Commodious Offices. Best Brokerage Service. NATIONAL BANK REFERENCES. Greatest Facilities For Trading.

Highest Price, 1894, 58¾.
Lowest Price, 1894, 52.

Twenty active stocks closed Nov. 17, 1894, at 54. Average market prices are now only 2 per cent. above low point this year. With financial and trade conditions now more encouraging than for months past, buying at present level of prices should make good returns.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM YOU DEAL WITH IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

Shareholders and Bondholders may inform themselves from our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railway maps and containing general statistical facts, with quotations and dividends for ten years.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, bought and sold for cash or on a 3 to 5 per cent. margin.

COMMISSION 1-16.

PRIVATE WIRES TO BOSTON AND CHICAGO.
Twenty Years' Experience.

HAIGHT & FREESE
Bankers & Brokers, 53 Broadway, N. Y.

UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
DIRECT WIRES.

SUGAR.

Again our indications of the industrials have met with flattering success. Every day we have correctly predicted the movement in Sugar, Whisky, and Cordage. We have accurate information in the latter for our customers only.

On the general market our customers were not misled by election and bond issue news. They profited while others lost.

Our DAILY MARKET LETTER for near-by customers, or WEEKLY MARKET LETTER for out-of-town traders, free upon request. Our pamphlets on successful speculation will interest you whether you are a trader or not.

Our handsome new parlors, the finest in the city, equipped with every source of financial information, invite your visits.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, or Cotton bought or sold for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

FISHER CO.,
STOCK AND GRAIN BROKERS,
18 and 20 Broadway.
Rooms 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325.
Long Distance Telephone, 68 Broad.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyer's Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.
4 o/o Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The associated committees at Amsterdam, Holland, Frankfort-on-Main, and New-York now represent $10,500,000 of the above bonds. UNTIL DEC. 5, 1894, the New-York Committee will receive deposits of bonds with THE STATE TRUST CO., N. Y. CITY, or the SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON. Bonds deposited after that date will be subject to a penalty of $10 per bond.

N. Y., Nov. 17, 1894.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President of the State Trust Company.)
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
21 Cortlandt St.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
(President Continental Trust Company.)
G. J. WETZLAR
(of J. D. Probst & Co.)
WILLIAM BASSET,
53 State St., Boston, Committee.
STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS, & RUSSELL,
Counsel.

FOR SALE.
$50,000 CITY OF BROOKLYN
4 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE JANUARY 1, 1922.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
$100,000 WEST. NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.
1ST MTGE. 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1ST, 1914, underlying mortgage is the Southern Railway Company.
$100,000 WABASH RAILWAY CO.
1ST MTGE. 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1941. Chicago and Detroit Division.
250 SHARES DAYTON AND MICHIGAN R. R.
Preferred Stock Guaranteed 8 Per Cent. by the Cin., Hamilton and Dayton.
FOR PRICE AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ROLSTON & BASS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS . . . $1,000,650.81
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, Second Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

CHICAGO SECURITIES.
West Side Elevated,
"Alley" Elevated,
STOCKS, BONDS,
AND CONSTRUCTION CO.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
24 BROAD ST.
71 WEST 3D ST., CINCINNATI.
239 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

A meeting of the registered holders of United States Trust Co. certificates will be held on Monday, Dec. 3, at 11:30 A. M., at No. 45 Wall St., New-York.

J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
CHAIRMAN BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
Nov. 18, 1894.

4% MONEY.
$2,000,000 to loan on Bond and Mortgage at 4, 4½, 4½, and 5 per cent. Large and small amounts. Lowest charges.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE, 44 WALL ST.

Financial.

First Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds
OF THE
BRIDGEPORT TRACTION CO.
OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.,
DATED JULY, 1893. DUE JULY, 1923.
Exempt from Tax in the State of Connecticut.

Secured by an ABSOLUTELY FIRST MORTGAGE upon the ENTIRE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM of the City of Bridgeport, the second largest city in the State of Connecticut, covering 35 miles of track, together with all real estate, equipment, and other property now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The road is under operation by electricity, and is thoroughly equipped, being laid throughout with steel rails of from 70 to 90 lbs. to the yard, and its equipment, power house, &c., are of the very best description.

The bonds are indorsed by the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut, certifying that they are issued for less than 75 per cent. of the actual cost of the property.

The earnings of the road are very large, being at the rate of double its entire interest charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, PRICE, &c., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND THE ABOVE BONDS AS A SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Dividends.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1894.

The Directors of this Company have declared the semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable on and after Dec. 15, 1894, as follows: On New-York stock at the office of the Company's Fiscal Agents, Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall St., New-York City, and on the St. Louis stock at the office of the Company, No. 411 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo. Transfer books will close at noon, Dec. 1, 1894, and reopen Dec. 17, 1894.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN'S AMBITION

He Wants to be Senator from Connecticut —This Involves a Lively Fight for the Speakership.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 17.—Matters are shaping themselves for a rattling contest over the Speakership of the next General Assembly. The two principal candidates are Judge Elmer of Middletown and "Sam" Fesenden of Stamford. Mr. Fessenden is State Attorney for Fairfield County and the Connecticut member of the Republican National Committee, and it is generally conceded that he holds the political situation, so far as Fairfield County is concerned, in the hollow of his hand.

It is well known that Mr. Fessenden aspires to a seat in the United States Senate, and when Senator Platt's term expires, in 1896, he will be a candidate for the position. Mr. Fessenden's appearance in the Legislature this term is looked upon as the first step in his struggle for the Senatorship. As Speaker of the House, he could, by appointments, put his political fences in such shape that it would be difficult for another candidate for Senator Platt's place to get over them, and stand any show of winning the prize. Two years ago, when the fight was between Senator Hawley and ex-Gov. Bulkeley, Mr. Fessenden stood aside and took no part in it, but it was said at that time that, if he had so desired, he could have said the word, and neither Mr. Hawley nor Mr. Bulkeley would have secured the place. It is said that, in consideration of Mr. Fessenden's action at that time, Mr. Bulkeley will not interfere in the contest this time.

In Judge Elmer of Middletown, however, Mr. Fessenden has an adversary worthy of his steel. Judge Elmer is a plucky political warrior, and a close personal friend of Governor-elect Coffin, having made the nominating speech at the convention which selected Mr. Coffin, and has worked hard for him through the canvass, and naturally all the Governor can do will be to help his friend along in the race for the Speakership, and that influence will go a great ways toward securing the prize for Judge Elmer. Fessenden was a Merwin man at the convention, but later swung his support to Mr. Coffin, when it was much needed.

The report that Judge Elmer had withdrawn from the race is emphatically denied by him.

POSTMASTER WARFIELD'S WATCHMEN

Charged with Violating the Civil Service Law in Promoting Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Postmaster Warfield of Baltimore was in consultation with the Civil Service Commissioners today with reference to the recent promotion of seven watchmen in his office to higher positions.

Just before the President's recent civil service order, extending the classified service to certain branches of the Postal Service, the Post Office Department allowed the Baltimore office seven new watchmen. The order of the President did not take watchmen into the classified service, and Mr. Warfield called on the Civil Service Commissioners and made the statement that the new watchmen had been detailed to do certain clerical work and consequently should be within the classified service. The Civil Service Commissioners assenting to this, as had been the case with regard to other offices, it is said that Mr. Warfield promoted his watchmen to higher positions. The charge has therefore been made that Mr. Warfield has evaded the civil service laws in making appointments.

After hearing Postmaster Warfield, the Civil Service Commissioners took the matter under advisement, and will render a decision some day next week. Postmaster Warfield declares that he has not violated any provisions of the civil service law in making his appointments.

Sailed for the West Indies.

Among the passengers yesterday by the Atlas Line steamship Adirondack for the West Indies were F. Wesson, wife, and family; R. Andrews and wife, J. P. Rogers, D. Michell, C. B. Riker, wife, and family; E. Ebling, the Rev. H. J. Powell, F. C. Nicholas, John Mitchell, Col. J. T. Grayson and wife, Mrs. Logan, C. S. McLaw, Mr. Sweeney, the Hon. George Solomon, J. R. De Cordova, J. E. Coleman, J. W. Dryden, F. Buysson, Miss Wheathe, Miss Annie Lowth, Mrs. E. D. Cushman and daughter, Dr. W. Brandreth, H. Knubel, the Rev. W. O'Brien Pardoro, the Rev. J. A. Chester, C. E. Goad and wife, Reginald White, Arthur James, J. B. Machado, G. Morrais, and Peter Doelger, Jr.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Ensign T. P. Magruder has been detached from ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

—Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder has been detached as recorder of the Inspection Board and ordered as a member of that board.

—Lieut. S. A. Stanton has been ordered as recorder of the Inspection Board.

—Ensign R. E. Coontz has been detached from the Bureau of Navigation.

Army.

—Transfers in the Seventh Infantry.—Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, from Company B to Company K; Lieut. John L. Barbour, from Company K to Company B.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, one month; Capt. E. K. Webster, Second Infantry, one month.

Sailed for the West Indies.

Among the passengers yesterday by the Atlas Line steamship Adirondack for the West Indies were F. Wesson, wife, and family; R. Andrews and wife, J. P. Rogers, D. Michell, C. B. Riker, wife, and family; E. Ebling, the Rev. H. J. Powell, F. C. Nicholas, John Mitchell, Col. J. T. Grayson and wife, Mrs. Logan, C. S. McLaw, Mr. Sweeney, the Hon. George Solomon, J. R. De Cordova, J. E. Coleman, J. W. Dryden, F. Buysson, Miss Wheathe, Miss Annie Lowth, Mrs. E. D. Cushman and daughter, Dr. W. Brandreth, H. Knubel, the Rev. W. O'Brien Pardoro, the Rev. J. A. Chester, C. E. Goad and wife, Reginald White, Arthur James, J. B. Machado, G. Morrais, and Peter Doelger, Jr.

AN ANSWER TO DUNRAVEN

Bright Outlook for an International Yacht Race Next Year.

CUP COMMITTEE ACTS PROMPTLY

Some of the Requests Will Be Granted—Challenge on Water-Line Length Required and the One-Gun Start to Go.

The American Cup Committee, appointed at the special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club recently, has held two meetings this week and has practically finished its work until Lord Dunraven is heard from again. The committee met last Tuesday and discussed Lord Dunraven's letter informally. No decided action was taken at this meeting, because two who had been appointed members, Gen. Charles J. Paine and Philip Schuyler, had declined to serve, owing to their being unable to spare the time. The committee had power to fill any vacancies that might occur, and C. Oliver Iselin and Archibald Rogers were the two selected.

The committee met again on Thursday, the only absentee being Archibald Rogers, who is duck shooting on the Chesapeake. After two hours' work the committee drafted a reply to Lord Dunraven, and it was sent by yesterday's mail. This letter will not be made public until it has been received by Lord Dunraven.

It is understood, though, that several of Lord Dunraven's requests will be granted, and there is every likelihood of there being a race for the America's Cup next year. The conditions governing last year's race will be granted, except that the committee thinks that the one-gun start should be changed and in its stead two minutes' time be allowed to cross the line.

Nearly all yachtsmen concede the fairness of the request that the yachts be measured with their crews on board. How the question of limiting the number of men in the crew will be settled remains to be seen. The marking of the water-line length on the yacht and the question of not shifting the ballast twenty-four hours before the race may also cause some arguing.

As far as possible all races sailed dead to windward and leeward will be started first, but under certain weather conditions this will not be done.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the members of the committee to allow Lord Dunraven to bring over the best boat on the other side. This would add considerably to the importance and interest in the contest, as it would mean England's best against America's best. This question has been fully dealt with in the letter. The requests to race off Marblehead, and to give the rating of the yachts in the challenge instead of the water-line length, will not be allowed.

The Huntington Yacht Club, through a committee appointed for the purpose, has leased for a term of years the property belonging to the Huntington Steamboat Company, known as Ketcham's dock, for the purpose of erecting a suitable clubhouse in the early Spring. The dock property, which is situated on the east side of the harbor, is peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the club, being situated centrally between the terminus of the street car line and East Neck, where many of its members reside during the Summer. The harbor takes an abrupt bend near the dock on the north, forming a cove of especial value as an anchorage, while at the end of the dock the deep channel will enable the largest yachts to float at almost any time of the tide.

The club proposes to build its house about half way between the shore and the end of the dock, and to so construct it that one-half of the building shall be on the dock and the other overhang the water, supported by piles. It is probable that the float will be run off to the channel from the clubhouse, independent of the dock, as it now stands.

The club, although very recently organized, has nearly thirty members, and it is hoped that before the opening of the next yachting season the membership roll may be swelled to at least 100. The members are of the "go-ahead" set of the place, and from the very first the success of the organization was assured. While the proposed clubhouse will not be an elaborate one, it will be rich in design and complete in appointments, and worthy of the organization which is destined to reflect credit upon the community in which it is centred.

The constitution and by-laws of the club have been neatly printed in pamphlet form and distributed among the members, together with blank forms of applications for membership for the convenience of those proposing to join.

FENCING UNDER NEW RULES.

Opening of the Season at the Fencers Club—Mr. Coudert's Good Work.

Opening of the Season at the Fencers

The fencing season in this city was formally opened Thursday night by the Fencers Club, at 37 West Twenty-second Street, by the first of a series of three championship team tournaments. Particular interest was centred in this meeting among amateur fencers, as it was the first fencing bout held under the new rules, which were adopted by the Amateur Fencers' League of America at a general meeting, Oct. 29.

The principal changes are in regard to the touches and the counting of points. All foil competitions now will be conducted by four judges, and each contestant will fence a bout with every other contestant for an aggregate of five touches. A touch will be awarded only upon the agreement of at least three of the judges, and no discussion concerning the touches made or claimed shall be held either between judges or contestants.

Each judge, without consulting with his fellow-judges, shall award from one to three points for each touch made, according to its value—a fair touch to count one, a good touch to count two, and an excellent touch to count three.

Each judge shall make a record of the points he allows for each touch as it is made, and at the close of the bout may award to each contestant one point or any fraction thereof for general good form. He shall then sign his record and hand it to the scorer. The judges shall not disclose to one another their awards.

The score shall be the average of the points thus awarded.

Touches shall count only when made upon the body, within the limits bounded by the collar of the fencing jacket, the median line, the hip, and a line drawn from the hip to the posterior limit of the armpit, around the front of the arm, and along the crest of the shoulder to the collar. A touch on any of the boundary lines shall count.

These new rules worked very well at the Fencers Club Thursday night, and the principal judges, W. Scott O'Connor of the Fencers Club and Dr. George M. Hammond of the New-York Athletic Club, were kept busy watching the rapid play of foils and awarding the proper honors to the contestants. There were eight entries in the tournament, and as each one fenced with all the others, it made a number of interesting bouts, some of which were particularly lively and energetic.

It was a handicap contest, Post being the only scratch man, the others having handicaps of from 4 to 30 points. Despite this fact, however, Post won the tournament easily, making a total of 64.98 for his seven bouts, a trifle over 4 points ahead of Fred R. Coudert, Jr., with his handicap of 20 added. Post fenced in a fine manner, and made some very clever strokes. The bout between Nadal and Coudert was one of the finest of the evening, Coudert being awarded 13.25 points, the highest single score of the evening, while Nadal had to be content with .05.

The results, showing the winners of the various bouts, with their scores and the total score of each are as follows:

Samuel T. Shaw beat Charles Tatham, 7.10 to 4.15; Charles Nadal, 7.20 to 4.05; Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, 6.10 to 3.05; Edwin Tatham, 8.10 to 2.05.

A. Vanzo Post beat Shaw, 5.50 to 3; C. Tatham, 12.30 to .20; Nadal, 10.88 to 2.40; Fitzhugh Townsend, 6.70 to 4.15; Dr. Claiborne, 6.05 to 4.20; Coudert, 11.25 to 0; E. Tatham, 11.70 to .45. C. Tatham beat Townsend, 6.70 to 5.20; Dr. Claiborne, 6.65 to 4.15; Coudert, 9.20 to 2.15; E. Tatham, 9.65 to 2.05.

Charles C. Nadal beat C. Tatham, 6.70 to 4.60; Townsend, 7.75 to 4.65; E. Tatham, 7.85 to 2.55. Fitzhugh Townsend beat Shaw, 9.25 to 2.10; Coudert, 9.75 to 2.60; E. Tatham, 8.75 to 2.15; Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne beat Nadal, 9.20 to 2.05; Townsend, 10.25 to .45; E. Tatham, 8.70 to 2.10. F. R. Coudert, Jr., beat Shaw, 6.15 to 4.10; Nadal, 13.25 to .05; Dr. Claiborne, 10.20 to 2.10; E. Tatham, 6.60 to 2.05.

Total scores of all:

Name.	Actual.	Handicap.	Total.
A. Van Zo Post	64.98	..	64.98
Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.	40.95	20	60.95
Dr. J. H. Claiborne	41.65	18	59.65
F. Townsend	41.35	10	51.35
C. Tatham	41.15	4	45.15
S. Shaw	37.70	6	43.70
E. Tatham	13.40	30	43.40
C. C. Nadal	31.15	8	39.15

PATERSON'S GOOD CRICKETERS.

Only Club in the Metropolitan League to Beat the New-Jersey Athletic Club.

Notwithstanding the obstacles with which the Paterson (N. J.) Cricket Club had to contend during the last season, the team did fairly well, and it had the satisfaction of doing what no other club in the Metropolitan League did, beating the New-Jersey Athletic Club's crack team. On several occasions the team suffered from the absence of some of the principal players, and principally on this account there were not so many games won as might have been expected.

In all, the first eleven played 14 games, won 5, lost 6, and drew 3, and the second eleven played 10, won 4, lost 3, and drew 3. W. Bunce did the best batting for the club, but in this department the club was very weak. In bowling, however, it had two excellent trundlers in J. West and J. Robertson, and the former succeeded in securing the best average in the league, with the excellent record of 49 wickets for 5.73 each.

The following are the averages:

FIRST ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
W. Bunce	14	1	120	9.23
W. Clarkson	8	3	41	8.20
R. Sutton	7	1	49	8.16
J. McCall	6	0	47	7.83
J. Robertson	15	2	99	7.61
J. West	12	0	86	7.17
F. Ashton	8	1	46	6.57
H. Smith	4	1	17	5.66
A. G. Rainbow	6	1	21	4.20
W. Dodds	9	1	32	4.00
S. Holmes	8	0	27	3.38
J. W. Smallwood	11	1	20	2.00
J. Prescott	6	0	11	1.83
I. Sutton	5	1	1	0.25

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—A recent number of The London (England) Times says: "While trotting has by no means reached the height attained by other sports, its growth during the present season has been slow but sure, a growth that must, to say the least, be gratifying to promoters of the industry. And now we find that another occupation has been opened for American enterprise. It appears rather singular at this time of the year, in spite of the extreme depression in all other branches of trade, there seems to be plenty of money in the market for good trotting stock. While, we will confess, our knowledge of the subject is not very extensive, from what we can gain from authoritative sources, the American animal is conceded to be the ideal road horse, both as regards action and looks. The ultimate result, as far as we can see, is that in the future the American trotter is to supplant the home article, the toy hackney, and while we feel deep chagrin that the latter has not been able to maintain his prestige, we extend to the former a hearty greeting."

—Efforts are making to form a circuit for Winter trotting in California. It is probable that San Diego, Los Angeles, Fresno, San José, Oakland, Sacramento, Petaluma, Napa, Woodland, and Chico will unite for this purpose. If they do, there will be some fine racing, as many of the fastest harness horses in the country will be shipped to the Pacific coast and go the round. Some of the horses now in California are: Oro Wilkes, 2:11; Mary Best, 2:12¼, and Mata Wilkes, 2:11. "Pa" Hamlin will send out twenty head or more, including Robert J., 2:01½; Fantasy, 2:06, and Nightingale, 2:10½. M. E. McHenry will take along John R. Gentry, 2:03¾; Phoebe Wilkes, 2:08¾; Carbonate, 2:09, and twelve others. Already specials are being arranged, and Alix, Directum, John R. Gentry, and Robert J. will, in all probability, fight their duels over again.

—The Ontario Gazette says that application has been made for a charter for the York Riding and Driving Club, Limited. The objects and desired powers of the club, as set forth in the declaration, are the usual objects and powers of a racing club. The capital stock is placed at $40,000, in 400 shares of $100 each. The applicants are J. Fred Coleman, Mort. Keachie, J. H. Mead, A. W. Godson, and Arthur Ardagh. Messrs. Keachie, Mead, and Coleman are to be the first directors of the company. It is understood that the club is organized for the social enjoyment of members rather than for racing purposes. A clubhouse and premises will be established near the city, which, it is hoped, will be made a popular resort.

—Objection has been made by the residents of Providence to a resumption of racing next Spring at Narragansett Park. The meeting which closed there a few days ago caused not a little dissatisfaction because of the rough element, and also the inexplicable reversals of form shown by some of the horses. To the New-York racegoer these things are of trifling importance. It is not at all probable that the thoroughbred will be seen on Narragansett Park's track next year, or, at least, not in conjunction with the bookmakers.

—The great driver John Goldsmith is reported as saying that he believes it a mistake to winter horses in California if they are to be sent East in the Spring and campaigned early in the season. There are such frequent changes in temperature in the East that few horses, he believes, are able to keep to their California form before June, at the earliest.

—The Rough Riding Class under command of Capt. Rawson Turner, will have its first meeting on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 8:30 P. M., in Durland's. There will be trotting without stirrups, riding against the sticks, tent pegging with lance and sword, single-stick competition, (mounted,) and wrestling on horseback.

—The Directors of the American Hackney Horse Society announce that no entries for Vol. II. of the A. H. S. B. will be received later than Dec. 31 next. Breeders and other owners should therefore send in without delay the names of breeding of such hackneys as are eligible to registration.

—Col. J. Ruppert, Jr., denies the rumor that he intended to sell his racing stable. Col. Ruppert says that, in case there shall be no racing in the East next year, his horses will be sent either to the West or to Europe.

—They are to have trotting in Florida this Winter, the circuit being Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Ocala, Orlando, and Tampa. Frank G. Smith of Buffalo

B. Altman & Co.

MONDAY.

5,500 yards
Colored Dress Goods,

Consisting of
Illuminated Covert Suiting
at 90c.,
regular price $1.45;
and
Changeable Bourettes
at 78c.,
regular price $1.25.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

Commencing MONDAY, and continuing during the week, will sell in

Linen Dept.

A very choice collection of
Fine Hand Loom Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
at ONE-THIRD less than REGULAR PRICES.

18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.

INFLUENCE OF GLADSTONE

Paramount in Guidance of Affairs of the Liberal Party.

CRISIS TO MAKE DISSOLUTION

Labouchere Expresses the Unanimous Conviction of the Radicals—London School Board Elections—Gossip of the Day.

[By the United Press]

LONDON, Nov. 17.—That the influence of Mr. Gladstone, despite his retirement from the Liberal leadership, is still paramount in the guidance of the affairs of that party is plainly visible in Lord Rosebery's latest proposal touching the House of Lords. A division of opinion among the members of the Cabinet as to what form the resolution for the abolition of the veto power of the House of Lords should take and regarding the most suitable time for the introduction of the question in the House of Commons led to Lord Rosebery's visit to Hawarden. Acting under the inspiration there obtained, the Premier foreshadowed in his speech at Glasgow the scheme for a second Chamber, with a system of conference on disputed matters between delegates from the two houses, in which the delegates from the Lower House would largely overbalance those from the Lords. Obviously, the Ministers have under consideration some plan which is still too shadowy to permit of its being disclosed. Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannermann, Secretary of State for War, opposed Lord Rosebery's desire to introduce the question of the reform of the House of Lords early in the coming session of Parliament. They urge that the best course to adopt will be to hold the resolution in reserve until the Ministry shall be ready for a dissolution. It is improbable that the Conservative leaders will be willing to wait the convenience of the Government. Lord Salisbury, it is known, is determined to force their hand by passing in the House of Lords immediately the session shall open a motion affirming the possession by that body of legislative privileges. This will necessitate the introduction in the House of Commons early in the session of a counter resolution and will cause a crisis, which will make a dissolution imperative.

Mr. Henry Labouchère expressed the unanimous conviction of the Radicals and an important section of the Liberal Party when he declared that the coming elections would be lost unless the resolution on the House of Lords question should be a stalwart one and distinct from the hotchpotch scheme of mixing hereditary and elected peers. The second chamber, Mr. Labouchère declared, must be entirely chosen by a free and unrestricted vote of the electorate.

The statement made by the Hon. Edward Blake, member of Parliament for the South Division of Longford, during his recent visit to America, that Baron Tweedmouth had offered the McCarthy section of the Irish Parliamentary Party £2,000, will be taken notice of by Parliament as an attempt at corruption in the purchase of votes. The members of the Liberal Party hold that the sum was offered as a legitimate contribution to the Parliamentary Fund. The McCarthyites, however, are able to show clean hands, having rejected the offer, and will not afford their enemies any ground for scandal, but Mr. Blake's reputation for prudence and reticence has suffered severely.

A fierce campaign is proceeding for the London School Board elections, involving issues which the religious press speaks of as among the greatest in the history of the metropolis and of the country.

The vote, which will be taken on Thursday, will decide whether education shall be controlled by non-sectarians or by clericals. Since 1871, under a compromise between the parties, non-dogmatic Bible teaching has prevailed, but gradually, through the laxity of the non-sectarians, the clerical element on the boards has acquired increased influence, until now its feels strong enough to strike for supremacy. The English High Church and the Catholic clergy are united in their work among the electorate, and denounce their progressive opponents, though the latter are led by Non-Conformist ministers and a section of the English Church clergy, as enemies of religion in their intent to secularize the schools. As the result will have a great effect upon the whole national system, public interest in the matter is keen.

T. P. O'Connor's advocacy of the cause of the Progressives is based upon the fact that all the Liberals had been led by the underhand efforts of the Liverpool priests to oust him from his seat in the House of Commons. If the Liverpool Irish suffer themselves to be made a cat's-paw of the Catholic Tories, the rejection of Mr. O'Connor at the next election is certain. The coalition of the English and Roman clergy in the struggle over the educational question has disclosed such a close "rapprochement" and so much sympathy as to justify the expectation that the attempts to unite a section of the Anglican Church and the Church of Rome will soon be renewed.

The Tablet says the religious condition of England is receiving at present the special attention of the Curia Romana. According to other advices, the Pope personally studies every aspect of the question, and it is stated that his Holiness has ordered to proceed to Rome Abbe Portal de Cahors, whose recent work over the nom de plume of "Dalbus," has been very widely and earnestly discussed. Lord Halifax, who is also a keen advocate of Papal action looking to a reunion of the churches, will also visit the Vatican shortly.

It is reported that the Pope is preparing an appeal to the people of England, inviting the Anglican Church to assist in the establishment of an entente with the mother church.

Within a week, one cargo of American cattle has been landed at Deptford, and another at Newcastle. It is reported that each of these cargoes contained at least one animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that, as the slaughter of the cattle proceeded, others were found to be infected with the disease. This report, however, appears to be prejudiced, and lacks verification by official inspection.

Great uncertainty prevails in English yachting circles regarding the prizes offered by Mr. James Gordon Bennett for the Mediterranean regatta. The official programmes give no information regarding the enormous sums reported to have been given for small-raters. One two-and-a-half-rater is being built on the Clyde for P. M. Coats and two half-raters are being constructed for Norman Clark. The steam yachts Katooneba and Giralda will go to the Mediterranean to take part in the races there. The Giralda, on her trial trip, recorded a speed of 21 knots an hour, and it is the general opinion among yachtsmen that she ought to prove herself the most speedy yacht in the world.

Private cable advices to The Field state that the New-York Yacht Club committee has criticized Lord Dunraven regarding the contests for the America's Cup in a friendly spirit.

The construction of Lord Dunraven's new yacht, with which he intends to contest for the America's Cup, will not be begun until all the points now being discussed shall have been finally settled.

The trial recently concluded here of the man Read, which resulted in his conviction for the murder of Florence Dennis, has disclosed the fact that for years the murderer had been leading a double life. Among his associates he was looked upon as a man of good reputation. He was employed as a cashier by the Docks Company, and lived quietly with his wife and family. To all appearances, he was a good husband and father, but the evidence adduced at his trial shows that he supported a second wife in one of the suburbs of London, and carried on a criminal intrigue with a married woman named Ayriss. He also seduced the latter's sister, Florence, and when she began to become troublesome he shot her in order to get her out of the way. He was a keen political member of Sir Charles Russell's Election Committee, and was an aspiring dramatist and song writer. Read, in a letter to a friend, in which he sums up his theory of life, said:

"What a fraud everything is! With a brass face and no conscience you can do as you choose. No more hard work for me."

Observers of the arrival at Windsor of Queen Victoria noticed that her Majesty's general weakness and lameness had visibly increased. She required assistance in passing up the slightly inclined gangway from the train to the landau which was in waiting.

The Czarina and the Princess of Wales will go from St. Petersburg to Copenhagen at the end of the month and will meet there the Duchess of Cumberland and the Duchess of Fife.

The love of Emperor Nicholas for English artists extends, it is said, to dancers. As a child he was an enthusiastic admirer of Lydia Thompson, who, during a visit to Russia, was summoned to the palace, where she taught the present Czar to dance the sailor's hornpipe.

Mr. Gladstone has forgiven the Duke of Westminster for the latter's abuse of him and his desertion of the cause of home rule, and in token of his forgiveness will attend the marriage of the daughter of the Duke to Princess Adolphus of Teck, and at the marriage breakfast will propose a toast to the Duke.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Established 1853.
Importers and Manufacturers of
FINE FURS.

Highest Award, Centennial, 1876. Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.

FORTY-SECOND SEASON.

Are offering a superb selection of
CAPES
Of Elegant Designs,
IN ALL THE FINER FURS.

"THE CZARINA"
and newest designs in
Collarettes, Jackets, Coats, Mantles and Wraps
IN
Imperial Sable, Seal, Persian Lamb, Chinchilla and Ermine.

SEALSKIN COATS,
$115 AND UPWARD.
PERSIAN LAMB COATS,
$95 AND UPWARD.
SEALSKIN CAPES,
$70 AND UPWARD.
PERSIAN LAMB CAPES,
$45 AND UPWARD.

EVERY VARIETY OF FUR TRIMMING.

OUR EXCEPTIONAL FACILITIES FOR ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS ENABLE US TO GUARANTEE THE STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP OF GARMENTS WHICH WE REMODEL.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
449 BROADWAY, 26 MERCER.
Grand St. "L" Station. Telephone 388 Spring.
CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Horner's Furniture

is not only artistically beautiful, but exceptionally durable. Hence it is universally known to be THE BEST.

Our stock is the largest in the United States and our assortment, in every variety of material and design, is the most complete. Hence we are always prepared to meet the requirements of all purchasers.

Our plainly marked prices will be found so moderate as to render successful competition impossible.

Our VENETIAN DEPARTMENT contains exclusive importations of exquisitely Carved Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, China Closets, Buffets, Desks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Cabinets, Figures, Mantels, Pedestals, Treasure Chests, &c., &c., which we offer at popular prices to enable others than the wealthy to enjoy the possession of examples of this justly famous artistic handwork.

All in all, our spacious establishment will be found well worthy a visit. Strangers will find it one of the sights of the town.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63 and 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

CEREMONY OF THE REICHSTAG

SCHOENSTEDT'S NOMINATION DISPELS PUBLIC FEAR.

Guarantee of an Impartial Administration of the Ministry of Justice—Want Vollmar Expelled.

By The United Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The programme of the opening of the Reichstag, on Dec. 5, has been completed. After divine service the Imperial Deputies will assemble in the Rittersaal of the old castle to hear the Emperor read the speech from the throne. From the castle the Deputies will go with the procession to the new Reichstag building. The Emperor, members of the Federal Council, Reichstag officials, and provincial grandees will swell the numbers of the great parade. After the solemn inauguration ceremony, the Deputies will go to the old house, and in the afternoon will hold their farewell sitting there. The address will be given by Herr von Levetzow, President of the Reichstag.

The measure to check the Socialist and Anarchist agitation will be the first and only one of importance to be submitted to the Reichstag before the Christmas recess. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the draft as prepared by Count von Caprivi has been altered with such a reactionary tendency by Baron Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, that Bavaria declines to assent to it. The Augsburger Postzeitung says to-day, however, that, if the measure be kept within the scope of the common law, Bavaria will not object to it. This statement, it says, is made with authority. Without doubt there is a divergence of views in the Federal States as to the degree of severity expedient, but nothing so serious as to prevent an ultimate agreement.

Since Dr. Schoenstedt's appointment to the Ministry of Justice completed the Cabinet, public uneasiness has decreased noticeably.

The Clericals and Agrarians have good reason to be satisfied with the new Minister of Justice, as, like Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Koeller, he is a Catholic and a protectionist. Although never active in politics, he is known as a fairly-moderate, conservative man. He certainly is not a feudal reactionist. He enjoys a good reputation among jurists. Those who have worked with him or under him have been impressed with his ability to master details, and they prophesy that he will make a capable Minister.

The National Zeitung, National Liberal, says: "Schoenstadt's appointment is a guarantee of an impartial administration of the Ministry of Justice. His judicial skill and the gravity of his character are designed to satisfy the highest functions of state.

The Prussian Cabinet, as now formed contains four Old Prussians, three Hanoverians, one Bavarian, one Badener, and one Hessian.

Out of eleven Ministers seven belong to the nobility. Although composed of men not in sympathy with Liberal ideas, the Cabinet draws an increasing amount of public confidence. No pronounced reactionist policy is to be adopted by the Ministers, and none is intended by the Emperor.

Unless the severity of the Government measures force the Social Democrats to reunite against the common foe, a permanent rupture between the Berlin Central Committee and the South German will be inevitable. Vollmar and Grillenberger, South German leaders, and Singer and Auer, North German members of the Central Committee, are working to effect a compromise, but August Bebel and William Liebknecht, the time-honored despots of the party, are calling for the expulsion of Vollmar and his South German following at any cost.

The majority of Berlin Social Democrats are with the old leaders. Speaking in Nuremberg this week, Grillenberger declared that the North German leaders were influenced in their course by personal ambition, and that they resented all advice, wishing to continue to act as dictators owing responsibility to nobody. Such an assumption of power, he was convinced, endangered the unity of the party. He charged the Vewaerts with falsifying reports of the Frankfort congress for the purposes of the Berlin clique.

Bebel has already threatened to withdraw from the party's Central Committee, and, unless he gets the full support of his North German colleagues in fighting Vollmar, he is likely to get out.

It is reported that Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador in Berlin, will succeed Gen. Gourka in Warsaw as Governor of Russian Poland.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is authorized to deny that Emperor William is composing an opera.

Dorothea Schaffreneck, a maid-servant, who sat fire to her master's house, in Gatow, near Potsdam, last May, was sentenced on Thursday to three years' imprisonment. Her case has attracted some attention, owing to the part which the Emperor, aided by the Spandau garrison, took in extinguishing the fire.

Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria laid to-day the cornerstone of the new National Museum, in Munich. He made a short speech, which was received enthusiastically. His only noteworthy words, however, were that Bavaria led Central Europe in art, including music.

The women of Breslau decided at a meeting on Thursday to give Prince Bismarck an illuminated address, and a specimen of Silesian art, as well as a fund, whose use shall be determined by him. In several East Prussian districts, arrangements are making to collect similar funds, and to send deputations to Friedrichsruh on the Prince's next birthday.

Edith Walker made her début on the operatic stage at the Grand Opera House this week in "The Prophet." She was remarkably successful. The American residents met at the embassy on Wednesday and resolved to celebrate Thanksgiving Day with a dinner at the Hotel Central. All the United States Consuls in Germany will be invited.

The Rev. Dr. Dickie, the new pastor of the American colony, drew a large audience to the American Chapel last Sunday to hear his first sermon in Berlin.

Ambassador Runyon gave a dinner last evening in honor of T. B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden and Norway. The whole staff of the embassy and Consul General De Kay were present.

A. A. Boggs, Secretary to Clifton P. Breckinridge of the American Embassy in St. Petersburg, passed through Berlin today, on his way to his post.

John B. Jackson, Secretary of the embassy, has gone to Oldenburg, under orders from Washington, to collect 6,000 marks due from the authorities to a child named Fuhrken, now under the care of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. An elder child of the same family received 6,000 marks some time ago under similar circumstances, and a third, now under the society's care, will get the same amount upon coming of age.

S. HERSKOVITS & CO.,

68 West 23d Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF
RICH CUT GLASS AND MINIATURE PLATES.

Choice lot of RICH CUT GLASS Decanters, Strawberry, Diamond, and Fan full and deep cut, usual selling price $6.00, for this sale each 3.25

Quart sizes as above, each 3.98

MINIATURE PLATES.

Victoria Carlsbad China in imitations of Sevres ware—clear, semi-transparent, cannele shape, gold stippled edges—miniatures of

Mme. de Montespan.
Mme. de Pompadour.
Marie Antoinette.
Marie Therese.
Marie Leczinski.
Mlle. de Montpensier.
Louis XIV.
Louis XV.
Louis XVI.
Grand Dauphin.
Cinq Mars.
Philippe d'Orleans.

—dainty plates for fruit, dessert, cake, ornament, or what not. The wonder is that we can sell them at 25c.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

TO TEST SMOKELESS POWDERS

ORDNANCE MEN TO EXPERIMENT AT SANDY HOOK.

Explosives Made by the Leonard Company, the Peyton Powder Works, and Maxim in Competition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—There is soon to be a competitive test of smokeless powders at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The powders which are intended for trial are samples from the Peyton Powder Works of California, the Leonard Smokeless Powder Company of New-York, and a composition of Maxim, the ordnance inventor and student of aerial navigation.

The army ordnance officers are very anxious to secure a good smokeless powder, and in the last year have made rapid progress in attaining a satisfactory result. In fact, contracts were made with the manufacturers of the Peyton and Leonard powders for 5,000 pounds, which composition was purchased for the .30-calibre magazine rifle. An additional order of 10,000 pounds for the Peyton powder has now been awarded.

About twenty-five varieties of small arms smokeless powder have been received at the arsenal near Philadelphia, and subjected to various tests and analyses.

In the coming test at Sandy Hook the three powders sent for trial will be fired for velocity and pressure, particularly with reference to uniformity.

The required muzzle velocity for .30-calibre magazine rifle is 2,000 feet per second, on which is allowed a mean variation of 20 feet per second in twenty consecutive rounds. The maximum pressure, as measured in ten consecutive rounds, is limited to 38,000 pounds per square inch.

Samples of loaded cartridges before firing will be subjected separately to heat, moisture, and cold. Under these tests the velocity is allowed to vary 100 feet per second from the standard previously determined, with a mean variation of 30 feet per second, and the limit of maximum pressure is raised to 45,000 pounds.

The three samples will also be subjected to a stability test, which has been found quite reliable in determining the keeping qualities of smokeless powder. One gram of powder is exposed to a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit in a closed test tube containing a piece of potassium iodide starch paper. The test is considered satisfactory if no discoloration of the paper is shown before at least fifteen minutes' exposure.

There will also be a test as to the corrosive effect of the powder on steel and cartridge metal, the residue left in the bore of the rifle on firing, facility of machine loading, and the determination of the specific gravity, gravimetric density, granulation, residue from flashing, temperature of ignition, and heating effect on the rifle barrel during rapid fire.

The heating of the barrel of the gun during the tests will be determined by a maximum thermometer lowered into the bore and suspended by a wire about the position occupied by the bullet in the loaded cartridge, the breech being closed and the muzzle stopped with a cork. The temperature is taken after twenty-five rounds fired in about one minute.

Recent firings with the Peyton powder increased the temperature from 80° to 196°, and it was found that the powder, if subjected to a heat of 280°, would boil, but would not explode. At 293° it exploded after 58 seconds, and at 392° it exploded after 14 seconds.

A test to which all smokeless powders have been subjected, but which prolongs the results beyond the principal test at Sandy Hook, is that of sun exposure. It takes fifty-six days. Two samples are placed in shallow trays with glass bottoms, and protected from the weather by means of a sheet of glass.

There are many varieties of smokeless powders, among them being the samples presented by Albert Smith of New-York City and H. P. Wiedig of Newark, N. J., but only the tnree samples named will be tested at Sandy Hook.

Injured by the Falling of a Fence.

Two children and a man were slightly injured yesterday afternoon by the falling of a fence in front of 410 East Fourteenth Street, where a new building is in course of erection.

Those injured were Jacob Henry, fifty-six years old, of 220 Avenue A; Gussie Heaps, eight years old, of 405 East Fifteenth Street, and Henry Decker, six years old, of 401 East Fourteenth Street.

The children were playing near the fence when it fell. It is thought that the earth at the base of the fence had been loosened by the rain.

Return of Congressman Dunphy.

Congressman Edward J. Dunphy, who recently took his younger brother, who is sick, to Florida, returned to this city yesterday. He said that he had left his brother in much improved health.

He declined to discuss politics yesterday, but said he might do so to-day.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

Sole Agents (above 23d St.) of Jouvin Cie. Kid and Suede Gloves.

MONDAY, NOV. 19th,

OPENING
OF
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
NOVELTIES USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
SELECTED BY EXPERIENCED BUYERS IN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MARKETS AND OFFERED

At the very lowest New Tariff Prices.

Art Furniture,
Cabinets and Card Tables,
Writing Desks,
Fancy Chairs, Rockers,
Banquet and Table Lamps,
Artistic Lamp Shades,
Pictures, Engravings,
Statuary and Pedestals,
Bronzes,
Mantel Scarfs, Screens,
Persian and Indian Rugs,
Fur Rugs.

Artistic Silverware
(STERLING AND PLATED.)
Candelabras, Jardinieres,
Toilet and Library Articles,
Diamonds, Jewelry,
French Clocks,

Art Pottery,
Cut Glass,
Crystalware,
Bisque Dolls,
Dolls' Outfits,
&c.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE, AND GOODS SELECTED NOW WILL BE STORED AND DELIVERED WHEN WANTED.

125TH ST. WEST, BET. LENOX AND 7TH AVS.

CYCLERS' SOCIAL EVENTS

Dances, Smokers, and Pool and Bowling Are on the List.

A LIVELY WINTER SEASON AHEAD

The Metropolitan Association Bowling Tourney Popular at the Beginning—Dates for Coming Events.

The general preparations for the wheelmen's social season are on a scale that promises much in the way of entertainment during the Winter months. There is not a single club in the metropolitan district that has not planned for some form of general pastime, which goes to show what a really prosperous sport cycling is.

All of the leading clubs have scheduled pool and billiard tournaments, many dances are booked, and whist and bowling games are included in the list of fixtures. Amateur theatricals have also been arranged for, and "smokers" and "stags" will be as plentiful almost as there are days in the week.

***

Had not the deal for their new clubhouse fallen through, the Kings County Wheelmen of Brooklyn would probably have led all cycling associations in the matter of social entertainments this Winter. As it is, however, the Kings County boys will not be far behind the leaders in any respect. Plans are now being formulated for a number of "stags," and the pool tournament is already on.

Speaking of the Kings Counties, and the loss of their prospective clubhouse, recalls to mind that the Building Committee has its collective eye on a desirable site, and also has in view a fine private residence that would require comparatively little alteration for club purposes. It was expected that a decision would have been reached in this matter last Monday, but complications arose preventing it.

The date for the annual pool match between the Kings County Wheelmen and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has not been selected. It will be announced before long, though, and then speculation will be in order. Each side will be represented by four players.

The club's bowling team is regarded as one of the strongest in the wheelmen's tournament.

***

The bowling tournament should be very much more of a success than was the case last season. More clubs are scheduled, and thus early there appears to be a large amount of interest in the sport. The wheelmen say that The Times's medal will be a great stimulant for individual work. It will reward the bowler making the best individual average for the season. The opening games last Thursday were very successful.

The schedule for the current week is as follows: Monday—Tourists vs. Bushwicks, Atalantas vs. Montauks; Tuesday—Columbias vs. Manhattans, Kings Counties vs. Liberties; Wednesday—Union Counties vs. Tourists, Brooklyns vs. Castle Points, Columbias vs. Atalantas; Thursday—Kings Counties vs. Brooklyns, Montauks vs. Union Counties; Friday—Tourists vs. Columbias, Atalantas vs. Kings Counties. The games in every case will be bowled on the alleys of the last-mentioned club.

No games are scheduled for Thanksgiving week, owing to the international cycle tournament at Madison Square Garden. Christmas week is also passed over.

***

The Entertainment Committee of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, comprising W. J. McCahill, C. G. Balmanno, and William J. Kenmore, Jr., has prepared an elaborate programme for the opening "pipe smoke" of the season on Wednesday evening. The pool and whist tournaments promise to prove very popular this season, many members being entered in both.

***

Last evening the Gramercy Wheelmen enjoyed their first "stag" of the season at their club parlor, 23 St. Mark's Place. Many members were present, and the affair proved to be unique and entertaining. Secretary Stahl arranged for the novelties.

The pool tournament began last evening with twenty entries. The prizes for this event will be announced in a few days.

On Dec. 1 the annual ball will be held at Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place. The ten-mile race for the club championship is set down for Thanksgiving Day over the Elizabeth-Rahway course.

***

Tickets are selling rapidly for the Raymond banquet at the Hotel St. Denis on Friday evening of this week. Champion Arthur Zimmermann is expected to be present.

The ball of the Triumph Wheelmen will be given on Feb. 6. The hall has not yet been selected, but will be announced in due season. The Triumphs are desirous of increasing their membership, and with that object in view stand ready to offer special inducements to wheelmen to join them. J. R. Martin is the Financial Secretary and can be addressed at 25 Amsterdam Avenue. The following officers were recently elected for the ensuing year: President—J. A. Holland; Vice President—J. Mulligan; Secretary—Thomas F. Carberry; Treasurer—M. J. Crimmins; Captain—John J. Garvey.

The Castle Point Cyclers will hold their fourth annual smoker on Friday evening, Dec. 14, at Houser's, Fourteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken. This event promises to be very largely attended, a large number of tickets having already been disposed of. The Pointers' annual reception is booked for Thanksgiving Eve at the Quartet Club Hall, Hoboken.

GOOD BOWLING CONTESTS.

Manhattans Win and Lose a Game with Kings County Wheelmen.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club's bowling team got lost on its way to Bantle's alleys, in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday evening, and when it finally rounded up at the battle ground the Kings County Wheelmen team was nervous and very much out of sorts. The members of the latter crew declared there must be some evil influences hovering over them, and when the bold Manhattans forged ahead on the fourth frame in their first game with the New-Yorkers in the wheelmen's bowling league, they were sure of it.

The Kings County boys expected to have an easy time of it, but the tardiness of their rivals somehow unnerved them, and they gradually fell hopelessly out of the hunt as the game progressed. The final score was 804 to 762.

Vocal support in "Joe" Myer and "Calliope" Lathrop had much to do with the graceful victory of the Manhattans. These accomplished "rooters" allowed themselves to be heard every time a ball twisted down the alley. To the Manhattan bowlers it was like soft sweet music, but the effect on the Kings County men was wretchedly the reverse.

All the Kings shouters together had no effect on the visitors. They say they would prefer to roll in a boiler shop, and perhaps it is best to believe them.

Staubach got high score in this game, with 198 points. Gardner of the Kings County came next with 190, while the lowest total was placed to the credit of McGee, also of the Kings County team.

The second game, during the first half of it, looked as if the Manhattans had a mortgage on a double-headed victory. But on the seventh frame the Brooklyn boys tightened their girdles about them and hauled up to within whispering distance of the haughty Manhattans, and thereafter always had a few points to spare. The final score was 726 to 719 in favor of Kings County.

In this game the best individual work was credited to Staubach, who carried off the high score honors with 170 points. The scores for both games follow:

FIRST GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
A. Miles	2	4	2	155
C. E. Hart	1	4	5	140
A. R. Gardner	4	5	1	190
J. McGee	3	1	6	183
W. C. Nellis	2	3	5	143
Total	12	17	19	762

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
V. Pelin	4	2	4	154
C. P. Staubach	5	2	3	198
J. J. Nonnenbacher	0	6	4	141
R. L. McFarland	1	7	2	168
R. H. Bartsch	2	4	4	143
Total	12	21	17	804

FRAMES.
Kings 66 152 225 280 337 437 522 600 676 762
Manhattan ..64 130 216 301 368 458 550 649 757 804

Average—Kings, 152 2-5; Manhattan, 160 4-5.
Scorers—T. Loges and F. H. Campbell. Referee—Richie G. Betts. Captains—Victor Pelin and W. C. Nellis.

SECOND GAME.
KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
A. Miles	1	5	4	144
C. E. Hart	3	4	3	150
A. R. Gardner	1	6	3	163
J. McGee	0	3	7	110
W. C. Nellis	3	3	4	150
Total	8	21	21	726

MANHATTAN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strks.	Sprs.	Brks.	Score.
V. Pelin	3	2	5	142
C. P. Staubach	2	5	3	170
J. J. Nonnenbacher	1	3	6	131
R. L. McFarland	3	2	5	138
R. H. Bartsch	0	5	5	138
Total	9	17	24	719

FRAMES.
Kings 63 134 189 255 325 393 483 557 640 726
Manhattan ..62 126 211 284 332 418 484 571 654 719

Average—Kings, 145 1-5; Manhattan, 143 4-5.
Scorers—T. Loges and F. H. Campbell. Referee—Richie G. Betts. Captains—Victor Pelin and W. C. Nellis.

To Welcome Foreign Cyclers.

The non-arrival of the American Line steamship New-York yesterday in time to reach her pier before dark disappointed many prominent cyclists, who wished to welcome the foreign racing cracks in Willis B. Troy's party. Much interest is manifested in these European wheelmen. Zimmerman says they are all Lord Chesterfields, and will astonish the natives. The party includes Louis Columbo of Florence, one of the best of the Italians; Lesner and Guerry, the wonderful French riders; Alf Edwards, England's representative, and Verhein, who hails from Frankfort, Germany. Crooks of Buffalo, who has been racing for francs throughout France during the past year, is also in the party. Manager Sheehan intends to have training quarters prepared for these men at Madison Square Garden, so that they can do most of their preparatory work there for the international tournament during Thanksgiving week.

New-Jersey League Officers.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—The vote for officers of the New-Jersey State Division of the League of American Wheelmen resulted in the election of: Chief Consul—Robert Gentile of Elizabeth, 389; Vice Consul—R. R. Chiswell of Paterson, 389; Secretary-Treasurer—J. C. Tattersall of Trenton, 370; Members of Executive Committee—W. G. Norwood of Paterson, 370; J. W. Dickerson of Newark, 370; W. H. Staufer of Asbury Park, 389; F. L. C. Martin of Plainfield, 389; Frank Eveland of Jersey City, 370; H. T. Holmes, Jr., of Vineland, 389.

In Itself a Marvel.

In an article concerning the prizes at the Thanksgiving week cycle races at Madison Square Garden The Wheel says: "The trophy offered by The New-York Times is in itself a marvel. It is a solid silver slab, the exact size of the front page of that paper. The heading of the paper will be faithfully reproduced, and appropriate designs of a cycling nature engraved on the base."

New-Jersey G. A. R. Encampment.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 17.—The Grand Army men of New-Jersey are now busy with the work of preparing for the State Encampment, which will begin on Feb. 10 in Trenton.

There are two candidates for Department Commander. James H. Bird of Asbury Park, the present Senior Vice Commander, is backed by his local post.

The other candidate is Capt. E. C. Stahl of Trenton. He is well known as a campfire orator and as editor of the local German newspaper.

Deutsch & Co

Fifth Avenue.
Cor. 22d St.

Removal Sale
OF
Rich Furs.

Royal Russian & Alaska Sable, Sealskin, Chinchilla, Persian Lamb, Ermine, Mink, Otter, Broad Tail
Coats, Capes & Collarettes.

Our Trade Mark in every garment is a lasting guarantee for QUALITY, STYLE, FIT & FINISH.

EVERYTHING BEING EQUAL, OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Deutsch & Co.,
5th Av. & 22d St.

CELEBRATED THE ANNIVERSARY

Interesting Exercises at the Presbyterian Hospital on the Closing of Its 26th Year—What Is Needed.

Exercises in commemoration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital were held in the hospital dispensary yesterday afternoon.

John S. Kennedy, President of the hospital, was in the chair. In the audience were Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, the Treasurer; George E. Dodge, the Corresponding Secretary; John Crosby Brown, Frederick Baker, William Moir, Francis B. Griffin, Randolph W. Townsend, John Sloane, William B. Isham, John T. Agnew, Robert Schell, Frederick Sturges, William K. Hinman of the Board of Managers, Drs. W. H. Draper, C. K. Briddon, Walter B. James, and Andrew H. Smith of the Medical Board. With the President, on the platform, were the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of the Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Wall of the Presbyterian Hospital.

The exercises were opened with a selection by the choir of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. Then came a reading of the Scriptures by Dr. Wall, and prayer by Dr. John Hall. The President's report showed that the number of patients cared for during the past year was greater than in any previous year. He urged larger contributions and a home for the pupils of the Training School for Nurses. He paid a tribute to the late Elbert B. Monroe, formerly a member of the Board of Managers, and in conclusion expressed the appreciation of the Board of Managers for the services of the Medical Board, the physicians and surgeons of the dispensary, and the members of the house staff.

An address upon the progress and needs of the hospital was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith. He alluded to the growth of the institution, and to the necessity of a home for the nurses. He estimated that $250,000 would be required for the improvements contemplated.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Hastings. After the exercises the guests were shown the various departments of the hospital, the nurses acting as their guides.

MIGHT BALK REPUBLICAN PLANS

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AND THE REAPPORTIONMENT.

Democrats Might Make the New Districts Should Dwyer and Jeroloman Side with the Tammany Men.

The Aldermanic situation is interesting. The Republicans apparently have the board by a vote of 16 Republicans, or anti-Tammany men, to 14 Tammany men. But Dwyer, who was elected on the anti-Tammany ticket, in the Eighth Assembly District, has always been a Democrat, and the Republicans are counting on him in their calculations. John Jeroloman, who has been elected President of the board, is a Democrat.

As it stands, the action of Mr. Jeroloman and Mr. Dwyer will determine the action of the board on important matters. Between them, they could prevent the Republicans in the board from reapportioning this city in a Republican way, so far as the Assembly districts are concerned. Under the reapportionment article of the new Constitution, the Board of Aldermen will reapportion this city into thirty-five Assembly districts, as it sees fit, providing, of course, that no Assembly district shall be in two Senate districts.

It is, apparently, now simply a question as to whether the Republicans or the Democrats reapportion the Assembly Districts of this city. If, upon the organization of the board, it is able to unseat enough Democrats who claim to be elected and who are shown to be elected, so far as the official returns are concerned, and to seat in their places the contesting Republicans, there can be no doubt that the Republicans will make their own reapportionment.

To a certain extent the Aldermen are the judges of the qualifications of the members of the board. If Dwyer and President Jeroloman act with the Republicans, of course the board will be organized in the interest of a Republican reapportionment, according to the claim of the politicians, for the Republicans can seat enough of the contestants who are Republicans to give the Republicans power to do as they please in the way of reapportionment. So far as the Tammany men who are not allowed to take their seats in the board are concerned, all they can do is to apply to the courts for redress through the medium of quo warranto proceedings, and everybody knows how long it takes for the courts to pass upon cases involving these questions. Those Aldermen who are unseated, if there be any, will have to pay the expenses of the quo warranto proceedings out of their own pockets. Contests against four Tammany Aldermen who on the faces of the returns are apparently elected, have already been filed, and it may be that the Republicans will be able to unseat enough Tammany Aldermen to allow the Republicans to secure a two-thirds vote, which is necessary to provide for the expenditure of any money.

A few evenings ago there was a meeting of the Republicans who were apparently elected to the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Dwyer attended the meeting. It was understood that the meeting decided that W. M. K. Olcott of the Twenty-third Assembly District should be the Republican leader on the floor, and probably this means that he will also be the apparent majority's candidate for Vice President of the board. But it is vastly more likely that Mr. Olcott will be the candidate for Chairman of the Finance Committee of the board, which would make him a member of the

Sunday
Nov. 18-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-24

HILTON, HUGHES & CO.

Successors to A. T. STEWART & CO.

Why We Are Selling Goods at Less Than Manufacturing Cost.

Absolute need of more room for our retail trade forces us to quickly dispose of an immense wholesale stock amounting to millions of dollars, and the enormous crowds attending necessitated the throwing open of our Wholesale Jobbing Floors to the Public, and selling goods from their original packages. ALL PRICES ARE CUT TO LESS THAN MANUFACTURING COST, and THE PROFITS OF THE MANUFACTURER, JOBBER, AND RETAILER ARE WIPED OUT TO THE SOLE ADVANTAGE OF THE RETAIL BUYER. In hundreds of cases COST AND VALUES are TOTALLY IGNORED, affording opportunities to purchase even A YEAR'S SUPPLY AT BUT A FRACTION OF FORMER PRICES. We do not throw out alluring baits in small quantities to get the people into our store. Every article advertised is in great quantity, and every article sold carries our guarantee. Thousands of bargains silently advertise this gigantic sale in a thousand places. Thousands of bargains will be ready Monday morning. Will you be on hand for yours?

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

(Wholesale Floor.)

Infants' RED CASHMERE STOCKINGS, full regular made—were 25 cts. ..... .5 cts.

Ladies' BLACK ribbed WOOL STOCKINGS—were 25 cts. ..... .10 cts.

Children's black wool VESTS and DRAWER—large sizes sold at 1.00 each. ..... .10 cts.

Children's Black wool COMBINATION SUITS—were 2.00 each in large sizes. ..... .19 cts.

Ladies' MERINO VESTS—white and natural—wholesale, 12.00 doz. .59 cts.

Ladies' ribbed BALBRIGGAN VESTS and DRAWERS—were 65 cts.—best Egyptian yarn, new retail ..... .33 cts.

Ladies' STOCKINGS, Colored plaited silk, Four-thread black Lisle, Fancy Lisle—black boots, colored tops—were 6.00 to 9.00 doz. ..... .25 cts. pr.

Ladies' extra quality black COTTON STOCKINGS—were 6.50 doz. 33 cts.

Ladies' natural ribbed MERINO COMBINATION SUITS—were 18.00 doz. ..... .98 cts.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS—were 15.00 doz. ..... .68 cts.

Ladies' extra heavy Swiss ribbed BLACK SILK VESTS and DRAWERS—were 4.50 to 6.50 each 1.85 & 2.85

Ladies' fine ENGLISH CASHMERE STOCKINGS—were 9.00 and 18.00 doz. .58 and .98 cts.

Children's BLACK ribbed COTTON Stockings—were 4.50 and 7.50 doz. .25 and .35 cts.

BOYS' Norfolk and New-Brunswick natural Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, full regular made—heavy Winter weight—were 13.50 doz. ..... .58 cts.

CHILDREN'S natural wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS—were 5.00 and 7.00 doz. ..... .33, .43, .53 cts.

SILKS.

(Wholesale Floor.)

Fine BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, wholesale import cost 1.10. ..... .59 cts.

Fine colored BENGALINES and colored SATINS, wholesale 85 cts. .29 cts.

SATIN BROCADES, cost at wholesale 75 cts. ..... .19 cts.

Colored SATIN DUCHESSE, handsomest ever seen in this market, wholesale cost 2.00. ..... .98 cts.

Colored Glace SATIN DU CHINE, wholesale price 1.00, new retail.. .69 cts.

Swivel GROS GRAINS, Black, with colored figure, wholesale, 1.50. ..... .98 cts.

Colored JACQUARD GLACE SATIN DU CHINE, wholesale 1.25... .75 cts.

BLACK SATIN RHADAMES, wholesale 75 cts., new retail. ..... .48 cts.

BLACK BROCADE TAFFETA, 23 in., wholesale 1.00. ..... .69 cts.

BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE, was 1.00 wholesale. ..... .65 cts.

BLACK wool-filled BENGALINE, was 2.00. ..... .98 cts.

DRESS GOODS.

(Wholesale Floor.)

48-in. imported CORKSCREW SUITINGS, all colors, wholesale cost 1.00. ..... .58 cts.

All-wool NOVELTIES at... .29 and .39 cts.
Were, wholesale, 50 and 60 cts.

54-in. CHECK SUITINGS, cost to make, 30 cts. ..... .19 cts.

54-in. check WOOL SUITINGS, also stripes, wholesale 1.25. ..... .79 cts.

Colored all-wool SERGES, were 60 cts., 44 in. wide. ..... .38 cts.
(This is on Main Floor, 4th Av. side.)

2d MOURNING MIXTURES, in grays and blacks, were 1.25. ..... .48 cts.

Fine imported BROADCLOTH, all colors, wholesale 1.25. ..... .69 cts.

English SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, were 1.45. ..... 1.00

FURNITURE.

(Wholesale Floor.)

Never in the history of furniture selling have goods gone so cheap. It must be distinctly remembered that our offerings are not the antique remains of any stock, but are new purchases made on the largest scale.

300 DESKS and LADIES' DRESSING TABLES, in various fashionable woods, each worth 40.00 and over; all go at. 25.00

PARLOR SUITS, 3 pieces, solid mahogany frames, covered with choice fabrics; those worth 70.00 go at. 35.00

Those worth 85.00 go at. 42.00

100 CORNER CHAIRS, in rich tapestry and damasks; were 10.00... 4.95

1,000 CLOTHES POLES. ..... .75 cts.

Buy our Furniture, if you want to save money.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

COUCH RUGS, an economical method of covering old lounges, at 2.50 each, (they were 6.00.)

SILK TAPESTRY and WOOL DAM. .25 cts.

ASK, manufacturers' samples, 24 .49 cts.

in. square; also 1½ yd. lengths; .60 cts.

value, 1.75 to 6.00. ..... .98 cts.

CHENILLE for PORTIERES, fringed, 2 yds. square, value 3.75. 1.98

CHENILLE for PORTIERES, heaviest quality, handsome colors; was 1.25 yd. ..... .50 cts.

HANDSOME DOWN PILLOWS.

100 at .95 cts. ..... were 2.50

150 " 2.00 ..... " 4.75

200 " 3.00 ..... " 7.50

SUPERB FIREPLACE GOODS.

Wrought Iron and Brass Fire Dogs ranging from. ..... 3.00 to 40.00

Excellent line of Wood and Brass Bellows, ranging from. ..... 40 cts. to 6.00

Gas Heating Stoves—GAS LOGS at. ..... .60 cts. per inch

CARPETS AND RUGS.

SUPERIOR VELVETS in PARLOR PATTERNS with matching 5-8 borders—never seen at less than 1.25; our price. ..... .78 cts.

Finest 10-wire Tapestry Brussels, with matching 5-8 borders; were 1.00, now. ..... .59 cts.

Modern and Antique Oriental Rugs, are not luxuries at our prices; 2-toned Assyrians and reversible Smyrnas at less than actual cost.

2,200 yds. of CUT LENGTHS and MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES—

Tapestries ..... at .35 cts. yd.

Brussels and Velvets. ..... " .45 cts.

Moquettes ..... " .55 cts.

Wiltons ..... " .65 cts.

Great Bargain in MEN'S KID GLOVES, all colors, real kid; were, 2.00 pr. ..... .79 cts.

LINEN DEPT.

(Wholesale Floor.)

Fine Linen Ticking; wholesale price, 75 cts. ..... .39 cts.

Normandy PILLOW CASE LINEN; import cost, 68 cts. ..... .49 cts.

18-in. checked GLASS TOWELING; 12 ct. quality. ..... .8 cts.

All-linen hemstitched and border, HUCK TOWELS; cost 4.50 doz.. .19 cts.

72-in. DOUBLE DAMASK; import cost, 1.00 yd. ..... .69 cts.

25 ct. fine CHECKED NAINSOOK. .10 cts.

White and colored PIQUE; was 35 cts; now. ..... .15 cts.

Full-size DINNER NAPKINS; were 3.00 doz. ..... 1.50 doz.

MAIN FLOOR LINENS—

Beautiful hemstitched LINEN SETS AT 14.00, 15.50, 17.00, far below cost of making.

Table Damask, Marseilles Bureau Covers, Dinner Napkins, and Huck Towels very cheap.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

(Basement.)

15 casks of the finest French China DINNER SETS, beautifully decorated, entirely new shapes, 102 pieces, import cost, 43.00 per set. .28.75 set

Cut glass SALT and PEPPER SHAKERS, silver-plated tops, were 50 cts. ..... .23 cts.

Cut glass OIL and VINEGAR CRUETS, were 1.50. ..... .97 cts.

Finest blown flint TABLE TUMBLERS, best in this country, were 1.00 doz. ..... .50 cts. doz.

Others, in assorted engravings..... .60 cts. doz.

50 casks American Porcelain TOILET SETS, full size, 10 pieces, decorated in 3 colors, were 4.25 set. 2.97

French Porcelain CLOCKS, best French movements, were 30.00 and 40.00. ..... 12.50

All warranted to be in good order.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

(Wholesale Floor.)

25 crates DOULTON DINNER SETS, new shapes, new decorations, were 15.50 set 112 pieces. 10.47

Special table of beautiful Cups and Saucers, Plates, Pitchers, Cracker Jars, Sugars, Creams, &c., were 1.00 and 50 cts. ..... .25 cts.

Another Bargain Table as above...49 cent articles.

SILVERWARE BARGAIN TABLE.

(Main Floor.)

Syrup Jugs, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate Pots, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Trays, Pickle Casters, Jars, Sugars, Creams, &c., were ruple electro plate, every article worth from 4.00 to 8.00. ..... Your choice for 1.97

Heavy Cuts in

BLANKETS.

We sell a regular 7.00 all-wool CALIFORNIA BLANKET at..... 3.98

SILKOLENE, fleece-down cotton, warm, light, and durable, at less than the cost of the material.

Ladies' Black Cashmere TEA GOWNS, were 14.50, now..... 9.00

SEWING MACHINES.

We guarantee our machine, the "Stewart," to be the best lock-stitch machine in the market. Under the name of the "Stewart" you can get it from us and save ⅔ of the price you would have to pay for it with the maker's name on it. The manufacturer overproduced, he makes us his sole agents, hence this advantageous offer.

No. 1, ornamented, handsome, strong iron stand—antique oak case—manufacturer's wholesale price, 45.00; our price. 16.85

No. 2, as above, in antique oak or walnut, manufacturer's price, 55.00; our price. 18.75

No. 3, about the same as above; manufacturer's price, 65.00; our price 20.75

Buy No. 1 from us and you save 28.15.

Buy No. 2 from us and you save 36.25.

Buy No. 3 from us and you save 44.25.

That is all we have to say about sewing machines.

CORSETS.

(Wholesale Floor.)

Sample line of P. D., were 2.00 and 3.50 ..... 1.35

C. B. Satin Corsets—all colors, best value ever offered. 2.75

Another line of J. B. Corsets, were 1.00 and 1.75. ..... 50 cts.

SHAWLS,

(Wholesale Floor.)

Long Scotch Shawls—wholesale cost, 11.00, now. 5.00

Imported Camel's Hair—import cost, 6.00, now. 1.75

LADIES' SHOES.

(Wholesale Floor.)

One Lot, large sizes, 4 to 8, in A to E widths, Vici and French Kid; were 4.00 and 5.00. ..... 1.65 & 1.98

SUEDE Evening SLIPPERS; were 3.50. ..... 1.48

4.00 Satin Slippers. ..... .98 cts.

Boys' 3.00 Calf Skins. 1.25

SHOES.

(On Main Floor.)

Kangaroo Top, Kid Vamp, stout sole, 5.00 shoe. 3.50

Kid Boots in Common Sense or Opera Toes, small sizes, 7.00 and 8.00 shoes. 2.95

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Norfolk and New-Brunswick, natural wool SHIRTS and DRAWERS, full regular made; were 1.50 .98 cts.

Men's Cotton ½ Hose; were 25 cts. 3 pr. for. ..... 50 cts.

(On Main Floor.)

Men's SHIRTS and DRAWERS, finest quality Scotch Lambs' Wool; also Allen & Solly's English Merino Shirts and Drawers; were 5.00 2.50

Extra quality Men's Flowing End, 4-in-hand Scarfs; were 1.00. ..... .65 cts.

WHITE GOODS.

(Wholesale Floor.)

Swiss Embroidered SHAMS; are worth 1.35. ..... .35 cts.

Dotted SWISS MUSLIN:

18 ct. quality, at. ..... .10 cts.

45 ct. " " ..... .18 cts.

LOT OF

MELTON SKIRTS.

(Wholesale Floor.)

1.25 quality at. ..... .75 cts.

1.65 " " 1.15

One lot of BLACK MOHAIR SKIRTS, 1, 2, and 3 ruffles, at HALF PRICE.

THE DOWNFALL OF MULLER

Staten Island Breathes Freer Now That It Has No Boss.

POPULAR ABHORRENCE KILLED HIM

The Skillful Building of a Machine Which Ruined Its Maker—Feeling of Relief Rather Than of Satisfied Revenge.

There are comet years in port wines. So there are memorable eras of boss collapse. In New-York County, for example, 1894 will always be memorable as "Tammany's cropper" year. In Richmond County, in like fashion, 1894 will cleave to the popular recollection as the "great anti-Nick Muller year"—just as in Ireland to this very day 1849 is spoken of with bated breath as "the year of the big wind."

The downfall of "Boss" Muller is of as much importance to the people of Staten Island as the overthrow of Tammany is to residents of Manhattan Island.

The metropolis, of course, has not had the opportunity to get that knowledge of the real facts in the case which have for some time made Mullerism so live an issue in the public affairs of Richmond County. In truth, up to the present very little has been really known of the mode of life and the course of political events which have sharpened popular interest in the spacious island suburb down the bay.

Let it be said that when Mr. Nicholas Muller first cast his curious and speculative eyes on Staten Island the Local Government was, to put it mildly, rich in possibilities of development. It was in a singular, almost unique, stage of progression out of a crude, rude stage, such as characterizes many such communities of the purely agricultural sort in this State. It was distinctly in a transition phase. The scheme of its government was ridiculously inartificial and primeval. There could, perhaps, be quoted no finer example of what is known as "'hayseed control."

Its population was threefold. First came the wealthy property owners, who had been reduced to a state of imbecile docility by a horde of village politicians of an almost rudimentary type. Then come those politicians whose rapacity was simply inordinate, and who in their greed bore the same relation to the "heelers" of Brooklyn and New-York that the tsetse fly does to the midge. Lastly came the constantly dwindling element of "the native," an industrious and simple-hearted class who devoted themselves to oystering and who were indifferent to the politicians so long long as they confined their depredations to the land-owning aristocracy.

In those days, let it be said parenthetically, it was actually regarded as a calamity to own property estate on Staten Island. To reside there under the odium of possessing real estate boded serious diaster.

In those days the island was the aristocratic and fashionable suburb of New-York, and these distinctions were made very costly ones by the parcel of adventurers whose memories to this day remain precious in the minds of those who found it a wiser and a safer policy to emigrate.

Pierre Lorillard, for instance, was a fair illustration of the first, or exsanguined, class. Cooperman Belmont is another well-spring of information on the political ethnology of the island. Nothing like that ring of "Justices" has ever been encountered anywhere else in America. Nothing equal to the cloud of "Constables" has been described since the Scuth was infested by carpet-bagging "Marshals" and "Deputies."

To get an idea of the way law and order and the rights of property were respected in Richmond County up to the day of the coming to the surface of Muller, all one has to do is to read the proceedings of the Lexow committee loosely, with changed names.

But Muller had, politically speaking, a workmanlike and artistic mind, compared with the aborigines. He was surprised by the rudimentary and unfinished system which there confronted him. It exasperated him as the blundering and untutored methods of the Spaniards exasperated the finer and more fastidious piracy of Sir Francis Drake.

So it was in the spirit of an accomplished buccaneer that he took ship from the foot of Whitehall Street, with bag and baggage, horse, foot, and dragoons, and in the all-conquering name of the Muller family assumed possession of the virgin soil of Staten Island.

In making this raid, Muller had the advantage of a complete preparation. Whereas the predatory bands of "Justices" and "Constables" who roamed the island were neophytes in "practical politics," he himself was an expert in all the arts of conquest. He was an accomplished tribesman of Tammany Hall. He was familiar with every trick and device in the game of war. He was a veteran guerrilla. As the phrase goes, what he did not know about "politics"—that is Tammany Hall "politics"—was not worth knowing. Compared with his trained and subtle mind, the denizens of the new and unexplored territory were as Ojibeways or Pai-Utes confronting with home-made bows and arrows the rapid breeechloaders of the white man.

First the "politicians" withstood the incursion. They flocked together and made a rude but half-hearted resistance. But victory devolved, as usual, on the better-armed and more experienced side. The Tammany "knock-out drops" were soon set operating in the ranks of the simple savages. And when the dust of battle began to clear away, those of the "Justices" and "Constables" who were not stretched upon the plain were comfortably snoring in Muller's ranks, hypnotized by fat salaries to do the invader yeoman's service.

The enemy had met him and they were his.

From that memorable day, that Battle of Hastings in which Republicans and Democrats alike, and side by side, went down beneath the ponderous hoofs of this new William the Conqueror, Muller did not lose a moment to strengthen his grip on the public affairs of Staten Island. He has been literally tireless in intrenching himself When he was not at work deepening his extant fosses he has been laying out new ones.

"He always seemed to feel," said one of his adversaries, "that he had to be at the pumps night and day, just to keep afloat."

The pumps have always been going. Muller seemed, indeed, to feel that every foot of standing secured yesterday ran a risk of being redeemed from his control by the rising tide to-morrow. There never has been a tenure of power so self-confessedly precarious.

To have and to hold this slippery and receding dominion Muller saw at once that he had to concentrate in his own hands as much patronage as he could amass. And patronage, he saw, likewise depended upon his own personal control of official power.

On Staten Island, for example, the Quarantine Commission exercises an influence which is absolutely unappreciated elsewhere. There it is a vital fountain of power and authority. It dispenses bread and butter and sometimes cakes with plums in them—above all, work and money—to several people. So the good nature of Gov. Flower was appealed to, and Gov. Flower, as almoner of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York, appointed Nicholas Muller Quarantine Commissioner and made him a dispenser of a comfortable amount of State cash.

Then the Supervisors whom he had nominated and controlled repaid the judicious compliment by appointing him President of the Board of Police.

Then he demanded of the member of the Assembly whom he had nominated and elected that a bill should be passed putting the control of all the excise business into the hands of the Board of Police, and, presto! the grateful Assemblyman passed just such a law, the friendly Governor signed it, and Mr. Nicholas Muller at once had his hand on the double lever of the police and the excise, shutting off and turning on steam just as he wanted at his own sweet will.

But that was not all. His elder son was a bright young man, looking round for a start in political life. One was found for him at once. He was made a member of the Democratic State Committee.

But that was not all. A second son had to be provided for. He, too, was a most promising youth—who would be content with very little, and was not by any means of a grasping nature.

So the second son was appointed—they were all practically appointments in those days—Sheriff of Richmond County.

Encouraged by his success, and having a by no means lofty opinion of the conquered tribes that he ruled, "Boss" Muller began to assume a lofty disdain for his subjects such as was never known in New-York, even in the most abject days of its slavery. He was not only disposed to spurn the professional politicians whom he had reduced to bondage, but he began to browbeat the respectable and self-sustaining men who, while they had no sympathy to waste on the sufferings of the old régime, had none the less a keen indisposition to be themselves enslaved.

"I don't care," said Sterling Drake, "for the wrongs of the professional politicians who are crying out about 'Mullerism.' But what I do protest against is Muller's impudent theory that he owns Richmond County, and that we Staten Islanders only have the right to breathe when he chooses to acknowledge it."

The completeness and exactness of the Muller machine is what precipitated its collapse. The machine worked too well and too completely. People began to feel a sense of horrible, universal danger in being at the mercy of a self-acting automatic force so devoid both of intelligence and of compunction.

At a recent convention Muller sat in a little room just off the stage. The programme rolled out of the cogwheels just as it was appointed to roll, just like a piece of music out of an organette. There was not a discord, not a false note, not a jar or a rattle.

"That's what I call a perfect machine," said the boss. "You can bet your life she's greased to the Queen's taste."

It was too well greased, and the taste was too royal altogether.

The satisfaction which has attended the collapse of this particular "boss" on Staten Island is something remarkable, and seems to demonstrate, if nothing else, a widespread, almost passionate, rebellion against the mere idea of political autocracy. Into the lives and experience of several of his most inveterate enemies Muller could at no time and in no way ever enter. Some of them, in fact, he had actually attempted to conciliate and pacify. But all to no purpose. Those whose orbits had never intersected his own were implacable in their hate and resolution. It seemed to be a maddening influence in the air that made all men one in their desire to hunt down "boss-ship" like a mad dog.

And there is, in consequence, a general feeling of relief rather than of satisfied revenge that the institution known as "Mullerism" in Richmond County and Tammany Hall in New-York, fell under the juggernaut wheels of popular abhorrence and was ground to pieces.

A PIE-MAKING CONTEST IN SEA CLIFF

Preparations for a Hard Fight So Lively that Judges Are Very Scarce.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Nov. 17.—The pumpkin crop in this section of Long Island is in danger of early extermination. The Methodist Sabbath school has announced a pumpkin pie contest, to be a feature of a Harvest Home Festival to be held Monday evening in the chapel.

Nearly every woman in the village is determined to become a contestant for the honor of making the best pumpkin pie in Sea Cliff for the season of 1894. Cook books of recent publication and books of many years ago are being consulted, while the farmers are being interviewed upon the pie-making qualities of every variety of pumpkin grown on Long Island.

So great has the interest become in the contest that it is feared that the managers will meet with considerable difficulty in securing judges to decide it, unless they import them from some distant community. At the present time there is said to be not a man in Sea Cliff who would care to risk his future happiness and peace of mind by deciding which pie was the best.

It is not known as yet how the decision will be arrived at. Some suggest that the judges eat a piece of each pie entered, while others say that the general appearance of the pies should alone be considered.

The local physicians are looking forward to the after effects of the contest upon the judges somewhat in the same manner as they contemplate the approach of the green-corn season and the arrival in town of early cucumbers and watermelons.

Mrs. Mueller's Will Admitted.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday admitted to probate the will of Christiana Mueller, holding that the contestants had failed to prove that any undue influence had been exercised on the testator.

Mrs. Mueller was the sister of Henry F. and Charles E. Gillig of the American Exchange. Her will was made on Jan. 30, 1893, and bequeathed most of the estate to Georgiana Upton. It was contested by Mrs. Anna Meschenmoser, a niece of the testatrix, on the ground that Mrs. Upton had exercised undue influence and had prevented the contestant from seeing her aunt prior to her death.

Mrs. Mueller lived at One Hundredth Street and Fulton Avenue with Mrs. Upton. Her home was in Heidelberg, Germany, and she had come to this country to settle up the estate of her brother, Otto Gillig. The estate is worth about $25,000.

Want Clothes for Poor Children.

The clothing rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are entirely empty, and an appeal to the charitably disposed has been made. About 400 children pass through the hands of the society each month, and of this number nearly nine-tenths need new clothing. The supply of clothing that was on hand has been exhausted, and the society makes an earnest appeal to the charitable to aid its work by giving cast-off garments. If notice is sent, the society will send to the residence indicated for any such donation.

Sarcophagus on Husted's Grave.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 17.—A handsome sarcophagus on the grave of ex-Speaker James W. Husted has just been completed. The grave is in the family plot in Hillside Cemetery, on a knoll that commands a view of the twenty-two-thousand-dollar mausoleum that Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is building.

It is probable that a public monument will soon honor Mr. Husted's memory.

TOPICS IN WASHINGTON

Simple Origin of the Rumor that Mr. Carlisle Had Resigned.

EXPLANATION OF THE COREAN WAR

It Was a Case of Revolution or a Foreign War in Japan—Matters and Men in the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—One of the many reports of the week that Secretary Carlisle had resigned his office, or was about to resign, was caused by such a simple fact as the renewal of the formal designation of an Assistant Secretary to perform the work of the Secretary in the latter's enforced absence. One of the Secretaries who assist Mr. Carlisle, or any other Secretary, is designated to sign for him when he is away.

The Secretary may be ill or he may desire to leave town on business or pleasure, and the law has provided for a substitute whose signature will be strong enough to keep business moving in the big building over on Fifteenth Street.

But the report, erroneous as it proved to be as to the meaning attributed to it, directed attention to a condition of things common to all the departments just now. Persons who call at the departments to see the Secretaries are informed that Mr. Smith or Mr. Carlisle or Col. Lamont are "not in." It is the white lie of society employed in public business. The man asked for is "in," but he is "not at home" to callers. He has withdrawn into some one of the remote rooms of the department, not to be disturbed while he devotes his time to the preparation of the annual report of his particular branch of the Administration.

***

This making up of annual reports is difficult from many points of view. The material of the report is all at the hand of the Secretary, supplied by the chiefs of bureaus, and the chiefs are at command to verbally explain any tough problem that is presented in the detailed reports. If a Secretary is not apt at composition, not enthusiastic in the work he has undertaken to carry on, he may dig out of a mass of commonplace facts nothing but a commonplace summary of the whole. If he has thoroughly familiarized himself with the business of his department, and to a lively interest in it brings the gift of formulating crisp suggestions for future policies, he will produce a report that is not only correct as to facts, but also a message calculated to inspire the public with the zeal of the writer of it. It is scarcely possible to impart to all the reports by Secretaries the fascinating qualities of the prize short story or the novelty of the discoverer's yarn, for the thing has been done over and over again and by some very ingenious men. Still, it is rather fortunate that the Cabinet has not been made up that does not contain a member who believes that he has made quite the best report that it has ever been the good fortune of the American people to have the chance to read.

A few days ago the writer heard a Government officer talk in an interesting way about the war between Japan and China. The discussion was provoked by the appearance of some comments upon the inquiry made by the State Department as to the disposition of the combatants to listen to a suggestion from this Government to use its good offices to arrange an arbitration. It had come to the knowledge of the man who told the story here repeated that the war was sought and insisted upon by Japan. While we have not been generally aware of it, there has existed in Japan for some years a growing dissatisfaction over the question of extraterritorial jurisdiction by foreign nations having diplomatic or consular representatives in Japan. Japan believes that the nation has advanced sufficiently to be entitled to try in its own courts all crimes committed in Japan. By treaty agreement it is now the custom for foreign Consuls to try all cases of offense committed by foreigners against Japanese or of Japanese against foreigners. The delay of the Government to assert the abandonment of this custom, which irritates the Japanese, has given the opposition to the ruling party a political issue.

***

While the discontent of the natives was being cultivated on this issue, and the Government was coming to the side of those who insisted that Japan was civilized sufficiently to be entitled to administer justice to all offenders in her borders, a treaty was prepared. Great Britain accepted it. It was offered to the United States, but Minister Tateno did not secure its acceptance by the Administration. When the news of the failure of the Minister to accomplish his object reached Japan the condition of the public mind was greatly disturbed. The Government felt that the country was on the verge of a revolution, and that it would be undertaken by men who were determined that a new ruler should be provided who would assert for Japan the right to control her own courts. Minister Tateno was aware of the feeling at home. He also knew the determination of his Government to avert the revolution. The alternative was a foreign war. And it is related, by a thoroughly trustworthy witness, that Minister Tateno said here that the Japanese would have a war with China. He also intimated that if there was no pretext one would be found. Soon after the war broke out, and it was still young when Minister Tateno was recalled. His withdrawal from this country was an expression of dissatisfaction because he had not succeeeded in negotiating the treaty granting to Japan the right to administer justice to all offenders in the empire.

***

China has always contended that Japan had no occasion for making war upon China—at least, that there was no provocation by China sufficient to warrant a war. To some of those who have heard this version of the conflict between Japan and China, and who assume that it is the version known in the State Department, there is approval of the efforts of the Secretary of State, with the assumed approval of the President, to give the two nations a chance to bring the fight to an end. But Japan is not ready to close the struggle. The war has occupied the attention of the people, and there may be secured, through the lustre that has been won for Japanese arms, the concessions from foreign nations that have been asked by the people and not yet obtained by the Japanese Government. There is no doubt that the Japanese regard the inquiry of this Government as to whether its good offices would be accepted in an attempt to secure a peace by arbitration as one that may be answered by the reply, "Not yet," without provoking the idea in the United States that Japan is indifferent to the disposition of the United States. While the foreign war continues, the Japanese Government feels safe at home. Just so long as a choice must be made between fighting Japanese at home or Chinamen in China, it is probable that the war will continue.

***

Just after the news was received from Missouri that Representative Dockery of the Third District of that State had been beaten, a local paper printed an editorial congratulating the country upon the fact that Holman and Dockery were among the defeated candidates. At some length, and with an earnestness that was intense, it directed public criticism to Dockery as the man who had been guilty of the production and passage of the bill to reorganize the methods of business in the Treasury Department. The same paper has discussed the matter before, and with just the same blind injustice. The trouble would probably be found to be, if one might venture to seek motives, that the bill which it attributed to Mr. Dockery reduces the number of employes in the Treasury Department. To reduce the number of persons employed reduces the probable number of persons who will want to buy newspapers, patronize the stores that advertise in newspapers, and so keep currency moving. The fact is studiously overlooked that the Treasury reduction bill was reported by Mr. Dingley of Maine; that he supported it in the House with a most excellent speech, and that his character and reputation are such in the House that his advocacy of it was an assurance to many who did not hesitate to accept a measure which he indorsed. And, after all, Dockery is re-elected.

***

A large number of persons went to Metzerott Hall Tuesday afternoon expecting to hear Joseph Jefferson lecture before the Art Students' League on "Art." The ticket holders were met by a placard announcing that the lecture had been postponed one week. Later on appeared the explanation that Mr. Jefferson had made the date under a misapprehension. He had understood that he was to play in Washington this week, and that it would be perfectly easy for him to give the afternoon of Tuesday to the league. He had made a mistake of just one week. He has been in Philadelphia, and will reach Washington, for a season of one week, next Monday. The effect of the postponement will undoubtedly be to provide Mr. Jefferson with a larger audience than he would have had if he had arrived on time, according to the first announcement. His season will be at the New National, where he will give five performances of "Rip Van Winkle" and two of "The Cricket on the Hearth" and "Lend Me Five Shillings."

***

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is much more sensitive about what the public shall think of it for losing much of its former reputation for excellence of workmanship than it is careful about meriting commendation for endeavoring to recover certain lost discipline. Hitherto it has been possible to defend the bureau against the foolish assertions that it was practicable for workmen to steal lead impressions of plates and to carry them out of the bureau to be used in the production of counterfeit money or bonds. The discovery that the thefts of postage stamps were made by a man of criminal reputation, who had been put in charge of the safe in which stamps were stored, instead of being a packer, as the bureau officers had reported, is calculated, unless satisfactorily disproved, to provoke grave concern about the management of the bureau under Mr. Carlisle's Kentucky Superintendent. The bureau officers attribute to malice the publication by The New-York Times of the unpalatable facts. But the concealment of the facts in such a matter would be little less than encouragement for loose management.

E. G. D.

Cornfield Light Vessel Adrift.

The Superintendent of the Lighthouse Service at this port has issued a notice to mariners to the effect that the Cornfield Light Vessel, stationed at the mouth of the Connecticut River, has broken adrift. She will be replaced as soon as possible.

JEWELS BEND TO FASHION

Gems, Like Fabrics, Have Their Changing Vogue.

HOW TO CHOOSE THE COSTLY BAUBLES

The Season's Novelties—American Women Have Learned How to Wear Gems—To Care for the Valuables.

"How do you test a diamond?" asked a Times representative of a leading jeweler.

"By looking at it," he replied. "I know a diamond as you would know a New-Yorker if you were to meet him in Russia or Timbuctoo."

"But are there no tests by which the uninitiated may protect themselves?"

"No. Other stones than diamonds will scratch or cut glass. A diamond when filed presents a peculiar appearance, but one who did not know it beforehand would not be likely to note the distinguishing characteristics afterward. The moisture of the breath fades more quickly from a diamond than from an imitation stone, but the difference is very slight. Experts breathe upon a diamond to dim it so that flaws may be more readily detected. These are of several kinds, beginning with color. A pure white diamond is the most valuable. Next to that a bluish tint is high in favor, because it gives a better effect than other shades.

"There is one peculiarity about this blue tint which should be understood by those possessing jewels. A blue-white diamond will affect the color of stones finer than itself in the same way that a blue-white fabric makes a pure white look soiled and blue-black causes other blacks to look rusty.

"There are many flaws in diamonds. Sometimes they are like tiny blots, such as may be seen in cheap window glass. Others are like specks of sand. Cloudiness is a frequent flaw. Then, too, there may be a nick of infinitesimal proportions, but such as would involve wasteful cutting or it would interfere with refraction from other angles. So you see with so many possibilities of imperfection how rare a perfect stone is likely to be, and consequently how great is its value.

⁂

"Diamonds will stand rough usage. They may be washed with soap and water and left wet without injury. They are practically imperishable, except by fire.

"The correct setting for a diamond is with as little gold showing as possible. What is known as the 'hoop setting' (that is in a straight line parallel with the edges of the ring) is the style at present where more than one stone is used. The cluster, such as known a few years ago, is seldom seen.

"A single diamond has come to be recognized as an engagement ring almost as tacitly as the plain gold circle for the wedding-ring. There are, however, some who prefer fancy rings, and I have now an order for a sapphire set in diamonds.

⁂

"Rubies are quite as expensive as diamonds and fine specimens are much more rare. 'Pigeon-blood' is seldom to be had at any price."

"What is pigeon-blood?" was asked.

"It is a peculiar dark, rich red, likened by some to arterial blood, though that hardly describes it. It is a sort of mixture of blood and cochineal, if you can understand such a blend of color.

"The new ruby mines of South Africa yield stones wholly unlike the old Oriental ruby, which come almost exclusively from Burmah. These African stones are what cause all the trouble in the market. They have set the fashion for a deep rose pink shading into a red that is almost a magenta, and with stones of this color it is almost impossible to tell a ruby from a fine garnet. Experts are frequently deceived. Of course so far as beauty is concerned it matters little, but it renders the market value of a ruby uncertain.

⁂

"Sapphires and emeralds are the same stone, but the former is more popular just at present. That is one of the strange things learned about precious stones, that they are classified, not according to color, but to hardness and composition. The green stone, which is now seen everywhere massed for ornament, and which the ignorant would describe as a pale or grass green emerald, is really a garnet found in the Ural Mountains. It is known as olivine, and is strikingly effective.

Turquois, which leaped to sudden favor last year, is going out of fashion, and for an excellent reason. It is really not a precious stone, though it will always find admirers among blondes, and is especially suited for ornaments for young girls. The trouble with it is that it requires to be kept with great care. Grease or even a few drops of cologne will turn the color to what a woman would call 'a nasty green,' and there is no way of restoring it.

⁂

"Pearls will always be among our most precious jewels. A fine pearl is one that is perfectly spherical and without a flaw even so much as might have been made by the prick of a No. 10 needle, and it will have a rich sheen like satin. Such a pearl will never discolor and will stand almost as rough usage as a diamond. A pearl is like a human tooth. It is covered with three layers similar to enamel. So long as these are intact it is not easily injured; but once let the enamel be pierced ever so slightly, and decay sets in. Black pearls are much worn this season. They are rich but inconspicuous ornaments."

⁂

The revival of interest in the First Empire has suggested the imperial wreath as a design for a brooch. It is made in various sizes, but from one pattern. Some have tiny diamonds between the leaves; others are set with pearls or pearls and diamonds. The new collarettes seem to demand open-work brooches, and there are many besides the wreath. The fleur-de-lis in filigree and in scroll work is noticeable.

Since women have adopted four-in-hands the "stick pin" has become the scarfpin and a necessity of the jewel case. The most exquisite workmanship has been brought to bear on designs that had to be embodied within the limits of little more than half an inch. One such is a bunch of grapes formed of eight whole pearls, the leaf being made of olivines.

A neat little case has been devised for these scarfpins. It is made of fine leather, is about eight inches long by three and a half wide, and folds in the centre, like a card case. It may be lined with silk or satin. The pins are slipped into separate divisions, and are kept from injuring one another by a pad of chamois fastened to one side of the case, and folding in when the case is closed.

⁂

The care of jewelry is very simple. With the exception of pearls, it may be washed with warm water and any pure soap. It should then be put into boxwood sawdust to dry. If this be done it will not need to be polished.

"What is the special virtue of boxwood?" was asked the authority already quoted.

"Boxwood sawdust is very fine, and will therefore not scratch what is put into it, and, moreover, it absorbs the moisture quickly, thus helping to give the jewels a high polish. Boxwood may be obtained from any dealer in jewelers' supplies, or could be ordered through a jeweler."

Where you cannot get boxwood the jewels may be polished by hard rubbing with flannel or chamois.

Unless you are sure that your pearls have never been cut and that they are without flaw do not run the risk of wetting them. Brush the settings and let them go.

Mourning jewelry is practically obsolete. Diamonds are permissible with everything but crape, and this concession has banished jet and onyx, which latter always had an antiquated look.

⁂

The present style of sleeve serves to keep bracelets out of fashion, except for the shoulder, are nowhere visible. Even for gentlemen's watch chains they are not considered the proper ornament. The fob seems so determined to force its way that watch chain pendants are kept in the background. Some of the seals and cameos for the fobs are beautiful specimens of the lapidary's art. Cameos appear also in other settings, but they are always small and of fine workmanship.

From the large and varied assortment of sleeve-links fashion has evidently decreed that cuffs are to be worn for all street costumes this Winter. The best jewelers display those which are severely plain. They are small oval links, often of plain gold frosted finely. Others have merely one scroll-like ornament.

⁂

The question has been asked whether there is any system here such as the English Hall mark or the law as it stands in France, whereby Government takes note of goods sold as sterling or of a certain degree of fineness, and they prove not to be as represented. The Times has ascertained that New-York has recently passed a law intended to protect buyers, but that even without this those who sell articles marked "sterling" or "18k." which prove to be of inferior quality are liable to arrest for obtaining money under false pretenses and a true indictment could be found against them.

The introduction of the English fashion of having the wedding ring 22-carat, fine has been so recent that its disadvantages have not been discovered. The English are doing away with the practice because such rings wear out and the sentiment of the emblem lasting "till death do us part" is to be cherished in preference to that of having the finest and purest gold for the love token.

The German custom of bride and groom exchanging wedding rings is meeting with more and more favor. It may be this which has decided the fashion for gentlemen's rings, which are now worn preferably on the third finger.

One interested in social customs and who has watched New-York women for a generation or more must have been struck by the fact that New-Yorkers have learned when and where and how to wear jewels. One may occasionally see diamonds worn during a round of morning shopping, but such wearers are conspicuous, and a woman who would appear at a hotel breakfast with her fingers covered with expensive rings would at once lose caste, no matter what her personal recommendations might be.

⁂

There is a noticeable improvement in the taste for settings and styles of jewelry. There is one English fashion which we have never introduced. Visitors in London have often been astonished to see in first-class shop windows designs that were embodiments of slang, reminiscences of the music halls, and other places decidedly vulgar, if not actually indecent. They may not know that there is at least one firm in London whose principal trade consists in getting up such novelties in the most expensive manner. They are bought by two classes, one the very rich, who wear them in private as jokes, the other a class which would not be admitted to respectable society anywhere. It is to the credit of New-York that such "jokes" have to be kept secret. Nor would our best jewelers exhibit grotesque conceits though harmless, unless they were of such design that no one could be led astray as to the proper occasion for wearing them. Such is an exquisite little brooch to be seen in a window not far from Madison Square. It is a tiny gold fox with the most minute rubies for eyes. One can form a perfect picture of the young girl who will wear that ornament, can see the sparkle of her eyes, the flush of her cheek, can hear the excitement in her voice, for she is going to the hunt, and will out-distance all the male riders.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

Wives of naval officers are almost proverbially satisfied with their capricious destinies. When a young woman plights her troth at the altar to the gallant sailor in Uncle Sam's sea army whom she has honored by her choice, she does it with a full and complete understanding of the cold-blooded impartiality of the Naval Department and with the knowledge and expectation that fate and the Secretary of the Navy will play her happiness strange tricks before they are through with her.

It must have taken all the fortitude possessed by the wife of a young Lieutenant, however, and all the stored-up satisfaction she finds in her condition, to have sustained her through a recent ordeal. Her husband's ship, just up from an eighteen months' cruise in South American waters, was on the Pacific coast, and was ordered to Honolulu. She had started from New-York hoping to meet him at San Francisco, but arrived to find letters from him instead, urging her to come on at once by the next passenger steamer to the Hawaiian city. She did not delay, but took passage immediately, cheered through her disappointment with the thought that the meeting was only briefly delayed. Alas! she forgot the war in China. Just before the steamer reached Honolulu the cruiser of which her husband was an officer was ordered to sail for Asiatic waters. There was no appeal. The man-of-war put her nose oceanward, and one blue-coat on her deck kept his glass in his hand as the wide sweep of sea was gained. A few hours out, his distracted gaze was rewarded, or rather his expectations were realized. The Honolulu mail steamer hove in sight; nearer the two ships stood to each other till the yearning husband, with his strong glass, actually picked out the figure of his wife, as she stood on the deck watching the passing vessel. Then the distance widened and slowly the boats sank from each other's view. The Lieutenant was borne off to an indefinite Eastern cruise and the unconscious wife kept on to her grievous fate. Over its bitterness, which was more accentuated than assuaged by the tender letters, with ink scarcely dry, which met her as she landed, it is merciful to draw a veil.

⁂

Some of the old-fashioned methods of cooking and preparing food are not to be despised, even in these days of much advanced kitchen chemistry. Ham, that good or bad relish, as the cook elects, according to her manipulation before serving, of the slices of smoked pig, can be made deliciously nutty by soaking over night in buttermilk. Almost any dairy will supply that rarity of the city kitchen if the request is made, but in its absence sweet milk does very well. The slices should be washed before being placed in the milk bath, and be washed again afterward and dried before cooking. This treatment takes away the smoky as well as the salty taste of the ham and gives it almost a new flavor.

⁂

Women cannot be too cautious in the use of face lotions or powders. Recent chemical analyses of hair dyes and cosmetics show an appalling lack of conscience in their ingredients. Out of many samples examined at official laboratories, not one was free from lead. Of thirteen samples of face lotions, ten were found to contain corrosive sublimate. Harmless lotions were merely soap, borax, citric acid, calomel, alcohol, and water. It is wisdom on the part of any woman to ignore all so-called "skin rejuvenators," and cling to nature's free gifts of water, sun, and fresh air, with perhaps a slight massage every night.

⁂

Here is a way to restore ostrich feathers which is much used in Paris: Throw a big handful of salt on the fire and shake the feathers in the heat of the blaze, being careful not to singe them.

⁂

The art of eating in good form is constantly becoming more complicated. Not only is the modern diner bewildered by a changing list of small table utensils, whose ostensible mission is to aid, but whose real purpose is to confuse, but the long-established tenets of table manners are being assailed. Sir Benjamin Richardson, in a lecture to be found in a recent Longman's, says on the subject of eating: "Touch your food with your fingers as little as possible." He then describes Queen Bess's table. "Joints of meat were cut up, with the frill of paper round the end of the joint to hold by, forks being unknown, and her loyal subjects, a short-lived race, knowing little, ⁂ suffered from diseases which were of the most avoidable as well as objectionable character." Sir Benjamin inveighs, too, against the "frill" around meat bones as we use it to-day about ham and cutlets.

But, says somebody, if we are not to touch our food, what about bread? Are we to cut in squares and prod it with a fork? That would be prudent in cholera times, perhaps, but unnecessary at others. How wise the old fellows were, by the way, who insisted on using the finger bowl before eating at all! We may no longer gnaw bones at table, yet Mme. de Maintenon thought a man ill-bred because, there being a plate with cutlets neatly befrilled, he took one with a fork.

⁂

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, whose bird lore equals her bird love, both being indisputable, refutes an assertion recently made by a London paper that the majority of the feathers and birds worn by women were made from poultry feathers legitimately got from fowl killed for food.

"Yes, my dear 'Point of View,'" writes Mrs. Miller, "women would, of course, be glad to believe that the feather decorations they desire to wear on their hats had no other origin than the ducks, partridges, &c., that have been eaten. But in nine cases out of ten they cannot truthfully quiet their consciences with this fallacy. Any one at all familiar with living birds can tell a 'made bird' with half an eye, and I venture to assert that nine-tenths of those to be seen on hats in the street are composed, in part at least, of singing and insectivorous birds, indispensable not only to the beauty, but to the agricultural prosperity of the country. It may be only a head, it may be only a pair of wings, with the remainder of the 'creation' furnished by other birds, for the manufacturers of these objects take such liberties with nature as set one's teeth on edge. Heads and beaks and small wings are hard to imitate; far easier is it to supply them of nature's construction and call the product a 'made bird,' though it demands the death of a living one all the same."

⁂

Ingenious woman, quick to take advantage of current phases of interest, has not let the Napoleonic revival of the season escape her adaptable genius. A "Napoleon tea" is announced to take place this week, the appropriate novelty of which, aside from its laudable object, should attract a large attendance. The "tea" will be held at Sherry's on next Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, under the auspices of the ladies interested in the Edwina Circle, a kindergarten in Chrystie Street, doing a beautiful work. The decorations will partake of a First Empire effect, the ladies in attendance at the tables will wear the gowns of that period, interesting relics of the history maker of France will be exhibited, and other Napoleonic associations brought forward. The affair promises to be unique and most entertaining, and the circle should find its coffers largely replenished.

⁂

Shades of magenta and every tint of violet, from palest lilac to royal purple, are the fashionable colors in Paris. These are not novelties, as they were worn last season, but their popularity is indefinitely extended.

⁂

The European press is full of anecdotes relating to the closing days at Livadia of the life of the imperial sufferer. One of them says: "One afternoon shortly after the arrival of the Russian Court at Livadia the Czar was sitting out on the terrace, between the Czarina and Gen. Tcherevine, loooking gloomily at the sea, which sparkled at his feet. 'Your Majesty,' said the General, 'how strange it is that people call this the Black Sea! It is pure azure.' 'Ah!' said the Czar, with a smile, 'if people have called it black, that is because it will see me die.'"

⁂

Among the crowd of persons gathered on the pier end the other morning to greet friends homeward bound on the Teutonic was a group of five or six persons, every one of whom carried a small American flag. As the big vessel slowly swung in from midstream, bringing, at last, the faces of the passengers who leaned expectantly over her deck rail into recognizable view, these flags were raised and waved. In the flutter of many handkerchiefs streaming to the breeze they were marked objects, and as such quickly attracted the attention of the friends aboard, which was the aim, evidently, of those who carried them. Until one has tried to pick out from a high deck a friend's face in the framing of unfamiliar bonnet or hat among a hundred upturned countenances, the difficulty of the undertaking is not understood.

Home-coming European travelers, by the way, especially appreciate the presence of friends at the dock to greet them. "When I returned a fortnight ago," says a prosaic and most unemotional man, "it was with feverish expectancy that I scanned the assemblage on the pier. It was night, and I feared that my friends would not be there. 'I can scarcely bear the disappointment if they are not,' I said to myself, and my delight was positively childish when I caught a glimpse of my partner and an old friend standing side by side. My wife laughs yet at the boyish glee with which I turned to her and pointed them out, and as soon as I could catch their gaze I waved and shouted like a schoolboy. To see a friend off is not so necessary, but to greet a friend home from Europe is a Christian deed."

⁂

Those who would like to sip a soup of which the English Queen is specially fond must prepare one as follows: Take half a pound fo pearl barley and set in a stewpan with three pints of veal stock. Simmer very gently for an hour and a half. Remove one-third to another soup pot, rub the rest through a sieve, pour it to the whole barley, add a half pint of cream, season with a little salt, stir till very hot, and serve.

⁂

"One of the incoming steamers of the week has brought "Max O'Rell" again to our shores. At the usual entertainment held the last night at sea for the usual cause, the benefit of the seamen, this accomplished foreigner and critic of all nations was Chairman of the evening. In announcing the programme, M. Blouet remarked that the proceeds of the evening's entertainment were for the benefit of two American institutions, and one English one, "though," he added, "they will probably be divided in just the reverse proportion." Having thus emphasized John Bull's greediness, he went on: "Every effort has been made to secure all the talent to be found on the ship. The cabin has been invited to contribute, and the steerage would probably have assisted if it had not been so busy drafting a new constitution for the United States."

⁂

At one of the up-town hotels this week, Turkish coffee has been served in the parlors after dinner every evening. A Turk in costume, assisted by a small page, also gorgeous to behold, in Oriental dress, has ground the bean in his long, cylindrical brass mill, and compounded the thick, sweet drink to offer in the little porcelain cups in their filigree gilt standards, to all who would partake.

⁂

New-York, by the way, will have to sleep a week for the strain of the last six days. The Horse Show has been phenomenal even for horse shows, and every hotel has been crowded, several declining more guests as early as Monday evening. Everybody agrees that all records have been broken in point of numbers over any previous Horse Show statistics. Certainly the Garden demonstrated its incapacity Thursday night, and the hundreds of persons turned away seemed to take their disappointment with a certain sense of satisfaction in the magnitude of the crowd which produced it. All except one man, who escorted three or four handsomely-dressed women to the lobby about 9 o'clock and confidently left them a moment, "to step and get the tickets, you know." An officer stopped him. "You can't get the tickets, Sir," said he. "Oh, but I must," replied the man, "I have a party of ladies, and we must get in;" and he opened a roll of bills to prove that money was no object. The officer smiled. "All right," he said. "You think you can get in just go up there and see how those men get in," and he pointed to a line of men turning away disappointed from the ticket office. The man did not glance in that direction. "I don't want to see how those men get in, I want to get in myself. I must get in, you know," he went on rapidly, with a rising inflection. "Impossible," said the officer, "the house is overcrowded, and not another ticket can be sold." And the confident genius was forced to pocket his chagrin along with his impotent money as best he might.

⁂

The fashionable occupation of the moment among women is the making of the velvet collars and stocks that are indispensable to every wadrobe. Stocks to match every known hue and every combination of hues are a part of the smart girl's outfit and now that she has found that velvet ribbon answers as well as velvet on the bias, that must be skillfully treated, she simply cannot make these dressy little collarettes fast enough. A length of velvet ribbon, a flash of clasp or buckle, a stitch or two, and there you are.

The fashion of elbow sleeves which are simply a deep puff from the shoulder to the elbow have been noticed to be very much in evidence through the week's pageant of clothes. Long gloves are worn at the Garden, but the bare arms seen constantly in the hotel dining and supper rooms the past week gave quite a London effect to these places. American women have never adopted the décolleté corsage worn in London restaurants, and which invariably shock the New-York woman a little when she first sees it.

It is a small economical point to remember that detachable cuffs of velvet or some novelty fabric may be put on to the elbow puffs when it is desired to make the bodice less dressy.

THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

A Growing Practice Which May Hold the Germ of a Great Reform.

In a paper read before the Columbian Housekeepers, at Chicago, a year ago, the point was well taken by its writer that the fewer the servants with which an establishment can be managed, the less the friction. Where the household is small and the means limited, it was recommended that no servant be employed, a portion of the money that would be spent for wages to be invested in labor-saving machines and appliances; these, it was asserted, and the assertion was fortified in a convincing way, would give better results both in comfort and in economy, than the one maid with sharp curtailment of expenditure at every turn. For the family of average size and income, one servant is much better than two, the additional service needed to be supplied by temporary outside assistance. Even a household run on rather an elaborate scale needed only two house servants, it being possible in these days in all cities and in towns of fair size to have regular extra assistance. Women to sweep, clean brass, polish floors, dust bric-à-brac, men or boys to look after fires, take out and clean heavy rugs, and the like, can be had always by the seeking in almost any neighborhood or community. Often these assistants do not announce themselves as such, but the interested housekeeper, looking over her list of attachés, will find promising material to train to such work, and a short novitiate will usually develop very satisfactory skill. The woman who will take the pains to do this helps herself, assists a fellow-being to secure an occupation, and indirectly, thereafter, benefits every one who employs him or her, as the case may be.

Like the dreaded dress reform, which, as has been stated, is practically accomplished, and that by slow and non-radical degrees, it is the extension of this itinerant employing that is going to solve the servant question. Such at least is the opinion of many careful students of social economics. Co-operative housekeeping, as it at present exists, has not yet proved the salvation that was unexpected. The sort of co-operation outlined above, which preserves the individual independence of employer and employed, has already demonstrated its value and foreshadows great possibilities.

LOST—MY BOY.

From Good Housekeeping.

Lost! I have lost him:
When did he go?
Lightly I clasped him.
How could I know
Out of my dwelling
He would depart,
Even as I held him,
Close to my heart!

Lost! I have lost him:
Somewhere between
Schoolhouse and college,
Last he was seen:
Lips full of whistling,
Curl-tangled hair:
Lost! I have lost him,
Would I knew where.

Lost! I have lost him,
Chester my boy!
Picture book, story book,
Marble and toy,
Stored in the attic,
Useless they lie.
Why should I care so much?
Mothers, tell why.

Yes, he has gone from me,
Leaving no sign,
But there's another
Calls himself mine;
Handsome, and strong of limb,
Brilliant is he,
Knows things that I know not;
Who can it be?

Face like the father's face,
Eyes black as mine,
Step full of manly grace,
Voice masculine.
Yes, but the gold of life
Has one alloy:
Why does the mother-heart
Long for her boy?

Long for the mischievous,
Queer little chap;
Ignorant, questioning,
Held in my lap.
Freshman, so tall and wise,
Answer me this:
Where is the little boy
I used to kiss?

JULIA H. MAY.

INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

Matters Mothers Should but All Do Not Understand.

After a case of measles, recently, the physician called to assure himself that all was well, and to make sure disinfection had been thorough. The mother of the child had listened to instructions with one ear, while the other was bent upon the coming of carriage wheels to take her shopping. She knew all about it, and so when questioned by the medical man, she replied: "Oh, yes; I burned a teaspoonful of sulphur, and sprinkled the floor with copperas and carbolic, and washed the walls with borax, and had the maid put all the bedding in the tub, and aired the blankets, and shook the rugs, and spilled some camphor over the mattress, and gave the children a good scrubbing with ammonia in the water. But Dick doesn't seem to feel quite so well today and Nellie is drooping."

The doctor listened aghast at this lingo of disinfection. Poor Dick took cold and was very ill, and Nellie seriously demonstrated her mother's perfect knowledge of "how to disinfect."

The use of half a dozen disinfectants at once shows ignorance at the outset. Few chemicals are valuable as disinfectants, and of these only such are worth anything as are intelligently applied. Some persons think anything with an odor is sufficient. Quite the contrary. Corrosive sublimate, one of the best for killing microbes, has little or no odor. Sulphur is only reliable when its fumes are very strong and they permeate every fibre of material and every crevice of an infected room or its furniture. Three pounds of powdered sulphur are necessary thoroughly to fumigate an ordinary-sized room. Every crevice should be tightly closed, and any crevices which were not taken down before the case progressed should be spread out over a temporary line or on chairs. The fumes should reach the remotest part of whatever is in the room. The sulphur should be put into an iron pan, placed in a tub with water in the bottom to prevent fire, and then ignited with a live coal. The room should be left closed for at least twenty-four hours and well aired afterward.

Sunlight and air are about as essential to disinfection after disease as is medicine to recovery. It must be remembered that, owing to the vitality of the contagion of disease, infection is most liable where rooms are badly ventilated and health is not at par. Disinfection is often ineffectual because imperfect, and consequently should be well understood before being attempted. If disinfection was perfectly understood, disease would ere long be stamped out, for there would not be a second case. Isolation is the great precautionary measure, and when the least suspicion of serious trouble is present, there should be no hesitation in secluding the patient until positive diagnosis can be obtained.

A DEVOTED SON.

A Touching Tribute to His Mother by a Renowned French Officer.

The rarely beautiful spirt of filial love of the hero of the Crimean War, Gen. Bosquet, to whose memory a statue has just been erected in Pau, is shown in the following letter, recently printed, to his mother, written to inform her of his promotion to the rank of a Marshal of France:

"My Dear Mother: There was yesterday a family fête at the Tuileries, and you were not there. The Emperor sent me an order at half past five to come and dine with him that same evening. It was a kind of indication, but, as usual, I suspected nothing, and thought the Chamberlain had forgotten me, and wished to retrieve an error. I found Canrobert there, and no one else, except the officers on duty. The Emperor arrived in the waiting room in the most simple manner possible, and took us out to dinner, Canrobert being seated at the right and myself at the left of his Majesty. During the dinner, the Emperor talked a great deal about acoustics, and of various phenomena relating to that branch of physics. And then he said: 'Gentlemen, fill your glasses with champagne. I want to propose a toast to-day to two good friends of mine, who are near me—to Marshal Canrobert and to Marshal Bosquet,' and behold both of us, surprised, almost speechless, seeking the hand of his Majesty, which he gave us with the most gracious simplicity.

"After leaving the table, the Emperor went to the apartments of the Empress, and we went to the office of the aides de camp of the day, where I sent you a couple of words by telegraph. I should like to have followed the electric fluid. I should like to have taken you in my arms, dear mother, and wished you a good sleep, with the dreams sweetest to your heart. Every one here speaks to me of you, every one salutes the mother of Marshal of France, and knows very well that upon her falls all the merit and all the glory. Thank God, who is just and good, since He has permitted the son to honor his mother, and to render her an object of congratulation of all the mothers of France. Ah! my mother, for one of those moments when one can say nothing with your head on my shoulder!"

SUCCESS OF THE BARNARD CLUB

Increased Facilities Will Still Further Promote Its Growth.

The Barnard Club expects to occupy its new clubrooms, in Carnegie Music Building, about Dec. 1. It has heretofroe been the guest of Miss Spence, in Forty-eighth Street, and the fact that a permanent home has been secured augurs well for the success of the comparatively new organization. Barnard College has been its beneficiary to a considerable amount each year, but the increased expenses of the club may lessen somewhat the very valuable gift of over $1,000, the amount bestowed last year. Projected by women for the purpose of aiding Barnard College, the club has grown and increased in membership, having both men and women members, until it promises to become in time a second "Colonial," with the one very valuable exception of having for its object the promotion of Columbia's annex.

The new clubrooms promise to be a delightful meeting ground for the members, and command such a view as only an outlook south from the ninth story of a New-York building can boast. The Authors' Club has secured rooms on the same floor, which makes it an added attraction to the literary members who may wish to drop in at both clubrooms at one visit.

Members will be able to obtain club rates at the café, and the usual privileges afforded clubs renting rooms in a large building. The club now numbers about 300 members, with increasing membership in prospect.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

The launching of a vessel is always a pretty sight. Where the ship is one such as the St. Louis, which "left the ways" at Philadelphia this last week, and in which the whole Nation takes a keen interest, it deserves all the ceremony with which it is surrounded. Not long ago an Italian man-of-war was launched at Venice, and the authorities ordered that, instead of the bottle of champagne used at the modern christening, this vessel should have a gold ring attached by the "godmother" (she who names the vessel) to the prow, so that the ring should be the first thing to touch the water. Thus the ship was "married to the Adriatic" as was the custom in olden times when Venice was the great sea power of the world. From a foreign paper of recent date, we learn of curious Chinese customs on such occasions. The proceedings are under the direction of the Emperor. Two goddesses have altars erected to them on the deck. The Goddess of the River receives two goats and two pigs in sacrifice, but the Goddess of Heaven receives only the heads of one pig and one goat. Prayer papers are burned in vast quantities, and many are thrown into the water, and the ceremony ends with the beating of gongs and the firing of guns and crackers, the people shouting lustily as the ship glides into the water.

⁂

Here is a hint for the little girls who are making Christmas presents, and who do not feel that they can afford to pay for having things stamped. You can make very pretty patterns by taking a cent and a quarter, or a dollar for larger pieces of work, and drawing circles with them, letting them overlap one another. Practice on paper, and when you have made a design which pleases you, measure carefully so that you will be sure to get it in the right place on your good material. A pretty brush pocket may be made by cutting two strips of white duck or colored linen about eight or nine inches long; the length should be proportioned to the brush for which it is intended. The piece which you use for the back should be nearly square, the other should be about six inches wide. Stitch the narrow piece upon the other so as to form a pocket, and bind all rough edges with ribbon to match the silk with which you have worked the pattern.

⁂

Those of you who intend to make cushions of various kinds for Christmas presents may be glad of the little hint that a friend would appreciate having one side made of narrow ribbon braided, for then a pin does not have to be thrust into the satin, in which it would leave an ugly mark. Some long cushions made in this way for hat pins are useful and pretty presents.

⁂

Our harvests are all gathered, and we shall soon be having our harvest festival, which we combine with Thanksgiving Day, so it seems odd to us to read that every month in the year is harvest month in some part of the world. A lady just returned from England tells how strange it seemed to see American apples in market in the Winter season, and when they were gone their place was taken by apples from Australia, which were ripening at the time when our trees were just putting forth their leaves.

⁂

Some boys think their mothers are unreasonable because they are timid about having them belong to football teams. Perhaps if they could be sure that boys would use precautions suggested by common sense they might give their consent more willingly. One such is that boys who play together or on opposing teams should be nearly the same height. Where tan boys play with little ones, the danger is increased tenfold, and no boys should ever play with men. Then, too, football should not be played anywhere except upon soft ground. Yet there are those who are foolish enough to have games in flagged yards and on asphalted pavements. Even our sturdy ancestors found football a dangerous game, and a number of laws were passed from time to time forbidding it. James I. of England, "Jamie, the Scotchman," of the rhyme, you remember, wrote of it: "From this court I debarre all rough and violent exercises, as the football, meeter for lamely than manly-making able the users thereof." And in the days of Queen Elizabeth sixteen persons were arrested for playing "the unlawful game."

⁂

"I should think they would kill themselves before they learn how," said a little girl who was watching some acrobats. They would if they attempted to practice as many boys do. A professional begins when he is very young, and with simple exercises. But at any time when he is learning a new trick he stands upon a mattress, so that if he should chance to fall he may not be hurt. It takes actors and actresses a long time to learn how to fall properly. The secret is to let themselves go, that is—not to attempt to save themselves. There is some strange law by which nature protects us when we trust her, and it is for this reason that drunken men so often escape with slight injuries from tumbles which it might well be supposed would have caused their death.

The Trick of Resting.

Few women know how to rest as they should. They think that they must undress and go to bed to be thoroughly comfortable. This is a mistake, provided there is a tabouret or little footstool in the room on which the feet may rest while the other part of the body is supported by a chair. You can read and rest comfortably in this fashion, and let it be whispered right here between ourselves that if we want to gain a maximum of rest in a minimum of time we should copy that inelegant but healthful trick of the masculine drones and put our feet occasionally higher than our heads. Fashionable women, to whom the necessity of never showing fatigue and of ever looking their best has taught this knack, fall into this posture whenever they are in the seclusion of their own apartments.—Chicago Tribune.

Found in an Exchange.

Some verses, "How Grandma Danced," recently printed, as found in an exchange by The Times were erroneously credited to E. W. They were written by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, under the title "The Minuet."

NEWPORT COIL

the latest, prettiest, and most becoming Coiffure ever introduced; same must be seen to realize all its advantages.

Our Illusive Toupees and Wigs for Ladies and Gentlemen are unequaled for a perfect fit and the most natural appearance.

The assortment of Human Hair Goods at my Establishment is unequaled in variety of styles, colors, fine texture, and superior workmanship.

Our Hair Dressing Parlors are the most commodious in town, and attended to by a large force of expert Artists. Particular attention given to Hair Coloring in any shade.

A. SIMONSON,

933 Broadway. Between 21st and 22d Sts.

DRESS FACING

BIAS VELUTINA

OUTLASTS THE SKIRT

A. A. Vantine & Co.

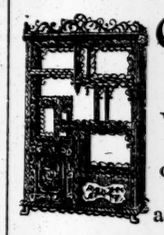
877-879 Broadway.

Visitors cordially invited.

Teakwood Furniture.

All greatly reduced in price. Elegantly hand-carved.

Teapoys, 7.25
32 inch high, and with shelf, 8.25



Cabinets,
Variety 60.00
of designs 67.50
and sizes, 100.00 Upward.

Hall Seats
Inlaid with pearl, heavily carved, 16.50

Chairs
Finely 65.00 and upholstered, 75.00

Oval Centre Tables,
with marble tops, 190.00

Goods ordered for holidays will be delivered at any time desired. We carry the largest stock and finest examples of Oriental art of any house in the world.

SINGER
SEWING MACHINES
For Family Use.

The Universal Machine.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Columbian Exposition.

THE SINGER MFG. CO.
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Mason & Hamlin
PIANOS,
containing their improved method of stringing.
THE CELEBRATED
LISZT ORGAN,
for Parlors and Churches, is the most perfect instrument of its class. Illustrated Catalogue free.
Organs and Pianos sold for Cash or on Easy Payments,
136 FIFTH AVENUE.

Raw Salmon Poisonous to Dogs.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A sportsman wishes to know if any one has a cure for salmoned dogs. He has a young dog which promises to be a good one, and as salmon are soon to be up the creeks he wants to be prepared. There is no specific cure for salmoned dogs. In general, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Keep the dog away from salmon, if possible, but if he succeeds in poisoning himself with this fish, console yourself with the idea that, whether he lives or dies, he will never be salmoned again. The percentage of salmoned dogs which are cured is very small. Physic of any kind in large quantities is the most effectual remedy. It is supposed that the man who said "throw physic to the dogs" referred to dogs which had been salmoned. It may be well to state that cooked salmon has no deleterious effect on dogs. It is claimed by some experts that it is only the blood of the salmon which is poisonous to dogs; others say the poison is in the head of the fish. A properly-trained dog ought to eschew raw salmon, but some dogs have a hankering for such improper diet. If possible, keep the dog and the salmon, in a raw condition, apart, but if this cannot be done put your trust in physic.

The Codling Moth in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

A carload of apples shipped from Ontario to British Columbia was found to be infected with the codling moth, and, according to the provincial law, was ordered to be destroyed by fire. The object of the law is to prevent the spread of the pest. The Canadian Pacific Railway has circulated a pamphlet cautioning apple shippers in Ontario in regard to the risk they incur in shipping to British Columbia.

Wanted Dry Goods.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

An old lady from out of town came to the city Tuesday to do some trading. As she looked around the large store with wandering eyes, a floor walker asked her: "What do you wish to-day, Madam?" "I wanted to go to the place where you sell dry goods?" "It is right here, Madam. What kind of dry goods do you wish for?" "Dried apples, mister." And for once the floor walker was nonplused.

Their Fifty Years in One Dwelling.

From The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

On Dec. 5 a golden wedding of more than passing interest will be celebrated in Clarke County. On that day Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lampkin will celebrate their fiftieth year of married life, and the ceremonies will be conducted at their home, where they have lived all of the while since their wedding day. The ceremonies will be conducted by Prof. J. W. Glenn, the son of the Rev. Mr. Glenn, who married them fifty years ago, and will be held in the same room where the nuptial vows were plighted. This would make the affair one of great interest, but the most charming part of it is that on that day another marriage will occur. The granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lampkin will make that her wedding day, and will come from far-off California to plight her troth to one of Clarke County's popular and prosperous farmers.

Advice from a Flippant Phrenologist.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The fall of Caprivi was predicted at least by one observer. This is Mr. Donovan, a phrenologist, who had studied the young Emperor's head and found it sadly lacking in "concentrativeness." A man with such a head must have changes; and so Mr. Donovan predicted a year ago that Caprivi would speedily go the way of Bismarck. The phrenologist's advice to Prince Hohenlohe is as follows: "In order to keep the Emperor out of mischief his love of travel should be encouraged as much as possible. He should go to Chicago next year, and then in turn be persuaded to visit Asia, Africa, Australasia, and South America. By this means he will let off his desire for change and restlessness in a harmless way."

NO LONGER GRETNA GREEN

One of the Curious Results of the Political Cyclone.

JEFFERSONVILLE'S SQUIRES RETIRE

Their "Wedding Parlors" Closed and Eloping Couples Must Go Elsewhere—Work That Made Them Famous.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 17.—Two notable persons in Jeffersonville, immediately across the Ohio River, were retired to private life by the political typhoon which struck the four corners of the country last week.

They are Ephraim Keigwin and John H. Hause, magistrates. These two are known personally by hundreds of young married people in Kentucky, and through the newspapers by a large percentage of readers. During their terms of office they have enabled thousands of loving hearts that beat as one to escape the objections of stern and obdurate parents, and they formed the chief factors of Jeffersonville's almost leading industry—the matrimonial market. So prominent did these two Squires become as tiers of connubial knots that they left the ordinary duties of the magistrate to others.

A little, white-haired man, about sixty-five years old, always wearing a "plug" hat, is Esquire Eph Keigwin, a brother of Col. James Keigwin, a hero of the war of the rebellion. Squire Keigwin had been a magistrate since 1878. When first elected to office he devoted his time to the then principal business of trying civil suits. The law of Indiana places the legal age of women at eighteen years; in Kentucky it is twen

SOCIETY AFTER THE SHOW

Following the Horses Come the Opera and Other Gayeties.

WEDDINGS OF THE NEAR FUTURE

Looking Forward Now to the Patriarch's Reception on Dec. 10 —George Vanderbilt's Musicale—Out-of-Town Happenings.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I'm going to the Horse Show, Sir," she said.

And she was seen there every afternoon and evening on every day in the last week in the boxes, the reserved seats, on the promenade, or in the saddle.

Of course there was nothing especially novel about this attendance of fair young women at the Garden during the Horse Show week, but then there were pretty faces, which have not been seen there before, and hosts of others which have been seen before but to which each year seems to add good looks.

To mention those by name who were seen each day at the great Autumn fête would be an almost endless task. It would be a repetition of the Social Register. To attempt a description of all the elaborate costumes would be to collect the wonderful ideas of the Paris milliners and put them in words.

It is true, however, that there were a few stars in the beauty show who shone more brilliantly than others, on account of their great wealth, long standing in the social world, and the cleverness of their dressmakers. Mrs. Astor, Miss Acosta, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. "Willie" Vanderbilt and her daughter, and one or two others have been written about so much before to-day that there is little new which can be said of them. There is no doubt that the National Horse Show Association owes a good deal of the success of its exhibition to these women, who nearly every day have been the magnates to draw their friends and large numbers of the curious public to the Garden.

Now that the show is over, there will be a comparative lull in the round of gayeties. To-morrow night the opera will attract its usual number of visitors, besides a few society people who came to town for the Horse Show, and who will not return to their homes in other cities without an evening or two of music.

There will soon be several weddings of more or less interest to fill the fashionable churches in and near town. Besides these and a few dinners, dances, &c., there will not be much to warrant a more than ordinarily large gathering of fashionable folk before the Patriarchs' on Dec. 10.

The day after the first Patriarchs', members of the exclusive set will meet in George Vanderbilt's mansion to enjoy the first of a series of musicales to be given by Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is of a decided musical bent, and will doubtless offer the best of programmes.

***

One of the earliest weddings to attract society's attention will be that of Miss Marie Rose De Garmendia, a daughter of Carlos G. De Garmendia, to Julien Townsend Davies, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julien Tappan Davies, and a nephew of Bradley Martin, which will take place Nov. 22, at the home of Miss De Garmendia, 43 West Forty-eighth Street.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., a cousin of the bride-elect, will perform the ceremony. Only relatives and intimate friends will be present at the wedding and reception.

On the Saturday following their marriage, the young couple will sail for Venezuela on a wedding trip, in company with Mr. De Garmendia, who goes to Cuba and Venezuela nearly every Winter on business.

***

On Wednesday next there will be an interesting wedding when Miss Clara Legg will become Mrs. Henry W. J. Bucknall. The bride-elect is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Legg, and her fiancé is well known as an enthusiastic yachtsman.

Miss Legg is an attractive blonde, and will wear at her marriage a gown of rich white satin, trimmed with point lace and chiffon, and a lace veil. The bride's only attendant will be Miss Grace Tingue, who will wear yellow brocade and chiffon.

The best man will be Seymour L. Husted, Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the ushers will be George Albert Legg, brother of the bride; Edward Perry, James Motley, Ernest Bliss, Augustin Monroe, and Hugh Hill. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton, rector of the church, officiating.

A reception will be held after the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Legg, 25 West Eighty-first Street.

***

This week's edition of a weekly society paper, which prides itself on the accuracy of its social news, says that Mrs. Potter Palmer was among those who sailed for Europe a fortnight ago. Despite this statement, Mrs. Palmer was seen at the Horse Show nearly every evening last week, and does not intend sailing until Nov. 24, when she will go to Egypt. Mrs. Palmer will go abroad with her husband and two sons.

***

Few weddings of early Winter will attract more widespread attention than that of Miss Rita Hernandez de Alba Acosta to W. E. D. Stokes, which will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Jan. 3, Archbishop Corrigan officiating.

Many society people say that Miss Acosta is the most beautiful young woman in New-York. She is a girl of twenty, and possesses that dark, soulful beauty which is found only among the fair women of Spain or Italy. Miss Acosta belongs to one of the oldest Spanish families. She dislikes above all things, however, to be called a Spaniard, and said not long ago: "Please don't call me Spanish. It's very uncomplimentary. I am a Cuban for always."

Miss Acosta is justified in this proud little assertion, for, although she is descended from Hernandez de Alba of Spain, her father was one of the leaders of the Cuban revolt against the Spaniards, and left his country when his cause was defeated. Mr. Acosta escaped from the island of Cuba in a sailboat with his family, and died of exposure before they were rescued. The family settled in this city at 48 West Forty-seventh Street, five years later. They have spent their Summers at New-London, Lawrence, L. I.; Bay Shore, L. I., and other well-known resorts. Miss Acosta met her fiancé a year ago. She received her education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, under the direction of Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn.

Miss Acosta has been seen in Mr. Stokes's box at the Horse Show nearly every evening, and she has been greatly admired and much talked about.

Mr. Stokes is not especially fond of society, and goes out very little. He is much less conventional than his brother, Anson Phelps Stokes, and his very independence in the matter of dress, and his indifference to fads and fashion have bade him always attractive to the women, who, after all, find a man with good family and lots of money, who is not a slave to conventionalities, a "very refreshing individual," as they say.

Mr. Stokes and his bride will go abroad after their marriage, and, after their return, will make their home in a handsome cottage at Newport, which has been purchased by Mr. Stokes.

***

Among the many engagements made public during the past week none will excite more interest than that which was announced in Paris of Miss Harriet Louise Barry, better known as Miss "Lulu" Barry, to Loraine Mohun of Paris. Miss Barry is a granddaughter of Mrs. Samuel F. Barry, a sister of Mrs. Theodore King and Samuel Barry, and a niece of Horace Barry, most of whom are of this city. Miss Barry was engaged for some time to John De Ruyter of this city, but the engagement was broken several years ago, and Mr. De Ruyter married in California, where he now lives.

***

Mrs. Virgil P. Humason, Miss Hull-Humason, and Miss Humason entertained a large company at their home, 484 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, Wednesday evening, to introduce Miss Hull-Humason. There was a profusion of roses and palms, and the glass-inclosed piazza was lighted with Chinese lanterns. The young débutante was charmingly attired in white chiffon, with spangled net, and held a handsome bouquet of orchids. Miss Bessie Humason wore white Swiss, trimmed with blue ribbon. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. E. Sherman Gould, Mrs. William R. Innis, Mrs. Isaac Milbank, Miss Waller, Miss Rockwell, Miss Mabel Reed, Miss McNaught, Miss Amy Gunther and Miss Daisy Blake. The festivities ended in a dance in further honor of the débutante.

***

The Monroe Dancing Class of Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., gave the first dance of the season last evening. The rooms were beautifully decorated, the ballroom especially. A committee, consisting of James Rollins Sutherland, Frank Livingston Rogers, Frank Reid, Charles Reid, and Ford F. Relyea looked after the comfort of the guests.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hooley, Miss Post, H. Melville Moorehouse, John T. Charlton, Mr. Campbell, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Orange, N. J.; Mr. Matthews, and Miss Matthews of Brooklyn; Lucius T. Rice and F. J. Warrington of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Hohn, Miss Clark, and Miss Jager of Cornwall-on-Hudson; the Misses Demarest of The Pines, Chester; Miss Parkins and Miss Tuttle of Washingtonville, N. Y.; Miss Edith Cromwell and the Misses Townsend of Highland Mills, N. Y.; the Misses Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Esmer Woodhall, Miss Kittie Woodhall, N. Woodhall, Mr. Knight, and Miss Ethel Knight, Clarence Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Tannery, George Tannery, Miss Vandeventor, Miss Andrews, Mr. Anderson, Miss Anderson, and guests from Middletown, Goshen, Tuxedo, and Warwick.

***

Few affairs of interest to the social and musical sets will be more brilliant than the charity concert to be given by Miss Nora Maynard Green at Sherry's on Dec. 7 for the benefit of the Working Girls' Vacation Society. The concert will be followed by a reception and dance. The entire programme will be given by Miss Green's pupils.

As the Working Girls' Vacation Society is one of the most popular and worthy charitable organizations, the musicale promises to be one of the most successful of the season. Among the singers, there will be not only many prominent amateurs of social standing, but a number who are well known in the art world.

Tickets for the concert may be obtained at Miss Green's studio, 420 Fifth Avenue, and at Sherry's.

The officers of the Working Girls' Vacation Society for 1894 are: President—Mrs. William Herbert; Vice President—Mrs. S. D. Floyd; Secretary—Mrs. Richard Irvin; Assistant Secretary—Miss E. A. Buchanan of 222 West Thirty-eighth Street; Treasurers—Miss Edith Bryce of 40 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Miss M. D. Collamore (pro tem.) of 222 West Thirty-eighth Street. There is a long list of managers, among whom are many prominent society women.

***

Society folk will doubtless turn out in full force at the sixth annual Harvard-Yale ball, which will take place in this city next Friday evening.

These balls have become such large social successes that they are considered almost as great a feature of the football week as the great game itself. The arrangements for the affair are more elaborate than ever, and it is expected that about 800 prominent society people from New-York, Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, and Springfield will be present. The decorations will be very elaborate and the music especially good. The ball is strictly an invitation affair.

The patronesses are Mrs. Charles O. Chapin, Mrs. Dwight Holland, Mrs. James A. Rumrill, Mrs. Walter H. Wesson, Mrs. Elisha Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Harris, and Mrs. H. M. Phillips, all of Springfield. The management of the affair comes under the personal direction of Henry G. Chapin and George Dwight Pratt.

***

Washington society people are interested in the souvenir which Mrs. Cleveland took to Washington after the launching of the St. Louis. It is a cut-glass vinaigrette, with a filigree gold top, in which is imbedded an immense cluster of brilliant diamonds.

Mrs. Cleveland says she will carry the vinaigrette on every occasion during the present season.

Another pretty souvenir which Mrs. Cleveland prizes as having played an important part in the launching ceremonies is the filigree cover of the bottle of champagne with which she christened the big steamer. This is interwoven with red, white, and blue ribbons.

The bouquet of orchids presented to her with the vinaigrette was also taken to Washington, and is now at the President's country home on the Woodley Road.

***

The Sinapion held a successful afternoon tea and sale for the benefit of the Working Girls' Vacation Society at 434 and 436 West Twenty-second Street last Thursday from 2 until 6 P. M., the admission to which was by card.

**

Mr. and Mrs. J R. Jones of 2,051 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, gave a dinner on Thursday night at the Waldorf. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burnett Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh, Miss Elsie Jones, Miss Howell, Baron Wechtritz, Mr. Reginald Duff, Mr. Frank Hubbell, and Sir John MacDonald of Scotland. The party was afterward seen at the Horse Show.

***

A tea will be given by Mrs. William S. Meredith on Dec. 3 to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary R. Meredith.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances H. Woodling to Stephen F. Powell. The wedding will take place late in December, after which the newly-married couple will sail for Europe to spend the Winter in Southern France.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Spencer and the Misses Spencer, who have been in Europe since the latter part of June, will sail for this city the first week in next month. Mrs. Spencer will send out cards for informal receptions on Thursdays in January and February.

***

A series of enjoyable musicales has been begun by Mrs. William Henry Sealch and Mrs. Thomas C. Oakley of 118 West Seventy-sixth Street. Among their guests at the first musicale a few days ago were Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Miss Knowles, Miss Margarita Hicks, Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, James Burnside, Thomas Read, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Baudouine.

***

The Knickerbocker Riding Club held its annual meeting for the election of officers on Wednesday at 5 P. M. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Braddin Hamilton; Vice President—H. Livingston Center; Treasurer—Schuyler Schieffelin; Secretary—August Coleman Smith. Francis G. Landon was elected as a member of the Executive Committee.

FORD'S "ANNABELLA" PLAYED IN FRANCE

Lugne-Poe Returns Monthly to the Task of a New Spectacle.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—M. Lugné-Poë, with his company named the "Oeuvre," begins his season of 1894-5, with a drama of Ford, translated by M. Maurice Maeterlinck.

The "Oeuvre" has recently returned from Sweden and Norway. At Christiania, the French actors had the honor of appearing in "Roswers-holm" and in "Solness le Constructeur," before the author, who thanked them for their interpretation, and received them with kind attention. The King and his Court saw all the performances. After this flattering triumph, Lugné-Poë returns to the hard labor of the representation here of something new and unheard of every month.

Ford's play was introduced with a lecture delivered by M. Marcel Schwob, the writer of archaic books and legends. The latter are not always clear, and his explanation of "Annabella" was like them. M. Maurice Maeterlinck gave in The Echo de Paris, a far better relation of the author, his period, and his dream's. He deems that from the mud of two additional side plays—fastened to the main story according to the custom of the time—in "Annabella," he has detected a jewel of rare value. I am in doubt as to the Parisian conviction in the matter.

"Annabella" is the story of the tempestuous passion of a brother and sister. Like a whirlwind it rushes them on to destruction and death. These faintly outlined characters, with crude, unclean language, are not in themselves interesting. They are presumed to have loved long, almost always, but unconsciously and with innocence. When the curtain rises the fatal moment has come. The brother and sister avow their passion, and their betrothal is supposed to imitate the passion of Romeo and Juliet. In this—I am quoting now in a measure the lecture of M. Schwob, and also M. Maeterlinck—it is the hatred of a family which makes the love a crime; in "Annabella" it is the family tie.

Neither Annabella nor Giovanni is a cheerful being. "Love me or kill me" are their sweet lisping accents. Vainly does the old family priest conjure them to pray, to pray always; nothing can calm their mad folly until it becomes necessary for Annabella to wed. Then her husband endeavors to find out the truth. In this he is aided by his valet, and, during a banquet festivity Giovanni kills his sister to save her from a worse fate, fights and kills her husband, and is killed, in his turn, by the valet.

It is very long, very tedious, and very dull. It is far less interesting than the remarkable study of Ford and his times by Maeterlinck. Doubtless the latter is sincere in his admiration.

Ford's play is useless, and should have been left to dust and mice. The play is a most unusual one to French actors and methods. This was quite evident, for hardly any one seemed at home, except France, &in the small part of the nurse. Whatever she does has always personal strength and character. M. Dupont, as the valet of Annabella's husband, was good. These two are common-sense parts. M. Maeterlinck congratulates M. Lungé-Poë upon his audacity in trying to gain courage and purity by returning to the fountain source, before beginning again the study of the more profound art of our days.

The reverence of M. Maeterlinck for the Elizabethan dramatists is well known. His pen is always at their service, and his writings on this subject are so curious and interesting that the production of "Annabella" has been a disappointment. It must be remembered that the self-given mission of the "Oeuvre" is not to amuse. Its representations—a sort of outcome, like many others, of the Théâtre Libre—are literary investigations, or studies, of different authors, schools, and periods. The audience, besides a limited number of subscribers, is composed of the élite of the intellectual world. There it no répertoire. The eccentric programmes collect new matter. The past season was almost entirely Ibsenian. This Winter promises greater audacity and more varied elements. The conviction is absolute of the integrity and earnestness of the young and ambitious management.

L. K.

THE FINE ARTS.

—Under the dust accumulated in wears on the woodwork of a corridor in the palace of Versailles, M. Pierre de Nolhac has had the good fortune to discover paintings of great beauty, executed in the time of Marie Antoinette. They are on a cream-tinted background, baskets of flowers, landscapes, and rustic scenes, framed in blue borders Louis XV. in style. Around the panels are garlands ascribed to the Dauphine's Austrian taste. Louis Philippe, who liked only white and gilt decorations, was the bourgeois King who caused these works to be covered with whitewash, and yet the Romanticists thought they had, in 1848, exhausted all subjects of complaint against him.

—The collection of the Brussels Museum of ancient art works has been enriched by the acquisition of one of the sketches made by Rubens for his paintings of the ceiling of Whitehall, in London. The sketch is slightly different from the panel, which is a tribute to the Government of King James. About the Whitehall paintings, Rubens wrote to the French book lover, Peiresc: "As I hold courts in horror, I have sent my work to England by messenger. My friends say that his Majesty is well pleased. Yet I have not been paid. This would surprise me if I were a novice at business."

—Charles X. Harris has painted "The Surrender of Nieuw Amsterdam in 1664." Its central figure is Stuyvesant, mounted on a white horse, the model for which was "General," whose sire was presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey. The picture is to be shown at the exhibition of the Philadelphia Art Club.

—The drawings made in competition for the Lazarus Traveling Scholarship, which were shown at the opening of the addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art Building, are to be exhibited at the National Academy of Design from Nov. 19 to Nov. 24.

—Mr. W. W. Spence has given to the Johns Hopkins Hospital a reproduction in marble of Thorwaldsen's statue of Christ as the Divine Physician, the original of which is in the Thorwaldsen Museum, at Copenhagen.

—The Cleveland Art Association expects to organize a pilgrimage to the art galleries of Washington, Philadelphia, and New-York. The travelers are to begin their journey Dec. 26, and are to return to Cleveland Jan. 3.

—St. Paul's Church, Boston, has a collection of scarce and beautiful silken vestments, copes, chasubles, tapestries, and pictures on exhibition.

The Constitution of Tennessee.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

There will be a pretty determined effort made in the Legislature that meets at Nashville in January to call a convention for the remodeling of our Constitution. It needs amendment badly in several parts. Some of the counties, notably Shelby, made constitutional reform an issue in the late election for legislators. At all events, the question is likely to be accorded—what it has not had yet—a thorough discussion, in the coming session. That will be at least a substantial start of the sort of systematical agitation needed in the State, to prepare the people for intelligent action.

NO RACING AT NEWPORT

Prominent Cottagers Object to the Gambling Element.

THEIR PROTEST LIKELY TO BE HEEDED

They Think that the Establishment of the Racing Association as a Permanent Organization Would Injure the City.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 17.—The protest against making the Newport Racing Association permanent is the talk of the week in society here, and the array of signers includes the names of so many influential cottagers that the organization is probably a thing of the past. The first race meeting of the association last September was in every way a success, and especially so pecuniarily; but the array of bookmakers and poolsellers shocked many of Newport's Summer residents, and the protest is the result.

Some weeks ago a committee of the association sent out circular letters asking for subscriptions for stock in the proposed permanent association. The protest or petition, after referring to this purpose, states that it is believed that the plan, if carried out, would be a serious injury to Newport, and the signers desire to express to the Executive Committee their opposition to the project and to request that it be abandoned.

The Summer residents signing the petition are Prof. Alexander Agassiz, A. A. Low, Egerton L. Winthrop, G. M. Tooker, George R. Fearing, Oliver H. P. Belmont, F. W. Vanderbilt, H. A. C. Taylor, J. J. Van Alen, Theodore K. Gibbs, William Redmond, Frederick Sheldon, Thomas F. Cushing, Samuel F. Barger, J. N. A. Griswold, John J. Wysong, William Post, James H. Beekman, C. Vanderbilt, William R. Travers, H. Mortimer Brooks, John Clinton Gray, Judge of the New-York Court of Appeals; Josiah O. Low, R. M. Cushing, Henry G. Marquand, John Nicholas Brown, Addison Thomas, W. Storrs Wells, Fred Pierson, Edward J. Berwind, John Hare Powel, Perry Belmont, Richard M. Hunt, and R. I. Gammell. A number of business men also joined the cottagers in the protest.

Those who had the scheme of making the Newport Racing Association permanent were actuated by thoroughly unselfish motives, desiring only to add what they believed would be an attraction to Newport's Summer life. Many cottagers still undoubtedly favor racing without betting, and it is more than likely that there will be meetings here in future years, as it is given out semi-officially that the signers of the protest object only to the gambling features.

The Horse Show has attracted many society people from Newport. J. J. Van Alen, O. H. P. Belmont, George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. T. M. Davis, Mrs. E. F. Rook, Miss Emily O. Gibbs, Perry Belmont, and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence were among those who went to New-York for the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will linger till after Thanksgiving. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt may also remain until the end of November. Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt has decided to give the newsboys and messenger boys of Newport a dinner on Thanksgiving Day, and it is desired this year that she remain and assist in the exercises, which in previous years she has been unable to do. Mrs. Vanderbilt has ordered a turkey dinner for 500 lads.

Those who have closed their cottages this week for the Winter are Mr. and Mrs. Allen T. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, and Mrs. J. F. Stone of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor of Providence, Mrs. William B. Rogers of Boston, and Mrs. S. A. Willoughby and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby of Philadelphia.

Miss Barret of New-York, who is ill with typhoid fever at her mother's cottage here, is convalescent. Word reaches Newport that Miss Sibyl Sherman, daughter of W. Watts Sherman, who is ill with typhoid fever in New-York, is much better. Cottagers remaining here have, however, been much alarmed by exaggerated reports of her condition which were received this week. Miss Sherman contracted the fever while visiting Mrs. Harold Brown, her sister.

Miss Sinnickson of Philadelphia is the guest of Mrs. John Whipple. Miss Kathryn C. Miller of New-York is visiting Miss Nichols.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Kane, after an absence of several years, have returned to Newport and are occupying their Bellevue Avenue cottage.

Dr. and Mrs. Griffith have closed their Jamestown cottage and gone to Philadelphia for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have gone to New-York, where they have taken a house for the Winter. Thomas F. Cushing and Miss Cushing, who usually spend the Winter in Boston, have also taken a New-York house.

Miss M. N. Neilson has closed her Newport cottage and gone to Summerville, N. C., for the Winter.

Joseph Pulitzer, who has been spending the Fall here, returned to New-York this week for the Winter.

SOCIETY EVENTS IN THE ORANGES

Many Church Entertainments for Charity's Sake.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—A lecture on "Plymouth and the Pilgrims" was given by the Rev. William F. Whittaker in the Hillside Presbyterian Church Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Allerton W. Kilbourne of Centre Street entertained the Sunday school teachers of the First Presbyterian Church at their home on Thursday evening with a reception.

Mrs. George A. Vail gave a card party at her home, in Prospect Street, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. J. Lyons gave a reception at her home in Cary Street the same evening.

The Ladies' Philomathian Club listened to a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. W. Stocking at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Bolles, in Evergreen Place, Monday afternoon.

A sociable was held in the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church Wednesday evening.

Society men of East Orange, assisted by a little professional talent, gave a successful minstrel performance in Commonwealth Hall, Thursday night for the benefit of the Orange Memorial Hospital.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle gave the first of his series of lectures under the auspices of the Orange Valley Young Men's Christian Association at Music Hall Tuesday night.

Col. and Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, of Raymond Avenue, South Orange, gave a euchre party at their home Thursday evening.

Col. Homer B. Sprague gave another of his lectures on Shakespeare at the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening.

Mrs. Henry Graves and Miss Graves of Berkley Avenue have issued "at home" cards for Thursday afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Congregational Church gave a supper and reception in the church parlors Thursday evening.

Miss Elsie M. Garrettson of Foo-Cho, China, lectured to the ladies of the Trinity Church Guild Thursday afternoon.

The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Illig of Baltimore and John Shawger of East Orange.

Sublime Achievement of Red Tape.

From The London Truth.

One of the most sublime achievements of red tape ever recorded has just been performed by the Admiralty in the case of a naval pensioner named Down. Down has been for some time in the enjoyment of a life pension to the amount of £27 7s. per annum. Having become totally blind, he recently applied for a Greenwich age pension. He was required to attend before a doctor, who certified as to his condition, and in due course he was informed that when a vacancy occurred his claim would be considered. The vacancy eventually occurred, and the old man's anticipations were at last realized by the receipt of an official notification that he had been awarded an old-age pension of £7 12s. per annum. Before, however, the blind pensioner had time to thank his God and his country for this mercy, a further communication was discovered. This was to the effect that the life pension which he had previously enjoyed was now reduced by the amount of the new pension. In other words, the Admiralty had generously awarded the old man an additional pension, which he was to pay himself out of his own pocket!

CROWNED

WITH GOLD 9 MEDALS,

INCLUDING CHICAGO, 1893.

Kronthal

THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED

TABLE WATERS.

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Valuable Information for Housekeepers. 40 TO 50 PER CENT. SAVED.

The old-established wholesale grocery house of Aspell & Company, 314-316 Greenwich St., near Duane, owing to the constant demand upon them by families who wish to purchase direct from the wholesaler and save grocers' profits in these hard times, have made this old well-known firm open a new department, supplying families direct, selling at the same prices they sell to grocers, and have goods delivered free of charge in and out of the city. Any reasonable amount of Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Canned Goods, Teas, Coffees, Sugar, Butter, Lard, Hams, and Flour, &c., can be purchased. 1864 Old Cabinet Whisky at $3.50 a gallon. Write to Aspell & Company for their valuable and interesting price list, mailed free.

LAKEWOOD'S SEASON HAS BEGUN

Hotels Opening and Many Guests Already Arriving.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 17.—In a long list of prominent visitors to this resort, probably no name has awakened more widespread interest than that of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who arrived at the Laurel House on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Parkhurst, and was joined, later in the week, by his secretary from town. Dr. Parkhurst will remain here for about two weeks to rest and gain strength after the fatigue of the recent campaign. After their stay here, Dr. and Mrs. Parkhurst will go further south, probably to Washington.

While here Dr. Parkhurst takes a daily walk and an occasional drive. The last few days of his Lakewood sojourn will be spent with Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman at Edgemere, where the doctor has been a frequent visitor in past seasons. Dr. Parkhurst frequently exchanges greetings with and accepts the congratulations of a number of his parishioners who are also staying at the hotel.

Thanksgiving preparations are already making for the first holiday in this season. Hotel managers are looking forward to the usual influx of people, while the cottagers will bring their friends together for Thanksgiving house parties.

The hunting season opened Monday, the morning trains all bearing south gunners and dogs in pursuit of the cottontail and quail. While rabbits are plenty, birds are scarce, the severe Winter of two years ago having nearly destroyed the coveys left from the Fall previous. In one party, shooting with ex-Sheriff Charles L. Holman on Monday, were Samuel F. Williams, Vice President of the Central Railroad, and William V. Clark, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Southern Division.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman have entertained a house party at Edgemere this week, and Wednesday evening a dinner was given for their nephew, Arthur Dustan Greenfield, who attained his majority that day. The table decorations were pink and green, and a novel feature was the special course, consisting of gifts from his friends and relatives, which was served to Mr. Greenfield. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Greenfield of Staten Island, a graduate of Harvard University, and at present a student at the Harvard Law School. The dinner, which was a reunion of the two families, was a very enjoyable affair.

Chief interest has centred this week upon the Golf Club. The Executive Committee, having decided not to remodel the house already on the grounds, has begun the erection of a small clubhouse, which will be used this season and enlarged when occasion may require. The present building will be ready in a few days. The grounds are already in order for play, nine holes, covering a mile and a half, being the present length of the course. The mild climate will make it possible to play all Winter here, and the Lakewood Club will be, with one exception, the only all-Winter club in the State. Willie Norton, a member of a prominent club on the other side, has been engaged to instruct club members and superintend the care of the clubhouse and grounds this season. At a meeting to be held to-night, special resolutions will be passed in regard to making the club attractive to women members.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cunningham of New-York, who have taken Mrs. Arnold's Sixth Street cottage for the season, came with their family Wednesday.

Edward L. Morse, the artist, formerly of Poughkeepsie, has leased the studio occupied by him last season. Among a number of the fine studies which lend charm to a pretty interior, the nearly-completed portrait of Dr. C. L. Lindley is especially delightful in its likeness and characteristic attitude.

The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. McClellan and Miss McClellan have returned to their home in Madison Avenue.

The additional train service, which will begin to-morrow, will be generally appreciated, and particularly will the last train in the afternoon be acceptable to Lakewood people, who have long wished for a little longer time in town.

Announcement was made last week of the opening of the two large hotels, which still remain with closed doors. The dates are fixed for early in December.

Congressman and Mrs. Lemuel E. Quigg of New-York are at the Laurel House.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Sherer of Hempstead are among the guests at the Palmer House.

Laurel House arrivals are: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hutchinson and the Misses Hutchinson of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Macdonald, New-Haven; Mrs. Edgar B. Ward, Orange; John F. Searles, Mrs. R. W. Kenyon, Miss F. B. Marvin, Brooklyn; Franklin Carter, Jr., Lawrenceville; the Rev. Dr. Rylance, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Bonham, John P. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Laimbeer, Henry Dalley, Jr., Miss Dalley, Mrs. M. M. Corkindale, Mrs. John Moller, Frederick A. Pell, Charles R. Wright, Miss J. L. Beekman, Mrs. George H. Hillyer, Miss Hillyer, Clarence B. Mitchell, Miss Malcomson, Lydell Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Hull, New-York.

Palmer House guests this week include Mr. and Mrs. William P. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Thomas E. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Blum, Miss Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hughes, T. Davidson, Miss Ida Maloney, Miss McNamara, George B. Matthes, W. H. Whitney, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cruikshank and family of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Birdseye, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Milnor, Atlantic City; Paul Foster Leach, Chicago; Mrs. C. P. Lothrop and Miss Harriet E. Lothrop, Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Edwin S. Ely, Norwich, Conn.

New Era for Missouri's Schools.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Prof. John R. Kirk, who was elected State Superintendent of Schools last Tuesday, has before him a great opportunity. He represents in himself, in his own training and experience, the latest educational order in Missouri. Having received the benefit of one of the State schools, the normal at Kirksville, he realizes the value of that and its kindred institutions to the scholarship of the State. As Superintendent of the Schools of Westport and as a teacher in the Kansas City Schools, he has seen the high plane to which public-school training may be brought. He has personally been a part of a system which it is acknowledged has no superior in the country. Prof. Kirk's ideas and aspirations are from the present; he is burdened by no traditions, no "back yonder." It will be his work to carry forward the standard which was well advanced by Superintendent Wolfe. Missouri will have everything that is needed; everything that its natural educational associates, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, have.

The Constitution of Massachusetts.

From The Boston Transcript.

Engrossing Clerk Samuel M. Barton has completed the copy of the Constitution of Massachusetts, called for by a resolve of the last session of the General Court. A steel box, suitably engraved, will be prepared for the reception of the authentic copy. The mahogany casket that now holds the worn-out sheets of the original copy will still be retained and placed in a conspicuous corner.

SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL

The Horse Show Attracted Many Washington Residents.

NOT MUCH DOING IN CONSEQUENCE

Members of the Executive Council of the Society of Colonial Dames Entertained—Mrs. Cleveland Sees Mercury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Horse Show in New-York has become such a high social function, attracting so many well-known people from the capital, that there is very little going on socially while it is in progress. The Baltimore Horse Show was well patronized by Washingtonians, a number of whom had boxes. As hunting, tennis, golf, and bicycling have become so popular, there is no reason why the capital city should not have a horse show of its own, to which even New-Yorkers would be glad to come; and if coaching proves successful a horse show will certainly be the next thing upon the programme.

Mr. Logan and Mr. Demond, two New-York lawyers, who are arguing cases before the Court of Claims, were entertained at dinner Wednesday evening by the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos.

The President, in addition to his work upon his annual message, is engaged in making a decision in the settlement of the boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Brazil. The dispute between the two countries goes back to 1542, when Spain and Portugal were seeking for supremacy in South America. For a century and three-quarters treaties were made and reversed, according to which power was in the ascendency. In 1713, when the treaty of Utrecht settled so many questions, this one received attention, but was not settled; and up to twenty years ago it was a subject of discussion and intrigue in European diplomacy and of legislation in both countries. Five years ago both countries decided to leave it to the decision of the President of the United States, but the papers and maps were not laid before him until eight months ago, and as his decision must be given not later than February, 1895, the time is short in which such an amount of evidence on both sides must be gone over. The decision involves a large tract of fertile country.

The members of the Executive Council of the Society of Colonial Dames, which has been holding its biennial session this week, have received much attention socially, especially from the Washington Club, which has kept open house for the visitors. There are delegates from all the branches, among them Mrs. W. B. Beekman from New-York, Mrs. S. M. Dickinson and Mrs. H. M Barber from New-Jersey, and Mrs. Samuel Colt from Connecticut.

Mrs. Cleveland and the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps were invited by the Secretary of the Navy to witness, through the great telescope at the Naval Observatory, the transit of Mercury, and those invited availed themselves of the opportunity to witness an event which will not occur again in this century. It is probable that the phenomenon has seldom, if ever, been watched by as many persons not scientifically interested in it. The peculiar methods of taking solar and stellar photographs were also shown the distinguished visitors, who manifested interest in everything around them.

An appeal which should interest all Americans has just been made by Miss Margaret Vowel Smith, President of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, to assist in the restoration of Jamestown, where the first English settlement on the North American continent was made in 1607. The society is trying to raise funds to build a sea wall to protect and preserve the ruins of the settlement, which are in great danger from the encroaching river.

Prof. Elmer Gates of Washington, one of the foremost psycho-physicists of the country, has been engaged recently in making a number of experiments which in time will make many radical changes in educational methods. By analyzing the perspiration of different persons he can tell their mental condition at the time of the observation. He has also found that cheerfulness, kindness—in short, all pleasant emotions of the mind—produce chemical products highly beneficial to the physical well-being of the person, and that all evil, ill-tempered, or depressed mental conditions have a bad effect upon the body through the chemical action created by them. The perspiration of a person who is conscious of guilt becomes pink in analysis, which does not occur in the case of any other emotion, however powerful. He believes that the mind can be directed and strengthened as well as the body, and that it is not a spiritual, but a physical mechanism. One of the most remarkable of his experiments was with a child of three years, who was so vicious and ungovernable that its parents could do nothing with it. Under Prof. Gates's care its thoughts were directed always into pleasant channels, and in three months an irritability of temper was all that remained of its former condition. From a series of experiments on dogs he argues that the brain cells which are lacking or undeveloped can be built up, and brain culture, in the near future, will be taught as well as physical or bodily culture.

Associate Justice and Mrs. White, who were married in New-York, thereby disappointing a large circle of friends here, have returned, and are settled in their house on N Street.

D. N. Morgan, United States Treasurer, and family, have taken rooms at the Normandie for the season. Miss Morgan is one of the very pretty girls of the official circle and a great favorite. Vice President Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, with their three daughters, are also at the Normandie. Two of the Misses Stevenson will make their début this Winter. The number of young women who will be introduced during the next few weeks is larger than usual.

Mgr. Satolli, who is

NUTMEG STATE SHAKERS

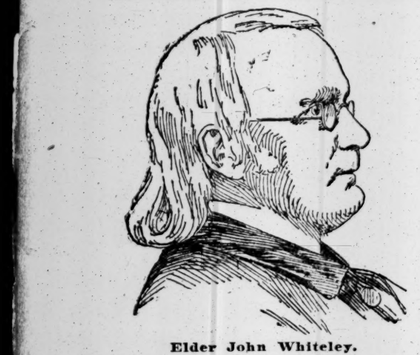
Establishment of the Enfield Community About 1781.

WHAT THEY BELIEVE AND PRACTICE

In Temporal Things They Are in Accord with the Most Advanced Thought of the Day—Spiritual Faith.

Continuing their journey they came in time to the town of Enfield, Conn., where they visited David Meacham, another convert to Shakerism. With him they remained about a week, preaching and teaching their peculiar doctrine. Here they were threatened with violence by the ungodly, but still were allowed to pass out of town on their mission unmolested.—History of Shakers in America, 1781.

The establishment of the Shaker community at Enfield, Conn., dates essentially from that visitation, one hundred and thirteen years ago, by Mother Ann Lee, Fathers William Lee, James Whittaker, Samuel Fitch, and Sisters Mary Partington and Margaret Leeland. They have prevailed against the "ungodly," by the exercise of virtues which the world at large professes to admire, but has not the strength to practice; and those who speak



Elder John Whiteley.

most highly of them are those who know them best.

The ill-informed have often a light word for Shakers, arising from ignorance, if not perversity. For in their spiritual faith the Shakers embrace the exalted views and practices of the ancient Essenes, that religious sect from which some profane writers have believed that John the Baptist and Christ himself sprung; and their resultant treatment of temporal things is in accord with the most advanced thought of to-day. With one hand they reach back of Christianity, with the other they grasp the future. They combine the most ancient and the most new thought of the world.

It was to this community, one day this Fall, that a Traveler, a "world's man," came, knowing nothing and seeking truth. This is a true record of what he found and learned: As he entered the community grounds, a memory of the childish game of "Shaker meeting" came to him, and he smiled. Some days later, as he went away, he felt a regret that, even as a child, he had shared in that burlesque of religious service; and he was ashamed of the so-called Christian people who had permitted it.

The Traveler was surprised at his reception. Entering at the sign "Office," and finding a Shakeress within, he preferred a request for food and lodging, with an idea that he was in a sort of hotel; that, though they did not advertise for guests, they would accept those who came unsought.

"Nay, it is hardly possible," said this Shakeress. Then, as the Traveler insisted, she added: "I will find Elder George, and perhaps he will talk with you."

Elder George Wilcox, Presiding Elder, is seventy-five years old, and a man of marked ability. He is tall, energetic for all of his years, carries himself erect, and has a bright eye and a quick brain. When he was eight years old he was brought to the Shaker community, and he has lived here ever since. But he has "mingled much with the world's people," and is a man of broad views. He began a catechism upon the Traveler: "How old are you?"

"Thirty-four."

"Yea? Where were you born?"

"In New-York?"

"Yea?"

And he proceeded with questions until satisfied that no base motive had prompted the Traveler to come there. Just then Eldress Sophia—it was she who had received the

Elder Henry S. Blum.

Traveler—re-entered, and Elder George said to her: "Our friend will remain with us a short time."

"Yea? That is well. I came to say that dinner is served for him." And she conducted the Traveler along a wide passage no less clean than the office to a private dining room, where a handsome table was laid for one. Handsome—that is, everything neat and of good material and the food appetizingly served, but nothing out of character with the prevailing frugality.

"But," said the Traveler, "am I to eat alone? I am sorry you go to so much trouble." She laughed cheerfully to show it had been no trouble. "Can I not eat with the others?"

"With the family? Nay. That would be contrary to our Shaker custom," she replied.

"Was it necessary to cook especially for me, too?"

"Nay. The food was all prepared at one time and place. This is the same that the family had in its dining room—a little more variety; we always have that for our friends—but it is the same cooking." Then she went away, closing the door behind her, and the Traveler ate in solitude. But it was unusually good cooking; all the food seemed prepared with special regard for the nourishment of healthy energies. By such testimony, the Shakers must be the best-fed people in the world.

Afterward, in the afternoon, a sister escorted the Traveler over the grounds and buildings; the church, which is unused now because the community has fallen off in numbers; the big brick family building, in the basement of which is the common cooking range, the kitchen, and, adjoining, the common dining room, while above it are reading rooms and a large hall for religious service, and the dormitories; the ancient houses still standing, but little used; the washhouse, where a machine was in operation cutting sweet corn from the cob. It was explained that, years ago, there was a great demand for Shaker sweet corn, which was dried, put up in barrels, and was a standard article in every provision house; but with the advent of canned corn the demand fell off and became almost a nominal. So they stopped raising corn in such quantity, and last year were surprised by a revival of the demand. This year, therefore, they planted a great quantity. It had all been harvested, was now being husked, put through the cutter, dried, and barreled. There were a number of men working on it with as much apparent interest as though the accruing profit was to go to their own pockets. One forgot, in seeing this, that not one penny of it would they ever handle; that they were working for the good of the entire community, putting in practice the communistic war cry: "From every man according to his ability; to every man according to his need." There was no shirking.

Everywhere was visible the spirit of thrift. Buildings were in repair and were painted; grounds were free of litter and rubbish; stock barns were clean; tools in order. This condition is easier to understand when it is remembered that it is to the interest of every one to maintain all things in good condition. The best interest of every one is the duty of every one. All are ready to build, none will balk or tear down. "Hands to work"—that is almost a war cry with the Shakers.

West of the building there stretches an immense meadow, level and rich. Every inch of it stands cultivated. Years ago this was all a bog; it took the Shakers something like ten years to drain it, but they persevered and redeemed the tract. It is something handsome to look at now.

At the tiny railway station and Post Office, the Traveler found a "world's man" in railway employ. "What do I think of the Shakers?" he said, when the question was asked. "I think there are no better people on the face of the earth. I have lived right beside them here for twenty years, and know something of what I am talking about."

The community numbers but few young men just now; there are not many such nowadays who elect a farmer's life, to say nothing of joining with it the austerities of the Shakers. It is necessary to hire men to carry on the community's farms. The foremen of these said: "I like the Shakers. I have been living with them four years. I was never so well treated in my life—well fed, well housed, paid regularly."

"Why don't you become a Shaker?" the Traveler asked.

"The life's a little quiet," he said. "I'm at liberty to go and come as much as I please; but if I joined the society, I would be expected to settle right down here, day and evening and night. The Shakers never mix with the outside people at all. I want to."

A certain Shaker attracted the Traveler by his venerable appearance. He was quite ready to talk of himself—glad, perhaps, of a listener. He had been a letter carrier in New-York for thirty years, had voyaged by Panama to California, come back overland, wearied of it all, and finally came to the Shakers with his children and grandchildren. It was a wholesale recruiting affair for the society. But the second and third generations of his name did not remain long, and now he is left by them, and is as much divorced from family ties as any Shaker. He has been here something like ten years, and would rather stay than go to his relatives.

"Then you like it here?" said the Traveler.

He threw his hands out—a nervous, un-Shakerish expression of emotion. "It's Sunday all the time," he said, in a low tone. "Sunday all the time! I have to use a great deal of philosophy to get along with it, my life has been so active. I say to myself, 'Where else could I be so well off as here?' So little required of me, so much given me—such good, abundant food, good bed, warm rooms, suitable clothing, care when sick as good and kind as any one could have—could I have it with my own family? I know I couldn't. I am better off here than anywhere on earth, so I stay. But it's Sunday all the time!

One finds all sorts and conditions of men, except the unworthy, among the Shakers. At Enfield the community shoemaker, who also has charge of the poultry yard, is a man who dug for gold in California in 49. The carpenter and cabinetmaker is a Scotchman, who has been a Shaker for sixteen years, and whose neat and accurate joiner work is known well outside of Shakerdom. The Presiding Elder at the South Family—there are three "families" of Shakers at Enfield—is an Englishman under fifty, who was born of rich parents, and, until he was twenty-four, was concerned solely with his education, which terminated at an English university, and with travel-ing. Coming to this country while yet under thirty, he fell sick at Hartford, and in the hospital made the acquaintance of another patient, an actor, whose little child was being cared for at Enfield. From the accounts given by the actor, the young Englishman became interested in the community, came to see what it was, went away—but returned and staid. And there is also the rank and file of recruits, younger men, who have yet to distinguish themselves. The sisters, too—there are more sisters than brethren at Enfield—have endless duties, which they perform swiftly and steadily. And yet, for all the Shaker tenet which declares the sexes equal, the work of the sisters seems to dwarf in comparison with that of the men. But that is forever the way with woman's work; its importance is unrealized until of a sudden it is left undone.

Elder George Wilcox.

There are always children with the society; not waifs—the society will have no waifs and foundlings, since the "waif" character is not one likely to broaden into a support for Shakerism. Those children do best, it is said, who come with their parents, when the whole family enters the community. Aside from that, the less children placed with the Shakers have to do with their parents the better. Being self-supporting, the society's first care is to look out for itself, and consequently, it does not care to undertake the trouble and expense of bringing up children who will leave as soon as they become old enough to do profitable work.

"We are neither a refuge for the aged nor an asylum for the foundling," said one Shaker to the Traveler, "nor do we hold our doors open for those who are disappointed in life and somewhat broken. We are a religious body—that before anything else; and recruits should offer themselves only because of deep conviction that our belief is the truth. In our daily life we are a community of equal sharers; but that is an outgrowth of the spiritual principle."

Shakerism is far removed from Judaism in one essential particular; while the Jews are still looking for the first coming of Christ upon earth, the Shakers believe that his second coming has already been accomplished; that the spirit which actuated Mother Ann Lee was the same that was apparent in Christ Himself. Yet, "Shakers do not believe that Christ is God or the Son of God; only as He was the first-born son into the new creation; the eldest brother of other sons of God yet to be born into it." Shakers call themselves the most radical Spiritualists of the day. They declare: "All spiritual phenomena commonly occurring in the world had an inauguration with us long before the Rochester rappings. (Of the Fox sisters.) By our spiritualism we are become confirmed infidels to the foolish bodily-resurrection theory; to the untrue and disappointing atonement doctrine; to the monstrous trinity scheme; to the cruel predestination belief, and all the man-made creeds of the popular churches professing Christianity."

It is difficult to treat separately the civil and religious features of Shakerism, for the civil are the direct outgrowth of the religious and depend upon them. The nine cardinal virtues of Shakerism have, however, been formulated thus:

1—Purity in mind and body—a virgin life.
2—Honesty and integrity of purpose in all words and transactions.
3—Humanity and kindness to both friend and foe.
4—Diligence in business, thus serving the Lord. Labor for all, according to strength and ability, genius and circumstances. Industrious, yet not slavish; that all may be busy, peaceable, and happy.
5—Prudence and economy, temperance and frugality, without parsimony.
6—Absolute freedom from debt, owing no man anything but love and good will.
7—Education of children in scriptural, secular, and scientific knowledge.
8—A united interest in all things—more comprehensive than the selfish relations of husband, wife and children—the mutual love and unity of kindred spirits, the greatest and best demonstration of practical love.
9—Ample provision for all in health, sickness, and old age; a perfect equality—one household, one faith, practicing every virtue, shunning all vice.

In the Shaker Compendium occurs the following:

Well-defined fixed principles, perfectly understood and cordially received by all members, constitute the foundation of Shaker government. The rulers are but the executive of these principles and the laws deduced therefrom; they seek to bring these principles to bear upon the consciences and affections of the ruled. To this end the male and female elements are balanced equally in the government—the former appealing more especially to the rational faculty in human nature, the latter to the affectional.

The Shaker deems it marvelously inconsistent for any human government to be administered for the sole benefit of the political party in power, or that more than one-half of the citizens should be disfranchised because they happen to be women, and compelled to obey laws they never sanctioned, and often in which they have no faith, and obliged to submit to taxation in which they have no voice; but that the climax of inconsistency is reached when brethren and sisters, members of the same religious body, are divided into the rich and poor in the things of this temporal world, but are vainly expecting that in the world to come they will be willing to have eternal things in common.

The Traveler had many pleasant and unusual talks with individual Shakers. The ex-California miner brought him Pacific coast newspapers with accounts of the celebration of Admission Day, notable for the lack of political bombast; the Scotch cabinetmaker talked Henry George and the single-tax, and thought New-Zealand the happiest country on earth, since there the single-tax men in Parliament held the balance of power; another had the radical speeches of Representative Tom Johnson of Ohio at his command, and—this was noticeable—understood just what Tom was driving at. The principles of Socialism were understood and discarded by all as being insufficiently radical, and communism was accepted and practiced instead.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

Mr. Flinders Petrie, in The Academy, makes an earnest appeal in behalf of the "Egyptian Research Account." The object of this association "is to fit men for work in the highest class archaeologically and at the same time to benefit our knowledge and our museums, as far as may be, by means of excavations." He complains of the want of men with the proper training, and of the apathy of the English Government, and writes: "Which, true to its traditions, does nothing whatever for work in Egypt." Mr. Flinders Petrie asserts that the English Government goes apparently out of its way to place its own English under uncomfortable conditions in Egypt. While the French have a liberal Government support, the English have nothing. Mr. Flinders Petrie proposes giving his own personal attention to certain explorations, with the funds derived from the Egyptian account, some £200 having been already subscribed.

⁂

Capt. John G. Bourke follows out to their source the superstitions in regard to the loadstone existing on the Mexican border. The loadstone is called the "Piedra Iman," or "living stone." In order that its action should be efficacious, the natives believe it must be put in water on every Friday, and then supplied with steel filings. "If put in the tresses of a girl you love, the Iman will draw you to her." Capt. Bourke cites certain verses of Claudian, (400 B. C.,) which contain similar ideas of the potency of the loadstone. The superstition lived on, and the pagan element remains, Christianized somewhat by the watering or baptizing of the loadstone on a Friday.

⁂

An anthropological study of the present people of Dordogne, Charente, Creuze, Correze, and Haute Vienne is being made by Dr. R. Collignon. This portion of France was the ancient Aquitaine and was under English rule from 1154 to 1453. It would be curious to learn that physical English traits were to be found in Aquitaine to-day. Certain cranial peculiarities seem to show them.

⁂

At the Congress of Archaeologists, recently held at Seralevo, in Hungary, the exceeding richness of the surrounding country in remains of the past was made evident. Roman relics were constantly discovered, and in a prehistoric cemetery at Rusanovic many treasures were brought to light. One was the body of a female, and on the bones of the arms were bronze bracelets. There were fibulae and hollow beads of bronze. There were traces of iron. In other places there were molds for casting bronze celts, implements, and ornaments, all of which proved "that the inhabitants here prosecuted the usual arts and industries of pre and proto historic times."

⁂

Dr. Franz Boaz, in his study of civilization, gives a certain strength to the arguments in favor of the passing along of ideas and inventions. In examining the advance of Central America and Asia, he states that the difference was one of time. One race reached a certain stage 3,000 to 4,000 years in advance of another. "But this difference was insignificant compared with the age of the human race." Man's existence could be measured "by geological standards only." This theory was the most novel one presented by Dr. Boaz, "that conditions of assimilation in ancient Europe were much more favorable than in countries where primitive people now come in contact with civilization." By this is meant that when a European is put in direct touch with a savage—that is to-day and the most remote past—an immeasurably in advance of the other that mental assimilation is well-nigh impossible.

⁂

Some one writes in England in regard to the mummy wheat discussion and the probability of its resprouting and growing after a period of from 1,500 to 3,000 years or more, that in 1848 an Egyptian mummy was unrolled in public in Bristol; that "some grains of wheat were distributed from the mummy case." The writer had some given him. They were planted by him in 1849, "and they produced seven-eared wheat." But he says, "I do not think I was myself present, (that is, at the unrolling of the mummy,) but I know that some of the members of my family were." The premises are wanting.

⁂

Egyptologists remember the confusion caused a number of years ago by the discovery in a tomb, believed to be of 2500 B. C., of certain small porcelain objects, unquestionably of Chinese origin. At once the question arose, "Had the Egyptian such easy communication with China as to render porcelain fairly common to him?" At least, Chinese experts declared that the objects in porcelain were of comparatively modern date—things of yesterday, so to speak. They must have been introduced by some one who was employed in excavating the tomb when it was discovered. It was a palpable fraud. In the case of mummy wheat, then, the greatest precautions must be used as to the "unde derivator."

⁂

From graves of undoubted antiquity in Iquique ears of corn have been taken. On examining this corn it was found to be of that kind "which was commonly supposed to be a recent cultivated variety." As seeds and fruits of all kinds mark the progress of civilization, the study of maize in America must begin by the collection of corn from all prehistoric sources. But whether an endeavor was made to grow this corn to-day from the Iquique seed is not stated.

⁂

The use of the conch as an agricultural implement, serving our seacoast aborigines for breaking up the ground, owes its explanation to Mr. A. E. Douglass. The conch, a fairly round whorl, terminates in a point, where the natural calcareous substance is fairly thick and solid, and not liable to fracture. A hole was made in the upper part of the shell, running sometimes through it. Into this a stick was inserted as a handle, and with this holes could be made in the ground for the planting of maize. If in time the interior of the conch became clogged with dirt, and heavy, there was another hole, in the crown of the shell, so as to clean it out.

⁂

Certain anthropological studies are being made of the Londoner. The streets are declared to be filled with "stunts and runts." Some cynic insists that it arises from the fact that infants are brought up entirely on the bottle. Some survive, but not the fittest. Another curious departure in the Londoner is said to be shown in the ears, designated as "flap ears," or ears at right angles with the head. It would be a far-reached theory to suppose that a baby's ears became "flapped" because, using the bottle the infant was not folded to the mother's bosom. Hence ear development in an unfortunate direction.

⁂

One of Prof. Petrie's discoveries was a papyrus of the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, containing seventy columns of writing. It contains a "wonderful account of the customs regulations and laws relating to the revenue of the Egyptians." This papyrus is being edited by Prof. Mahaffy and Mr. Grenfell.

TALK WITH A COMEDIAN

An Actor of the "Palmy Days" Yet Is of the Present.

WILLIAM J. LE MOYNE ON HIS ART

His Memoirs of the Good Old Time of Shirt and Shape and Nightly Changes of Bill—The Stock Company System.

Everybody who ever goes to the theatre in New-York knows W. J. Le Moyne, and he stands in the popular mind for all that is cheery, amiable, benevolent, with just a hint of droll mischief for leaven. This, too, in spite of his repertory. Though he has played Caliban and Wormwood; though he was the divorce detective, Burritt, in "Divorce," and Silky, the money lender in "The Road to Ruin"; though Mousta, the gnome-like rival of the Prince in "Broken

Yours Truly
Wm J Le Moyne

Hearts"; the wicked Baron in "Jim, the Penman," mean Deacon Hoggard in "Saints and Sinners," and the murderous miser in "Squire Kate," have been among the characters he has acted well in the memory of young playgoers, and he has only lately appeared as a hypocrite and time-server in "The New Boy," whenever Le Moyne's name is mentioned people think of bright good nature, pleasantry, and rollicking jest. He has been a good actor of all sorts of characters, but the public always likes him best as Uncle Bartlett, Dick Phenyll, or one of the droll old loiterers, Judges, Majors, and the like of the Lyceum plays.

He was on the stage in the good old days of "stock companies," but he is just as popular now as ever, and quite in touch with these times, quite as much a man of the fag end of the century as he was a man of the late fifties and early sixties. Still, like all veteran actors, when the thought of mutability comes over him, he speaks of the past with a tone of regret.

"I began my professional career," said Mr. Le Moyne, in talking to a reporter for The New-York Times, "in Troy, under the management of Mr. Howard, who afterward became known so widely for his production of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' I was engaged as utility man at the princely salary of $6 a week, but the season had scarcely begun when I was given the position of 'walking man,' with an increase of $2 a week. It was in the Troy Theatre that season that 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was first produced, and I created the part of Deacon Perry, which made what they call a 'hit,' and raised me quite high in my own estimation at least. During the earlier days of my career I played with Forrest, Fechter, Booth, and all the other of the great artists of the stage. From boyhood I had been acquainted with the Placides, the elder Wallack, and the other popular actors, by the study of their work. We don't have any such men in these days to play melodrama and tragedy as we did then, so far as physique and dash and go are concerned. Where can you find new men so physically suited to their work as were John R. Scott, Joseph Proctor, Connor, Eddy, and Neagle? Truly there were giants in those days. John R. Scott was a rival to Forrest, and had he not ruined himself by dissipation he would have stood equally high in the profession. Forrest was always an abstemious man."

"In those days," suggested the reporter, "the stock system prevailed in all the theatres. Do you think that that system is essential to the welfare of the theatre and its preservation as a serious art?"

"The theatre," was Mr. Le Moyne's answer, "certainly turned out actors under that system, which it is not doing to any great extent now." And then the veteran actor, whose mind had been directed to a subject on which he could speak authoritatively, both from study and experience, gave some very interesting facts and views on the old stock system. He said:

"In those days the combination system, so called, was unknown. Stars traveled over the country as they do now, but they did not carry carloads of scenery or people to support them. Every theatre had its own stock company, which supported the star of the week, or appeared in legitimate plays when there was no star engagement. Of course, the old-fashioned stock company worked harder, in some respects, than the organizations of to-day. That is to say, every member played in one season more parts than the average performer of to-day will play in a lifetime; but then they only had to play six nights a week, with no matinées, while to-day we act eight, and sometimes nine, times a week, which is drudgery. Then fully one-half the season was taken up with 'legitimate' plays, in which every member of the company was supposed to be well up. He had to be in his own line of business to secure an engagement. Perhaps we would be called on to appear in six different plays during the week, but we were simply called on to 'recover' a part, not to study a new one. The rehearsals, too, were never tedious. If Forrest was coming, we all knew in advance what he would play and the parts we would have to assume. We were supposed to know our business, and no acting was ever attempted at rehearsals. We simply ran through the lines, receiving occasionally an instruction from the star about some particular 'business,' and we were ready for the performance. I have seen a rehearsal of 'Othello' run through in an hour and a half, and it was sufficient, because every member of the company had played his part probably hundreds of times before. They were actors, and didn't need to act at rehearsals. I read the other day about 5,000 actors having been idle last season. Rubbish! I don't believe there are 500 actors in the United States to-day. The stage is filled with amateurs and 'students.' A man is drilled into walking through a part, and after playing it five or six years he is called an 'actor.' Rubbish!

"The old stock actor had one great advantage in the opportunity to study the methods of the great masters of their art. The stars, like Forrest and Charlotte Cushman, always managed their own rehearsals, arranged the business, playing it over with the younger persons in the company. It was a magnificent school of acting from which to gain practical knowledge of the art from acknowledged masters. The utility man was promoted to responsible utility, and from that on, until, finding what was best fitted to him, he became engaged for a definite line of business. There was a struggle for excellence continually. The poor utility man remained a poor utility man; all the good things going around fell to the lot of the clever utility man, and he made his way to the front rapidly if he had the requisite ability. Of course, there were no "understudies" in those times, but if an actor could not appear there was always somebody out of the bill who could rush in and take his part at a moment's notice. It was only a question of reviewing and "recovering" a part with those for whom, in the twenty years past, you have played Burritt, Silky, Dr. Caius, old, Mr. Brown, Uncle Bartlett, Mousta, and Dick Phenyll?"

"I don't think that I can observe much change in the character of audiences. Perhaps in the olden time more attention was paid to the literary quality of the play, but I don't know that this was more apparent than it is now in the audiences of our large cities. We have very cultured audiences in New-York, who show their appreciation of good work always. As regards the plays, I do not think the average play of to-day is inferior to that of the fifties or sixties. I don't see much difference in them. The old plays were sometimes very pedantic as literary productions, and occasionally we did one 'written by a gentleman of the city.' There were a number of writers in the old days who furnished some good material, but I don't know of anybody then or now who could write like Knowles or Sheridan. Every actor was expected to be able to read blank verse properly, at least as well as prose, and to me it seems much easier to read good blank verse than bad prose.

"The art of 'making up,'" said Mr. Le Moyne, in answer to a question, "was not so well understood in the old stock company days as it is now, and for a very good reason. The actors of those days did not have the facilities that they have now for a 'make-up.' We could buy a ball of chalk and some inferior face paint, and there our resources ended. There were no grease paints and no gossamer wigs. Making up, however, I consider a mere mechanical affair, and anybody possessing any brains can master it. The lack of material for making up was not a great drawback in the old days. The lorgnette was not used then as much as it is now, and the theatres were large. The actor was far away from his audience, and strong rather than delicate effects were required. To-day our theatres are, as a rule, smaller, and the opera glass brings the actor close to everybody in the audience.

Mr. Le Moyne is a great admirer of the acting of William Warren, the comedian of the Boston Museum, with whom he was associated for quite a time. "Warren," he said, "was a delightful actor and a lovable man. I do not know of any actor who was so good an all-round comedian, and who, at the same time, used such perfect methods that were perfectly legitimate. When the elder Sothern, whose stage name at that time was Douglas Stewart, was brought to Boston from England, the newspapers of the city warned Mr. Warren that he would have to look to his laurels. Sothern was to begin as Dr. Pangloss, in 'The Heir at Law,' at the New National Theatre. Before opening his engagement, he went one night to the Boston Museum and saw Warren in one of the old comedies. I forget what the play was, but the acting impressed Sothern so strongly that he 'lost his grip,' to use a popular expression. He said afterward: 'I got frightened to death. No company in London or in the world could present that comedy so well. The performance staggered me, and from that time I lost my nerve.' Sothern's Dr. Pangloss was a flat failure. He had played some in England, and thought he was good enough for the savages of America. The performance at the Museum undecided him regarding American actors and American audiences, and so affected him that he did not even do justice to himself in his first appearance."

AN INFANTRYMAN GETS JUSTICE

Gen. Miles Nullifies a Sentence Founded on Prejudice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A Sergeant named Wraight, of the Thirteenth Infantry, was found guilty by a court-martial at Fort Reno, Oklahoma, of conduct to the prejudice of order and military discipline and was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay, and confinement at hard labor for two years and six months.

Gen. Miles wipes out the findings and sentence, saying:

Prejudice and prejudgment are manifest in this case, such as, happily, rarely appear in the records of court-martial. These charges should never have been preferred. In the opinion of the reviewing authority, the accused was entitled to an honorable acquittal upon every specification.

The first specification alleged embezzlement, regarding which Gen. Miles says:

The fact that the special fund had usually shown a monthly deficit, and all other opposing facts, of which there were many, appear to have had no weight in breaking the assumed correctness of the theory, that the accused had embezzled money.

On another specification it was alleged that Wraight failed to report purchases, which failure Gen. Miles discovers to have been a mistake rather than an offense, and, as the post exchange, of which the accused was steward, suffered no loss, the act was wholly void of criminality.

It was also alleged that beer was sold on Sunday, upon which Gen. Miles says that the evidence shows conclusively that it had become the custom to keep the exchange open on Sundays, and that the responsibility therefor did not rightfully rest upon the accused. Wraight was also charged with breaking his arrest, but it was shown that he was standing within the limits authorized by his commanding officer. The final charge was that Wraight had threatened to prefer charges against an officer for accepting money, the intention being to undermine the character of the officer. Gen. Miles says this matter was lamely supported "by a single unfriendly witness."

OLD SOUTHERN VOODOOISM

Amulets, Magic Potions, Witch Hazel, Serpents, and Toads.

GRISLY ORGIES OF THE NEGROES.

Curdling Incantations and Barbaric Rites—Bones of Dead Men for Luck—Sufferings of the Obi Man's Victims.

This country was settled by communities more or less imbued with all the Old World paganisms, some of which appeared in new and strange forms. Among the pagan element was the negro slaves—barbarous men torn from Africa, without culture, imbued with the most degrading superstitions of fetichism, and believers in the power of intercourse with the evil spirits whom they dreaded and invoked. The slaves taken in early times to San Domingo came from all parts of Africa, some from the fiercest tribes, addicted to human sacrifices and cannibalism. They brought over their demoniac worship, and by their force of character propagated it among the negroes generally. It became the great religion of the slaves, was secretly practiced, and exercised a very powerful influence. As a secret society, with terrible forms of initiation and bloody rites, it became a power in Haiti, and has caused more than one revolution. From San Domingo voodooism spread to Cuba, where it exists to-day, and has found votaries among the whites.

Le Page du Pratz himself, in describing a negro plot to massacre the colonists at New-Orleans, as the Indians had done at Natchez, found that they attributed their defeat to his being a devil—that is, possessing one more powerful than their own. The voodoo rites have been kept up in Louisiana from the beginning, and the power exercised by the priests and priestesses of this horrible creed is very great. Working in secret, with all the terrors of mystery and threats of bodily harm, it is just suited to the negro mind, and has spread over much of the South. As in Cuba and San Domingo, the white children in many cases learn of it from their negro nurses, and the weak, as they grow up, never shake off its hold on their imagination. Human sacrifices are certainly offered in their infamous rites, and the escape of an old negro doomed to the sacrificial altar drew down upon the voodoos the police of New-Orleans only a few years ago.

The Abbé Domenech, in his "Missionary Adventures," represents voodooism as having not only spread through Texas, but into Mexico, where, in a depraved border community, its horrid rites and secret poisonings are carried on. His details as to the mode of worship in New-Orleans—the nudity, the use of serpents, the dances—correspond with the accounts given from Haiti and Cuba. Reports from Mobile attest its existence there with similar features. The fetichism of the Southern negro is to-day, however, but a fragment of the creed brought from Africa. In the home of his faith, the fetich is conceived to be potent for good as well as for evil, while in the South, with rare exceptions, the only attributes given it are evil.

The working of a "charm"—the term used in the South to designate the fetich—is enhanced by the observance of certain crude formulas of procedure. The dealer in charms and counter-charms, variously known as the "voodoo doctor" or "conjur' man," owes his power as much to his knowledge of mysterious incantations as to the intrinsic superiority of his fetiches. Voodoo is the name of an African divinity and of a secret order consecrated to his worship. Such, at least, was the case when the negro was first brought to the West Indies and to the United States from the region of the Congo. At present, however, its derivation, voodooism, or hoodooism, is a broad term, embracing all that remains of the various systems of religion, psychology, science, and in healing art brought to this side of the Atlantic by the slave ships. Contact with civilization has caused the negro to abandon, for the most part, in the United States, the creed and more revolting practices of his fathers. What they are to-day in the West Indies is well known. What they were sixty years ago in the "Black Belt" may be gathered from contemporaneous descriptions.

A scene of the orgies of Voodoo at that period was a building in the centre of an abandoned brickyard on the outskirts of New-Orleans. The time, midnight. A high cypress fence inclosed the building on all sides and secured the required privacy. The floor within was level and smooth. At each end was a brick altar, and along the sides of the room sconces for candles. Near one of the altars was a large table, on one end of which was the figure of a black cat, the other end being occupied by a live cat. Between the two was a large black statue, or doll, in a dress marked with emblems and wearing a necklace made of the vertebrae of snakes. From the necklace depended in front an alligator's tooth mounted in silver. In the West Indies the idol has the body of a man and the head of a cock.

As the hour fixed for the ceremonies approaches, large fires are built on the altars and the room is well illuminated. The musicians take their places near the idol. They are four in number—an old negro who beats a monotonous ra-ta-ta upon a tom-tom, two younger negroes who assist him by striking upon the sides of that instrument with bones, and a tall mulatto who wields a long gourd rattler. Near the altar sits the Voodoo Queen, who is the principal personage. At a signal from her the worshippers enter. They are of both sexes, and wear as few clothes as possible, but have necklaces of sharks' teeth, carved bones, dried frogs, and beads. The men have their bodies painted to give them the appearance of skeletons. They approach the Queen, who sprinkles them from a gourd waved over their heads, at the same time muttering a spell unintelligible to the profane. The musical accompaniment at this point sinks to a mere throb, indicating the approach of an important event.

At a second signal from the Queen, the beater of the tom-tom rises from his seat astride that instrument, and, inserting his hand into the interior of the idol, draws forth an immense spotted snake. This he lifts on high for the admiration or terror of the active worshippers and spectators. He invokes it in a loud voice, "Voodoo Magnian!" at the same time passing it over the heads and around the necks of the trembling devotees. They repeat after him, in tones of suppressed excitement, "Voodoo Magnian! Voodoo Magnian!" and suddenly, with a movement the snake cannot anticipate or resist, the Voodoo Queen seizes it, and, whirling it once about her head, casts it upon the blazing altar. A cry of exultation salutes this feat. The evil one has been placated, outwitted, and destroyed before he could change his mind, either as to the favors he has engaged to grant or the curses he has sanctioned. A banjoist being added to the orchestra, a light and cheerful air is now thrummed, while the participants in the ceremonies just ended squat upon the floor at a banquet. A tallow candle stuck in a dab of clay before each banqueter discloses a menu that includes, besides ordinary edibles, certain reptiles and herbs which would hardly be edible, even to the pious darky, without the bottle of rum which accompanies them. The feast completed, the voodoo dance, the great event of the occasion, begins.

First to advance upon the floor is a young mulatto girl, a lithe, tall, magnificent specimen of African grace and symmetry. Lightly clad, her figure is seen to be perfect, from head to foot there is not a blemish. A murmur of delight runs around the room as the girl takes her place and the orchestra strikes up the appropriate air. Confining herself to a small space, the dancer begins at first with a slight movement of the feet, swaying her body slowly to and fro, as if simulating the undulations of the snake. Then, becoming rigid, she gives motion only to her feet and wrists. Gradually extending the movement from the ankles to the hips and from the wrists to the shoulders, she at length puts her whole body into play, after which she performs a variety of graceful movements that win a shout of approval from the throng. At this she tears from her forehead the white handkerchief with which the worshippers have bound their heads, and, waving it aloft, invites all to enter the dance.

And such a dance! As the strokes of the tom-tom and of the banjo quicken, a bacchanalian abandon takes the place of the usually decorous demeanor of the negro. A vigor unknown to polite society characterizes his steps and contortions of body. When the excitement is at its height it is impossible to portray the wild and frenzied motions of the dancers. The women tear off their scanty clothing and re-enter the furious revel almost nude, shouting aloud with the rest of the company.

Houn! Dance Calinda,
Voodoo Magnian!
Ale! Ale!
Dance Calinda!

Backward, forward, this way and that, now together, now apart, go the contorting couples, with motions designed apparently to express sensual ideas. As the orgies progress the dancers frequently faint from ecstasy and exhaustion. Only the dawn of day or the retreat of the musicians puts an end to the revel.

A recent French traveler—Piron—describes a fearful scene which he witnessed in the house of a lady whom he never would have suspected of any connection with so monstrous a sect. A naked white girl acted as a voodoo priestess, wrought up to frenzy by dances and incantations that followed the sacrifice of a white and black hen. A serpent, trained to its part, and acted on by the music, coiled around the limbs of the girl, its motions studied by the votaries dancing around or standing to watch its contortions. The spectator fled at last in horror when the poor girl fell writhing in an epileptic fit.

A short time since the rites of voodooism were enacted near Mobile, Ala., and are thus described by an eye-witness: Approaching an old house near the outskirts of the city very carefully, the informer peered through the crevices of the walls, where a wild, weird spectacle was presented. Around a small fire of pine in the middle of the floor, or room—for floor there was none—and over which was hung a pot, sat a group of negro men and women, entirely naked, their hair, or wool, twisted into pigtail curls and ornamented with sprigs of some kind of herb, intermingled with dried roots, their eyes closed; the master of ceremonies, or High Fetich Priest, with a snakeskin around his neck and his wool grizzled with age and garnished more profusely than the rest, was chanting something in a droning voice, while the remainder of the "congregation" responded, as it were, with a low and long-drawn howl. The old negro with the snakeskin clapped his hands, and the whole party rose and began a most furious stamping in a circle around the pot.

This being over, they all squatted down again, and the "old man" resumed his chant, at the same time holding in his hand a covered basket, from which he drew and dropped into the pot, first, a dead snake, next a frog, then a young alligator or lizard, and, last of all, the roots and herbs of his own and of other negroes. Silence was observed by all for some minutes after the last deposit had been made, after which the pot was taken from the fire, and, while the nauseating mixture was yet reeking hot, they each dipped the end of the middle finger of the left hand into it, and applied the end of the finger to their tongues; another dip into the pot was taken with the middle finger of the right hand, and certain cabalistic figures described on the breasts, forehead, and shoulders—one assisting the other in the operation. Not a word was spoken until their clothes had been resumed and they had got clear of the house.

The physical sufferings of negroes who have been "conjured" are often, no doubt, quite real, as voodoo art includes skill in the preparation of poisons.

Arsenic mixed with the food of an intended victim accounts for the potency of many a charm, and the patch of weeds at every cabin door contains materials from which the experienced "conjur' man" knows how to prepare poisons unfamiliar to the analytical chemist. Among the most dangerous articles sold by the voodoo man is the mixture of ground glass with water. This is known as "obi water." A vial of it put under a man's doorstep brings him the worst possible luck. A white cock's head found lying at your threshold with the peak pointing to the door is bad enough, but this is worse. It may be given a practical use. In small doses obi water produces a sort of dysentery, and if the doses are repeated a miserable death, after protracted suffering, is sure to follow. The jealous lover, or the man anxious to be rid of a neighborhood bully, does not, however, at present often obtain such effective charms. The vendor, not caring to get within the clutches of the law, lets his customer have instead a vial filled with live lizards, spiders, or tree frogs. A half-dollar more will buy a white cock's head, or an acorn hollowed out to inclose a bit of your enemy's hair and pierced in four places for the insertion of white chicken feathers. Add to this last device a bit of scarlet worsted, and no mortal but its possessor and his friends can come near it and live. The dealer in these noxious articles incurs very little risk, being secured from the danger of exposure by the prevailing belief among the negroes that to betray the voodoo, or hoodoo, man would cause one's fingers and toes to drop off.

A great part of the trade of these voodoo doctors consists in the sale of charms, to be worn as a protection against diseases caused by voodooism or against ill luck produced by the "evil eye." These charms are of various sorts—snake bones, "eye of newt and toe of frog," snake or seneca root, mysterious powders, the composition of which no man knoweth, and herbs gathered at midnight, some on the increase of the moon, some on its decrease, and others when the moon is at the full. One of their charms is a chalk power, to be placed in each shoe, and two huge, bloody hands—drawn with poke

A WEEK'S MUSICAL TOPICS

Timely Gossip of the Concert Halls and Opera Houses.

M. DE RESZKE WISHES TO SING TRISTAN

But Where is the Rest of the Cast?—Production of Gilbert and Carr's New Operetta, "His Excellency."

The musical incidents of the past week were sufficiently numerous to have been more interesting. As a matter of fact, however, there were only two things that can be said to have ruffled the otherwise placid countenance of the time. These were the arrival of the song birds of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau combination, and the advent of Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violin virtuoso. M. Ysaye's artistic equipment is not yet a subject for rediscussion, for he made his début on Friday afternoon. It may be said of him, however, that he is a big man physically, and that he has even more than a musician's share of hair.

The prominent members of the Abbey company were systematically interviewed, as soon as the Health Officer declared them fit, and they demonstrated with one accord the vast intellectuality of the truly musical temperament by not uttering a word that was worth printing. One exception must be made to this statement. M. Jean de Reszke announced that he would certainly appear this season as the hero of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," using the original text. This announcement, so far as it concerns M. de Reszke alone, need not surprise any one. Like all other operatic artists of high taste, he admires Wagner enthusiastically, and is eager to assume the high standing granted universally to accredited exponents of the Bayreuth music drama. He has been for several years past thoroughly familiar with the German text and the music of Tristan, and has added to his knowledge of the correct traditions by a hard study in the course of the last Summer, under a musician recommended to him at his own request, by Frau Cosima Wagner. It need not surprise any one who keeps himself informed of present tendencies at Bayreuth, if the Festspielhaus in the near future becomes the scene of "star" performances by the famous singers of the French and Italian stage. Frau Cosima is a thrifty dame; and, with a profounder respect for the riches of the present than the glories of the past, she will surely "work" the idea which germinated in Mme. Nordica's "Lohengrin" success "for all it is worth."

When, however, M. de Reszke announces that he will sing Tristan in German in the Metropolitan Opera House this season, he simply fills the air about him with serious questions. Who will be the Isolde? Well, there is the ever-useful Nordica. She would look the part and she could in all probability correctly sound all of its notes. But when you have said that, as Kipling remarks in reference to the incomparable Lalun, you "have only come to the beginnings of knowledge." Isolde is not to be impersonated by a vox preterea nihil.

And where is the rest of the cast to come from? No doubt the massive and rotund Edouard is prepared to aid and abet Brother Jean by essaying the rôle of King Mark, which, indeed, he ought to fill most admirably. But where is the Brangäne? Certainly not in the prospectus of Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. And where is the Melot? And, most of all, where, oh where is the Kurvenal?

Really it seems as if M. de Reszke had set a most uncomfortable problem for the managers. For it looks as if they would be compelled to go to Mr. Damrosch for assistance in supplying a cast; and Mr. Damrosch would undoubtedly see a great many different kinds of reasons why he should decline any such invitation.

Let us hope that M. de Reszke will be enabled to fulfill his promise and gratify his commendable ambition; but in the meantime we are a good deal more certain of Bemberg's "Elaine" and the estimable "Manon" of M. Massenet than we are of "Tristan and Isolde." "Elaine" and "Manon" are said to be good after their kind; but we sincerely trust that Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau will give us "Thais" and "Phryne." What this public really yearns for is something of the "Phryne" order. The New-Yorker who goes to a playhouse in these days and does not see anything of the undraped species is pretty sure to depart quoting the fateful question of that eminent poet, James T. Powers, "What's the good of anything? Nothing!"

***

The success of curiosity at the excellent concert of the Arion, given under Mr. Van der Stücken's direction last Sunday evening, was naturally the contribution of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to choral music. It may be assumed that his Majesty wrote the "Sang an Aegir" in a much simpler form than that to which it has been elaborated for male chorus and orchestra. Indeed, it is so simple that the elaboration becomes somewhat ludicrous, and the performance left the performers and the audience in rather disrespectful smiles. The words of the hymn to Aegir, the god of the sea tempest in Norse mythology, are full of vigor and directness, with the alliterations and assonances of the rough old German verse which Wagner has revived. The music is a pot-pourri of reminiscences, very likely unconscious, of a number of volkslieder familiar to all German children. One of the musicians coming out was accosted by a friend, who observed that the "work" was "not bad for an Emperor," and answered: "Well, President Cleveland could not have done it." Which nobody can deny.

***

According to the general criticism of the London press, Gilbert and Carr's new operetta, "His Excellency," is a work of much more than average merit, but it is by no means up to the level of the genuine Gilbert and Sullivan product. A fair summary of the general opinion is contained in this paragraph from The Athenaeum:

"It is not at all likely that 'His Excellency,' written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, with the music by Dr. Osmond Carr, and produced at the Lyric Theatre last Saturday, will rival in popularity the least successful of the world-famed Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Mr. Gilbert's book is fairly up to the average, the notion of the Danish potentate, Governor Griffenfeld, whose main enjoyment in life is to perpetrate practical jokes, being humorous, and, as treated, original. Several of the lyrics are worthy of the author at his best, though a falling off in brightness is discernible in the second act. The principal weakness in the music is the composer's apparent inability to comprehend the true spirit of the lines he had to set. Dr. Carr is a scholastic musician, and his concerted music is well put together; but where his audience looks for sparkle and piquancy it meets, for the most part, with dullness and triviality. The performance of 'His Excellency' is beyond reproach. Four former Savoy favorites take part in it, namely, Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. Rutland Barrington, Miss Jessie Bond, and Miss Alice Barnett; and with these are associated Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Nancy McIntosh, Mr. Charles Kenningham, and Mr. John Le Hay. The stage arrangements, orchestra, and chorus are equally worthy of high praise."

As the opinion herein expressed is not given on the authority of the Atlantic cable, but on that of the paper itself, the reader may place some faith in it.

***

M. Zola is said to be engaged upon an original libretto for an opera to be composed by M. Bruneau. The co-operation of the two authors has already yielded such happy results that we trust the latest intelligence concerning them is true.

***

Alfons Czibulka, well known as a composer, died of apoplexy at Vienna Oct. 26. He was born in Hungary in 1842, gave piano concerts when only fifteen years old in Southern Russia, then taught music, and for a number of years was kapellmeister of an imperial military band. Czibulka is best known to Americans by his eternal "Dream After the Ball," which is so frequent at Sunday night concerts. He wrote also the operetta "Amorita," which was produced at the Casino some years ago, when that institution was productive.

***

"Tristan and Isolde" is again in the répertoire of La Monnaie at Brussels, creating as before a deep impression. There have been since last season some changes in the rôles, which were interpreted well on the last occasion by Mme. Tanésy as Isolde, Cossira as Tristan, and Seguin as Kurvenal. Brangäne was sung by Mlle. Wolf, and Dinard sang the part of the King. "Samson and Dalila" is being rehearsed for an early production.

***

The Directors of the Vaudeville Club have arranged with Managers Abbey & Grau that the members of the Vaudeville will have access during the season to all performances of opera in the New Metropolitan Opera House. The omnibus box will, as last year, be at the convenience of the Vaudeville members. One of the features of the club this season will be the Sunday night smoking concerts, which will begin immediately after the grand popular Sunday night concerts given with the principal artists of the grand opera in the Metropolitan Opera House. The advantage the Vaudeville Club possesses over every other club in regard to the enjoyment of the best class of music must be evident to every club member.

OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON.

An Attractive Programme Arranged for the First Week's Entertainment.

The season of grand opera in French and Italian is close at hand. To-morrow evening the curtain will go up on the first presentation of the present season of Gounod's opera, "Romeo et Juliette" in French in the New Metropolitan Opera House, with Mme. Melba as Juliette and Jean de Reszke as Romeo. Mlle. Bauermeister and Mme. de Vigne, MM. Plançon, Gromzeski, Maugulere, Castelmary, Vaschetti, Rinaldini, and Edouard de Reszke make up the remainder of the cast. "Romeo et Juliette" will be presented to the public with the same care and attention as regards scenery, costumes, and accessories, as characterized its presentation here last season. M. Mancinelli will conduct the orchestra.

For Wednesday evening Rossini's magnificent work, "William Tell," will be revived with a great cast, including Signor Tamagno, MM. Ancona, Plancon, Abramoff, Vanni, and Rinaldini. This opera will serve to introduce Miss Lucille Hill, a young American prima donna, who has been absent from her native country for the past eight years in Europe, where she studied under the best masters, and who will make her first public appearance in this country as a singer on this occasion. Mlle. Bauermeister and Mme. Van Cauteran will also be in the cast. "William Tell" will be placed upon the stage in magnificent form. The scenery, costumes, and properties have been prepared expressly for this production, and all are on an elaborate scale. It is several years since Rossini's great work was offered to the public.

For Friday evening Verdi's romantic opera "Aïda" has been prepared. This work of Verdi has been selected for the introduction of Mlle. Libia Drog, an exceedingly handsome woman, and by birth an Italian. In most of the best opera houses of Continental Europe Mlle. Drog is favorably known, and she comes to America with a well-established reputation not only for being an excellent singer, but as an accomplished actress as well. She has never sung either in London or Paris, but has been a great favorite in Italy and Spain, and also in South America. The Amneris and the evening will be Mme. Mantelli, who will also make her début before an American audience in "Aïda." Last Winter she sang in St. Petersburg, and made a fine impression. The Amonasro will be Signor Bensaude, a young Portuguese baritone, who had his musical education in Italy, who will also he heard here for the first time. Signor Mariani, the King, is another of the artists who will be heard for the first time in Verdi's great work. With Edouard de Reszke as Ramfis, and Signor Tamagno as Radames, a good performance may be anticipated.

The Saturday matinée will be given up to "Romeo et Juliette," with precisely the same cast as on the opening night of the opera. On Monday, Nov. 26, "Carmen" will be given, with Zelle de Lussan in the title rôle, and Edouard de Reszke as Escamillo.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The German Opera Season.—The full list of artists engaged by Mr. Walter Damrosch for his season of German opera is now complete. It is as follows: Sopranos and contraltos—Rosa Sucher, Maroe Brema, Fräulein Gadsky, Elise Kutscherra, Marcella Lindh, Marie Maurer, and Mme. Middecke-Merckens. Tenors—Max Alvary, Nicolaus Rothmühl, Theodor Lange, and Paul Siegel. Baritones and bassos—Franz Schwarz, Rudolph Oberhauser, Emil Fischer, and Conrad Behrens. The sale of subscription tickets will open at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Dec. 3, in charge of Mr. H. McLaren.

A Composer's Concert.—An orchestral concert will be given Saturday evening, Nov. 24, at Carnegie Hall, by Mr. Elliot Schenck, who will conduct an orchestra made up largely of musicians selected by the courtesy of Mr. Walter Damrosch from the New-York Simphony Orchestra. The programme will consist of an unfinished symphony, Schubert; "Egmont" overture, Beethoven; Kaiser March, Wagner, and his own symphonic poem after Olive Sheiner's "The Lost Joy," and his overture "Perseus and Andromeda."

Perry Averill Will Sing.—Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, and Mr. Orton Bradley, pianist, are to give a "Song Recital" in Chamber Music Hall (Carnegie Hall) on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 27. Mr. Averill will sing songs by Brahm, Gounod, Goring, Thomas, Van der Stucken, Hatton, and others, and Mr. Bradley will play compositions by Bach, Chopin, Schubert, and Janotha. Tickets are now on sale at Schuberth's.

The Black Patti.—Mme. Sisieretta Jones, known as the Black Patti, will give a concert at Carnegie Hall to-night.

THANKSGIVING IN CANADA

Proclamation of the Governor General Appointing Thursday, Nov. 22.

Following is the proclamation of the Governor General of Canada, appointing a day of thanksgiving and prayer:

PROCLAMATION.

HENRY STRONG, Deputy Governor.

[L. S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern:

GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, Attorney General Canada.

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God, in His Great Goodness, to vouchsafe this year unto our Dominion of Canada a bountiful harvest and other blessings—

We, therefore, considering that these blessings enjoyed by Our people throughout the said Dominion do call for a solemn and public acknowledgment, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to appoint, and We do appoint, Thursday, the twenty-second day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year; and We do invite all Our loving subjects throughout Canada to observe the said day as a day of General Thanksgiving.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, The Honorable Sir Henry Strong, Knight, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councilor, the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-EIGHTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the Forty-Eighth year of Our Reign.

By command, JOHN COSTIGAN, Secretary of State.

FROM A PRIVATE'S DIARY

Medical Service Embarrassed at the Beginning of the War.

WERE TOO MANY COUNTRY DOCTORS

They Knew Little of Surgery—Lack of Exercise Made Many a Soldier Sick—Hospital Accommodations Poor.

Ever since the war of 1861-5 closed, there have been "histories" published, "recollections," "incidents," &c., written and printed, both in book form and in newspapers; but there appears to have been one department almost forgotten, although a very important branch of the army—the medical department.

At the commencement of the war, where soldiers were recruited in towns of from 2,000 to 3,000 population, there were few regiments that were furnished with what was really a surgeon, as city-recruited regiments got most of them.

The country doctor—after reading medicine in some practicing physician's office, then going to a city and taking a course of lectures, returned and settled to practice—hardly ever had a case of surgery. If a man was hurt by a horse running away, or a hand was injured in a thrashing machine, a messenger was immediately sent for the nearest surgeon. Therefore some of the regiments had "surgeons" who had really never amputated a finger.

Each State had its own way of equipping its regiments, but the general rule adopted was two surgeons to each, the senior ranking as a Major and the assistant as a Captain. Then there was a hospital steward, who was a non-commissioned officer, and one or more nurses as privates.

While troops are in recruiting quarters there is generally little sickness, but what few cases there may be are brought to the Surgeon's quarters every morning by a Sergeant from the company to which the invalid belongs. The man is examined by one of the Surgeons, prescribed for, and the steward fills the prescription. The Surgeon notifies the Sergeant also whether the man is exempt from duty for that day.

If in camp, the Surgeon has his regimental hospital to attend to after the regular call of companies, and each regiment, through its Colonel, tries to keep its own men together, knowing well that if a man is sent to a general hospital there is danger of never getting him back. Military discipline does not allow both Surgeons to be absent at one time, and if the Colonel is strict, neither can go a mile from quarters without permission.

The regiment to which the writer belonged was recruited principally in Northwestern Ohio, and was composed to a great extent of men and boys who had always had to work for a living. They were considered a healthy lot of men.

We were taken to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, for drill, and remained there during the months of December, January, and part of February, 1861-2. This camp was a good one, as there were houses and stoves, plenty to eat, and none was sick. In February we were hurried to Paducah, Ky., and furnished with tents, the Surgeon securing an old house near by as a hospital. The weather was quite cold, and soon many had sore throats, coughs, &c., which were treated as usual, principally by gargles.

The stay at Paducah was short. We were hurried on board boats and started up the Tennessee River. The officers used the staterooms, the men slept on the decks, while the Surgeon had a part of the cabin set apart for the sick call. The men had no chance to cook, and this, combined with the Tennessee River water for drink, soon affected the men. With one exception, we were on these boats ten days, and when we finally landed at Pittsburg Landing, where the battle of Shiloh was fought, the sick call amounted to 40 per cent., and nearly all were cases of dysentery. The general opinion appeared to prevail that the stay here would be short, therefore no sanitary precautions were taken.

The Surgeons had their own private tents, and the steward slept in a big one where the hospital supplies were kept, although there was a magnificent spring of water near by, and the regular army ration was issued, this form of illness increased until it was estimated that nearly 90 per cent. of the men were affected. The Surgeons were sick themselves, but, like the rest, had to keep up or else go down and die. It took six hours to go through the call.

The Surgeon finally gave up and went home, leaving the Assistant Surgeon and steward to do all the work. The principal medicine used was opium in some form or other.

Word was sent North for more surgeons, and finally we got a new one. He had gained some experience in the Mexican War, and he made up a lot of "aromatic stimulus," the basis being opium.

This Surgeon told the Colonel that if he would only level and clean a parade ground and then drill the men at least two hours a day, it would do more good than the medicine. His experience in the Mexican war was to the effect that a soldier in tent life, sleeping on the ground, eating the Government rations, with no exercise, would become sick.

The same army, one year afterward, did not stop at any one place five days but that each man arranged a place to sleep without lying on the ground. This does not apply, of course, to being on the march. The hospital attendants were required every night to arrange dry quarters for the sick or wounded, even on a forced march in battle, while here at Pittsburg Landing, although surrounded by trees of all sizes, there was not a raised berth in hardly one of the regimental hospitals.

One morning at the sick call, while our surgeon was dealing out his stimulus, he asked a soldier the usual question of "Well, what is the matter with you?" The answer came, rather slowly, "I don't know." The surgeon looked up at the man, then said, pointing out of the rear of the tent: "You go out and sit down on that log. I will be over there to see you in a little while. Don't go away." This conversation caused all to look up, but the Surgeon said nothing, although he appeared to ask his questions a little more shortly. As soon as the call was over, he turned to the Assistant Surgeon, and asked him if he had noticed the case he had sent away.

"Not particularly," the assistant said.

"Well, he has got the typo!"

The two Surgeons went out and examined the man, a small tent was put up a short distance from the hospital, a "scare" flag raised over it, a man who once had the dreaded disease was detailed to care for the patient, and they were duly quarantined.

The tent and messmates were not fumigated, even, although there was no secret made of the matter. That was the only case. The man got well, and returned to his company, and, so far as the writer knows, wore the same clothes that he did when quarantined. Shortly before his return, the nurse said the patient complained about his "grub," but as he was receiving all that was in stock, a change could not be made. The next morning the patient himself verified the statement.

The Sanitary Commissions had not arrived at that perfect organization by means of which they furnished these sick men with what they really needed in the way of nourishment. Even if a man had money he could not buy what was needed, as there was no one to sell, except the sutlers, and their stock consisted principally of tobacco, needles, thread, buttons, and some miserable canned fruit.

Finally came the memorable battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh. Early in the morning the rattle of musketry was heard. Everything was topsy-turvy, men were running here and there, when our men came running to the hospital tent carrying a man who was wounded in the thigh. He was immediately placed on a stretcher and the surgeons cleansed and bandaged the wound. As he was thus engaged a man came up, the blood coursing down his neck from a wound in the cheek. An examination showed that the ball had struck him in the right cheek, knocking out some teeth, and then had passed around under the skin, and made its exit near the left shoulder. This man was alone, and had walked in from the picket lines, where both men had been wounded. As the Surgeon was cleansing the cheek, the Colonel ordered the regiment back to take a better position.

The Confederate bullets were hitting the trees around us, and the first wounded man was left lying on the stretcher, and the second man walked to the rear. After the battle was over, and we regained our former camp, we found our companion just as we had left him.

He told us the Confederates gave him some water to drink and something to eat, but did not touch the wound. The second wounded man actually walked to the river, a distance of over four miles from the place where he was wounded.

The story of the battle of Pittsburg Landing has been told by a great many, and there is one thing certain — we were driven back at least two miles on the first day—Sunday. Many regiments were badly demoralized, but with a nucleus left the officers formed new commands from stragglers, and, with volunteer Surgeons and stewards, again advanced to the fighting line.

The Surgeons gathered up bandages and lint as they followed these regiments to the front, but there were probably thousands of lives lost by not having proper care.

Immediately following the battle reorganization began everywhere, and brigade and division Surgeons were taken to headquarters, the one at division headquarters being recognized as the Surgeon in Chief. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan sent Sanitary Commissions, with power to hire boats, and many of the wounded and sick were sent North. The newly-formed medical department established a general hospital at Hamburg, four miles above Pittsburg Landing, where the rest were shipped as rapidly as preparations could be made to receive and transport them.

After the arrival of Gen. Halleck, which was only a few day after the battle, there was only one thing heard—"Reorganization and on to Corinth." There was only a pretext of cleaning the battle field, for, while our dead were carefully buried, the animals killed had only dirt thrown over them, actually leaving the hoofs protruding.

When the Surgeons remonstrated against the condition of the camp, they were told that the army would advance in a few days, and to send the sick to Hamburg. Hamburg was on high ground—a better landing place—and would be more convenient as a depot for the army when it advanced on Corinth. Thus, by forming a general hospital there, as boats unloaded supplies sick or wounded could be taken North on the return trip.

Each regimental Surgeon made his requisition for needed supplies on the Government, which was forwarded to brigade headquarters, revised and "approved," thence to division headquarters, when it was again cut down and "approved," and finally reached the medical purveyor, who virtually used his own judgment and sent what he saw fit.

Under this reorganization the army moved against Corinth, Miss., but actually leaving, on an average, 5 per cent. of the army either at Hamburg or in the putrid camp at Pittsburg Landing, waiting for transportation.

An invalid non-commissioned officer was left with these unfortunates, so as to try and get something for the men to eat.

The army under Gen. Buell, which had marched across the country, and formed one of the wings of Gen. Halleck's army, left hardly a man behind, which went to show that exercise was of more benefit to the soldier than medicine. Experience showed that a man could actually march all day in the rain, have a supper of bacon, crackers, and coffee, sleep in his damp clothes, breakfast on the same he had for supper, and be less liable to sickness than if he lay around camp—a camp not properly prepared—and did nothing.

REMINDERS OF EARLY METHODISM

Many Curious Relics Found in Maryland---A Deed Over a Hundred Years Old---A Proposed Monument.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—A discovery has been made in the records of Anne Arundel County which is of interest to the 5,000,000 of Methodists in this country. It is in the land records, and is a deed bearing the date of April 5, 1783. It was made by Richard Jones, and it conveyed one acre of land to Nicholas Ridgeley, Greenbury Ridgeley, and Thomas Ijams, of Anne Arundel County, and Seth Hyatt, Shadrick Turner, Benjamin Waters, and Thomas Duvall of Prince George's County, as Trustees, for the consideration of 5s.

The land is described as "lying on the dwelling plantation of Richard Jones," and "also all that house lately erected thereon for the use of the Methodist preachers—so called—together with all the woods." The deed continues: "Nevertheless, upon special trust and confidence, and to the interest that they, the said Trustees, and the survivors of them, and the Trustees for the time being, do and shall permit such persons as shall be appointed at the yearly conference of the people commonly called Methodists in America, and no other persons, to have and enjoy the free use and benefit of said premises for the use and purpose of preaching and expounding God's Holy Word, and provided always that the said persons preach no other doctrine than is contained in Mr John Wesley's notes on the New Testament and four volumes of sermons."

Industrious inquiry has discovered that this church was known as the Methodist Tabernacle, and was a roomy log building, and the tradition is handed down that on one occasion, during a revival, the preacher announced from the pulpit that if one soul was converted that night he would be made so happy that he would carry Mrs. Phelps around the meeting house on his back seven times. Mrs. Phelps was the most corpulent lady of the neighborhood, her weight being some 300 pounds.

Maryland has more historic spots of Methodism than any State in the country. The old church in which Embury worked in New-York is entirely gone. The Lovely Lane Meeting House, where the Church was organized in this country, is now occupied by the Merchants' Club and the Stock Exchange of Baltimore. But in Western Maryland, in what is known as the Sam's Creek neighborhood, many interesting things are found, and it was only the other day that 250 Methodists, including many ministers from this and other States, went on a pilgrimage to the historic places. They left the train at Westminster, where they took carriages and drove first to the Stone Chapel, which was built in 1783; next to the old Evans house, where John Evans, the first convert of Methodism in America, lived and died; then to Bethel Church, which dates from the last century, and finally to the Cover Farm, where in 1763 Robert Strawbridge built the first Methodist church in this country. The date 1763 is selected here as a compromise, because some of the Methodist authorities place it a year earlier and some a year later.

The old Log Meeting House is gone, and the foundations have been plowed up, but an effort will be made to place a suitable monument on this spot, and with this purpose in the intention, if possible, to save the Evans house, which is soon to be torn down to give place to a new building. In recommending that the old house be preserved, the Rev. Edward L. Watson said: "From this house was taken that interesting relic, the rude Strawbridge pulpit, now in the possession of the American Methodist Historical Society of Baltimore, to whom it was presented by the Rev. Charles D. Smith of the Oxford Methodist Episcopal Church. This plain structure consisted of a low platform about two feet wide and three long, on which the preacher stood, and a board supported by posts about four feet high, on which the Bible lay. It remained here for more than 100 years, till discovered as above stated. There is no building now standing in the United States wherein Methodist services were held so early as in this old Evans house. The Evanses lie buried in a graveyard near by."

New-York Methodists still claim that the first Methodist meeting house in this country was in that city, but the Marylanders think that the Log Meeting House antedated the New-York building, and when the monument, for the erection of which they have secured permission, is placed at the bottom of the hill where the Log Meeting House stood, it will say that it was on that site that the first Methodist church in America stood.

MUST STAY AT HOME UNTIL NEW YEAR'S

A Toms River Man Lost a Queer Election Bet to His Wife.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Nov. 17.—One of the queerest bets on record was made here on the result of the recent election.

A well-known business man bet his wife that the Democrats would be victorious. If he lost, he promised to remain at home every night until New Year's Day. If his wife lost she was to go without her regular allowance of cash.

There was no dispute over the result of the election, and ever since Nov. 7 the husband has remained by his fireside every night. It was his habit to meet nightly with his friends at the various stores in town, but he intends to fulfill his promise.

The wags of the town march past his house nightly singing "He Never Cares to Wander from His Own Fireside."

Preacher Renounces All Creeds.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Rev. C. A. Brandt, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Barnum, Minn., has surprised his congregation by renouncing the Presbyterian faith and cutting himself loose from all denominations and creeds, claiming they are in direct violation of the teachings of Christ. Mr. Brandt is widely known in Minnesota, and was supposed to be one of the strongest ministers of the Presbyterian doctrine in the State.

HE IS "NOBODY'S CHILD"

A Clever Young Actor Whose Life's Story Is Interesting.

HIS CHILDHOOD WITH ADVENTURERS

From London to the Mining Camps of the West—Cruelty and Misery His Portion—On the Variety Stage.

A young actor who recently appeared in this city is the hero, the victim, or the subject, as one may look at it, of a life story that may safely be called stranger than fiction. It is a story worth telling, and in the telling the young man will be called Burton, though that is not his name; indeed, he does not know his real name, and probably never will.

The first impression that Burton has of life, he thinks, must have been gained in London, as he remembers the dense fogs, the frowning gloom of the tenement in which he lived, the immense, jostling crowds, and the unmistakable cockney accent. Those with whom he lived were a man and a woman, both of whom were fashioned largely after the Bill Sikes pattern, Nancy's redeeming qualities having no part in the woman's nature any more than in the man's. These people lived somehow by their wits, at all events without labor, in a miserable, shabby lodging, where they both were intoxicated a great part of the time, and where they used to beat the child without mercy, a practice from which they never desisted so long as he lived with them.

Even as far back as this—Burton believes himself now to be in the early twenties—he remembers distinctly that a handsome sum of money was received every month from a distance, which he soon learned to know was from some mysterious source in payment for his keeping. This money was always jocularly referred to between the two as "boodle," and the young man says he knows that it never failed to come at the appointed time. He remembers that at that time other and greater sums of money were kept tied up in bags, and thrown carelessly into a heap of rags which always occupied one corner of the room, and that many persons of their own station often visited his keepers singly or in groups. These people were always referred to as "the gang," and no matter where the child's grim guardians went, and their wanderings in after years extended over a vast stretch of territory, there was always a large company of such persons waiting to receive them, although not openly.

The young man's next impressions are those of being at sea. His keepers changed their names as soon as they took passage, and always did so whenever they changed their place of residence. The list of aliases is so long that he cannot recall them all. The two were frequently in close consultation with a stranger whom they addressed as Capt. Hall. They were somewhat less cruel to the child on shipboard, because the opportunities for debauchery were less. Burton feels sure that they came to New-York, that they lived in an old tumble-down lodging house in the Bowery, where the beatings he had escaped on shipboard were made up with interest, and that that very old tumble-down lodging house, according to recent investigations, is still in existence.

After the Bowery lodging house, there followed a long period of travel, until San Francisco was reached by this ever-mysterious pair of adventurers and the unfortunate child, whom somebody's cruelty had left in their charge. In San Francisco, the young man remembers, their operations, whatever they were, seemed to be carried on on a larger and more active scale, a larger gang appeared, and a certain Sam Ford, a typical Western desperado whom Burton has long believed to have been the famous Jesse James, was frequently closeted with them.

The man and woman now began to be known as Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and the boy was instructed for the first time to address them as father and mother. Mrs. Martin, who was a bold, handsome woman, now aspired to the dignity of housekeeping, and a house was secured and furnished much after the manner utilized in camp life, the carpets not being unrolled, everything left in apparent readiness for a hasty retreat. This retreat soon became necessary, and was speedily executed several hours after an important robbery had been committed in the city. The boy, who had been left alone asleep in the house, was roughly roused at dead of night, and hurried away in the darkness with the Martins and Ford. The house was left just as it was, no effort being made to carry anything away, nor did they ever return to it.

From this point these people pushed their way through the mining camps of California, always traveling on horseback at night, and always maintaining the utmost secrecy as to their proceedings. From the earliest age the boy trained every sense to listen for some clue to his identity or some explanation of this strange, nomadic mode of life, but no such information was ever dropped by his keepers, even when rendered less cautious than usual by drink.

On the long, hard journeys made through the mountains on horseback, Mrs. Martin, who was an intrepid horsewoman, always rode ahead and picked the boy invariably carrying the boy behind her, and frequently, when partially intoxicated, threatening to throw him down into the deep canon, as they passed along the narrow edge of a precipice. These wanderings soon drew to an end in the remote cabins of the moonshiners, or illicit whisky distillers, which were scattered at intervals through the mountains. In these huts, where they joined actively in the work of the moonshiners, no attempt was made at concealment from the child.

At length, when the vicious industries of California, and later those of Montana, were exhausted, the mining camps of Colorado were sought as a suitable field for operations. The adventurers were quartered in a cabin at the mining camp of Alma when there suddenly appeared a young Englishman and his beautiful wife, who came in the guise of visitors and remained over night at the Martin household. The boy, who was always known as Edward, his surname being subject to the changes undergone by that of his keepers, was by this time grown into a handsome little lad. He remembers distinctly that when the young Englishwoman arrived she gathered him to her bosom and wept over him, calling him by more endearing names and retiring to rest with him still held closely to her breast, but never by one word dropping even the slightest clue to his identity.

On the following morning, before the boy awoke, the visitors had gone, and on his bed lay velvet knickerbockers, braided jackets, and dainty silk waists, comprising in all a wardrobe so complete that it lasted him for several years. Young Burton has always held the opinion that the Englishwoman was his mother, although nothing has ever been learned to verify this supposition. It is a significant fact, however, that the husband of the lovely guest did not lavish endearments upon the forlorn child.

In the Winter following the episode of the Englishwoman's visit, when the snow lay so deep on the mountains that traveling in those regions was a serious and difficult matter, the Martin woman took the boy on snow shoes to a solitary hut in Mosquito Gulch, telling him that she was obliged to leave him alone there for a time. Opening the door she thrust him in, and without further word of parting or explanation, locked the door on the outside and departed. The young man says that he remembers standing in the centre of the cabin floor, pressing his hands to his head, and reflecting in a dumb, agonized way that he had been thus left to perish; but such, in fact, was not the case, for he found the cabin well stocked with wood, flour, and bacon, which his severe training had early taught him how to convert into food and warmth.

As the weeks dragged by—six of them passed of which the boy kept accurate account by means of chalk marks on the bricks of the hearthstone—he realized vaguely, child though he was, that the terrible solitude of his situation was almost driving him mad. A fear not of wild beasts nor of death, but of the horrible desolation that surrounded him, seemed to congeal his blood and paralyze him with terror. Regularly every night came a mountain lion roaring dismally outside the cabin, and for this visit the child soon learned to look with longing, for when the lion came he had, at least, some slight sense of earthly companionship. Space did not seem so illimitable and terrible when he could hear the sound of another voice, even though that voice was an animal's. Great mountain rats also came forth nightly from beneath the floor, jarring its half loosened boards as they walked, and for the presence of all these creatures the boy was thankful, lying before the fire on his blanket night after night. The snow continued to fall until the one little window in the cabin was so effectually blocked that the child could not even scan the Wintry landscape.

At the close of the sixth week the Martin woman made her appearance, coolly expressed surprise at finding the boy alive, and informed him that she had been detained by the great snowfall, which was one of the deepest ever known in Colorado. As they went down the mountain, the woman lightly called his attention to several landmarks that were the only remaining vestiges of all the other cabins in the region. The boy had been miraculously preserved from a great snowslide, which had swallowed up all the other inhabitants thereabout.

The Martins next took their young charge to Leadville, which was just then having its famous boom. Theirs was the first house built in the famous street known as Harrison Avenue, and there it was that the Martins parted company, the man going his own way and leaving the woman and child to their own devices in what was probably at that time the wickedest mining camp in the world. Mrs. Martin soon took unto herself another mate, and the child was not slow at understanding that her former companion had not been her husband any more than the latter was. In Leadville, however, she was always known as Mrs. Martin. From that time on the woman plunged deeper and deeper into vice, until within a few years there was scarcely a trace left of her former beauty.

Through some strange freak of caprice, soon after her removal to Leadville she compelled the boy to perform the duties of charwoman, sending him about from one house to another where the services of such a person were required.

At length, however, another idea seized her between the ceaseless beatings which she gave to her hapless charge, and there soon appeared upon the scene a broken-down dancing master, who began vigorously, under the woman's watchful eye, to teach the child a little piano playing, a little singing, and a great deal of dancing, for all of which the little fellow displayed from his first lesson such remarkable aptitude that in a few weeks the variety theatres of Leadville were ringing with his praise, and bags of gold dust, amounting in all to a comfortable fortune, were thrown at him nightly by the miners, who soon grew to be very fond of him, and to lavish their treasure upon him in a manner peculiar to mining regions. This gold dust the Martin woman instantly took possession of, not even allowing Burton the smallest sum of spending money, and promptly investing it, together with means of her own, in Leadville property, which eventually made her rich. Much of this property is now standing ownerless and unused in Leadville, since the woman's death, which occurred in 1881, because no one exists who is thought to have any legal right to it. In one of the principal business blocks in Harrison Avenue, which formerly belonged to Mrs. Martin, people are living rent free, because the building is not controlled by either agent or landlord.

The child often appeared at the theatres as a girl, an illusion which was heightened by his long curls and clear pink and white complexion. Even at that tender age he was obliged to work very hard and an almost incredible length of hours, for the lights of the variety theatres flared all night, and his "turn" was by far the most popular on the programme. At this time he suffered all the painful results natural to exposure and neglect. His beatings increased in force as the Martin woman sank lower and lower into the depths of vice, and to this day he carries on his body the marks of her cruelty.

When his fame as a variety actor was at its height, Mrs. Martin took him to Denver for a brief engagement at the Palace Theatre, making her headquarters with a Mrs. Wiggins, a laundress, who was very kind to the boy. By this time the child had become a general pet among the sporting fraternity of Leadville. Men and women alike lavished rich gifts and money upon him; no revel was complete without him, and many of them showed him rude kindnesses, which were almost the first he had ever received. Even vice sometimes hid its head before his childish presence, stung to long-forgotten shame by his youth and innocence.

About the year 1878, the Martin woman began a tour of Colorado with the boy, who had now achieved local fame. Among other points touched by this curious star and manager was Manitou, the beautiful mountain resort lying adjacent to Colorado Springs. Here, oddly enough, the woman assumed the guise of a lady as regarded manners, speech, and dress, with the result that she had soon arranged for her protege to appear in the parlors of the leading hotels in a little song-and-dance entertainment, which he had arranged himself, and in which he appeared unaided.

The most elaborate of the small velvet suits left by the Englishwoman now came into good play, for the eye of Fashion, as represented by the tourists then staying at Manitou, was upon him, and he had a quaint notion of propriety. No sooner was the first entertainment over than the little fellow became a lion. He was invited everywhere, and by the best people. Mrs. Martin had the good sense to remain in the background for excellent pecuniary reasons, and the result was that the boy was not only taken on all the delightful excursions which that picturesque region affords, but was even taken to Denver with the theatre parties, which were composed of gay people, who occasionally went to the capital for a night's amusement.

On one such occasion his hostess was a lively young widow, and his host a Baltimore gentleman of fortune. The young woman had taken a violent fancy to the child, and the gentleman, who was deeply in love with her, naturally humored it. While in the city the latter took the lady to visit some friends of his, a doctor and his wife, old residents of Denver, who soon became interested in the boy and invited him to return.

Soon after his return to Manitou, Mrs. Martin, who had reaped a golden harvest while there, sudden

CURRENT LITERATURE

INDIAN SUMMER

Now brutal winds have ceased to rage
Amid the Autumn bowers,
And icy brooks and sodden fields
Are graves of vanished flowers.
O'er sedgy rill and dreamy glen
A mystic presence broods,
And vague and unimagined sounds
Invade the solitudes.

The clouds that dot the heavenly meads
Like spectres flee away,
And fish, within the sluggish tarns,
Might now be heard at play.
No butterfly is on the wing,
No crickets sing or leap,
And in the weird and tender light
The languid valleys sleep.

Before the blaze the farmer basks,
From harvest toil set free;
And in the wood the squirrel peeps,
From out the hollow tree.
While one complains of scanty yield,
With all his barns aglut,
The other, in his mossy lodge,
Contented, cracks a nut.

Low-whistling quails still haunt the field,
Where late the waving grain
Upreared its myriad golden spears—
The glory of the plain.
Along the rootless woodland aisles
The robin faintly calls;
And monkish rabbits leap and stare
At every leaf that falls.

Now forests gleam through amber mists,
Like pilgrims gray and old;
And cliffs and barren hills are changed
To temples roofed with gold.
Each morn doth seem a sybil's dream,
And when the days expire,
The west is filled with phantom ships,
That sail on seas of fire.

But soon the ruffian winds will take
The cedars by the throat;
And rain, and hail, and deadly frost
O'er field and forest gloat;
And fog, and damp, and glittering ice,
All things in ruin merge,
And crows croak out on blasted pines
A universal dirge!
—Augustus Watters, in Temple Bar.

A LIFE'S EPILOGUE

I turn the tiny key and scan with care
My reliquary's treasure unbeholden.
I tell their tale, those hoarded locks of hair,
The sheeny black, the silver gray, the golden.

What envy I yon singers lofty-throned,
Who voice each mood in life's eternal proem?
No sweeter love than mine their lips have moaned.
They sang their songs—but I have lived my poem.
—Grant Allen in The Academy.

A LITTLE DINNER AT SMITH'S

We occasionally discussed ethics in the smoking room at the club—the place seemed to call for strange things, such as caviare sandwiches and an innocuous mixture, composed of equal parts of champagne, ginger ale, and stout. The beauties of truth, one evening, had been quite generally canvassed, when Smith, from his armchair by the hearth, between quaffs and puffs, broke his unwonted silence, as follows: "You fellows," he growled, "when you praise truth don't know what you are talking about. You might just as well advocate togas and sandals, or the Indirect Discourse, or asafetida as a flavor, or any other mummified notion from way back. Do you realize what it is that greases the wheels of civilization, that replenishes the lamp of science, that mixes the salad of society? 'Tis the emollient of a lie."

Most of us, old friends of Smith, were disposed to glide over his words with a laugh, just as we used to wet down a bump in our coasting; but young Horace Wadsworth sat bolt upright in his chair, flushed and indignant.

"I might protest against any such statement," he said. "I'm conscious of many failings, but I don't lie. My father in trying to form me into a gentleman, followed Thackeray's definition, one of the particulars of which is to tell the truth. As I hope he succeeded, I always do so."

"Do you recollect what Thackeray was writing when he drew this immaculate model?" drawled Smith, mockingly. "Fiction, wasn't it? He was telling a story, wasn't he? Haec fabula docet—"

"He was holding the mirror up to nature," persisted Wadsworth.

"Yes, and behind the quicksilver side he had his thumb up to his nose."

"Come, come, Smith," I interposed, "this isn't like you; you generally know and approve of the better course, even if you do follow the worse one," and there was a chorus of assent, for we all liked Wadsworth, a manly young fellow, recently come to town to manage the Excelsior Works. Besides, being a stranger, we did not want to take him in in any other sense than a hospitable one. But something, perhaps several things, had made Smith obdurate.

"Simply because I'm frank enough to say we all lie, he asserts that we are not gentlemen," he continued.

"I shall begin to think that you have unwittingly—" began Wadsworth, but here a diversion for peace in the shape of pool was suggested, and the young man was hurried away with the others, leaving Smith and me to our accustomed confidences before the glowing coals.

"A fine fellow," said Smith, "and soft, I think, on my sister-in-law, Nellie Ashton. I wonder, Marsden, if I had asked him whether he really came to the house to see me, or if he was actually quite so fond of our youngest boy as my wife maintains, what he would have said. Oh, he thoroughly believes every word he utters. Falsity is so ground into human nature that its hue is indistinguishable just as all men would seem white if they were all black. I must awake him to a sense of his original depravity. If he comes into my family, it must be as a liar or not at all. In the long line of my distinguished ancestors there hasn't been a break—I mean a bad break. They would not lie still on their graves—the ruling passion strong in death, you see—if I didn't try to avert this sacrilege."

"Don't be absurd, Smith," I urged, "and above all don't interfere. Maybe sweet Nellie is fond of him; such a bright, handsome pair; they seem made for each other."

"I have heard people say the same of Mrs. Marsden and you," retorted Smith, "and yet, what hath Time wrought? By the way, you are coming to our little dinner to-morrow night? I say little because I know Alice will make a splurge she always does for Grace and you, out of regard, of course—that is, to annoy. Wadsworth will be there."

"Wadsworth! Why, he went away looking like pistols and coffee."

"Well, he'll come, looking like molasses and jam. Didn't I tell you the hypocrite was gone on Nellie? But I'll fix him; I'll show him how much 'rise' there is in crushed truth. If I don't, then my name is Cherry Tree Washington."

"Smith," I warned, "if you attempt any trick on that inoffensive chap, I'll give you away."

"Do so," said Smith, as we parted for the night. "'Twill make assurance doubly sure."

Grace and I were rather late the following evening. At least she was; as for me, I am so patient that she calls me 'an angel, probably for the reason that I stand and wait. "The dinner will be poky enough," she had explained when at length she descended, "without suffering a martyrdom before it's served." To which epitome of friendly intercourse I quite agreed. But when she and our hostess had made mutual escapes at kissing, Grace exclaimed: "I'm so sorry; I fear we are late. I was ready hours ago, but men are so careless—"

"Ut, tut," interrupted Smith, with menacing finger, "don't you know that you are wishing it were half-after the beginning time?"

"You mustn't mind him, Grace," said Alice. "He is fairly outdoing himself in silliness to-night. He says that Mr. Wadsworth taught him a lesson at the club, and that hereafter he's always going to speak the truth."

"Horrors!" cried Grace. "If my Jim should join him I would think I had committed bigamy."

"Smith is always going to," I sneered, unabashed, "but never quite getting there."

I thought Wadsworth, who was standing by sweet Nellie's chair, looked rather embarrassed by this discussion. I'm sure she thought so, for she glanced up sympathetically and said: "Good women, I think, always tell the truth."

"Of course they do!" "Of course we do!" re-echoed Alice and Grace, each shaking her head rather defiantly. Smith looked at me and I looked at Smith, and we both laughed.

"Very well, then," cried Mrs. Smith. "We'll accept a test, won't we, Grace? Let every one agree solemnly for the rest of the evening to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. There, now!"

"Certainly," said my wife, calmly. "It will be no effort for us; we shall simply be natural."

"As for Wadsworth here," added Smith, grinning with delight, "it is unnecessary for him to promise; he couldn't lie if he wanted to. But Marsden and I, two old Past Grand Masters, hereby swear to more than shame the devil. Come, Nellie." And sweet Nellie smiled assent to the pledge as we all passed into the dining room.

The soup, it happened, had just a faint touch of curry, a flavor which Grace detests. I couldn't help looking over to her as she tested it, a glance which Smith, with fiendish quickness, interpreted.

"How do you like the soup, Mrs. Marsden?" he asked. Grace flushed and stammered, and then blurted out, fiercely: "I think it's horrid. And as for you, Jim, you are the stupidest goose in the world, and I couldn't say a truer thing if I talked all night."

"Smith says we are such a nicely-mated pair, my dear," I replied.

"Why, Grace," expostulated Alice, "the last time you were here you said this very same soup was quite too delicious," and she motioned to the servant to remove the offending course.

"She meant it was quite too delicious for her," explained Smith.

All this while I could see that Wadsworth kept feeling the natural embarrassment of a stranger when among friends who are playing at this agreement. He was evidently sorry for my wife, as if she weren't perfectly competent to take her own part, always a large one, and mine, too, no matter how insignificant it might be. So he gallantly sprang to the rescue and plumped into the mire.

"Such a pretty marquise ring that is you are wearing, Mrs. Marsden," he said; "the stones are singularly well matched."

"Look at it closely, Wadsworth," I suggested with malice prepense, for Grace and I had differed as to its desirability, and in consequence she had purchased it, "and tell us just what you think of it."

Wadsworth assumed a knowing air as he held the ring to the light, a knowing air which slowly faded into regret and remorse.

"Well?" I persisted.

"Well?" Smith reiterated.

"The small stones are chips, and the large one is shallow," Wadsworth announced.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Smith, as Grace drew herself up as if built in a steel frame.

"Rudolphus," asked Nellie innocently of her brother-in-law, "where did you get this sherry?"

Now, even Achilles had a vulnerable spot, I believe, which, paradoxically enough, was in his heel. So, too, was Smith sensitive regarding his Christian name. When he spoke of it at all, he used to say, with a certain bitterness, that doubtless "his sponsors gave it to him in baptism, for they thus threw cold water on his fondest hopes."

"Rudolphus!" repeated Alice, softly, "Oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

Smith frowned and then smiled, and then frowned again as he realized that it had been necessary for him to smile to keep from frowning.

"That sherry, my child," replied Smith, "that is some of a very choice lot which my great-grandfather purchased at the sale of a Spanish galleon. Oh, d—n! Excuse me!" he continued, after a moment's hesitation, "I mean that I bought it this afternoon at the corner grocery," and Smith looked cross.

I caught Grace signaling with her eyes, which had a decided company cast. Her lips mutely said "Talk." Of course, I obeyed.

"My dear Mrs. Smith," I began. "Do you know that you are regarded as a model for all wives by the men at the club? Let me ask you, do you really urge your husband to go there, and say, 'Now, dear, you know you need relaxation? Don't hurry home; Nelly and I have such good times together,' as he says you do?"

"Yes," answered Alice, "when he has brought home a box of gloves and promises me a new bonnet, and swears that he won't be later than 10, he is so tired; and vows to confine himself to a cigar and a bottle of apollinaris—yes, then I do."

"Men are all alike," soliloquized Grace, I thought rather cruelly, shall I say, naturally.

By this time Smith had recovered from the sting of the shaft, Rudolphus. The knowledge of who had sent it, and why it had been sent, recalled him to his purpose and urged him to revenge. He began in a general roundabout way, but I knew that he was circling about the clouted Wadsworth.

"Pshaw!" he exclaimed. "One would think that there was really no conversation in these days—nothing but gossip or bickering. Let us get down to principles. Since we have agreed to be frank, what a grand opportunity there is to learn one another's character! As it is, each one furnishes the other a glass colored with vanity to peep through. And yet, there is a general desire for the truth, just as people would like to know what is on the other side of the moon. Can anything be more stupid than the published correspondence of distinguished men, for instance? And yet people grope and plunge through the commonplaces, hoping for a revelation—as if anything could be cheaper than postage, except the letter it carries. Similarly, too, they delight in albums that ask one all manner of questions as to one's preferences, such as, 'What is your ambition in life?' 'What is your favorite book?' I remember once watching my friend Jones as he wrote himself down an ass in such a category. In answer to that latter question, he actually wrote: 'The Shah-Nameh of Firdusi.' 'Jones,' I said afterward, 'I know where you got that ridiculous title from—in John Lubbock's list of the hundred best books.' 'Well,' replied Jones, quite unabashed, 'if Sir John Lubbock could lie about it, don't see why I shouldn't.' By the way, Wadsworth, that reminds me. Didn't I hear you say the other night at the club, when we were talking about literature, that Dante's muse wooed the soul like the lute of Orpheus, leading it from lowest hell unto the highest heavens?"

"I think so," replied Wadsworth.

"Then let me ask you, have you ever read a line of Dante's?"

"Yes, just one: 'He who enters here leaves all hope behind,'" confessed Wadsworth, looking as if he had both entered and left.

"Of course, people don't read all the books they talk about," cried sweet Nelly, indignantly. "I'd like to know why else all the reviews and treatises on literature are written?"

"That is, a lion's skin is the most fashionable fur wrap," retorted Smith; "but to return to the inquisitorial albums. If they only were veracious, they might be invaluable in showing qualities, just as the income tax is supposed to reveal quantities. For instance, I have seen it stated that a mutual preference in colors betokens sympathy and affinity. By the way, Wadsworth, what is your favorite shade?"

"Red," replied Wadsworth, notwithstanding that sweet Nellie's eyes and the bows on her gown were of the deepest violet.

"There is something virile and splendid about red," exclaimed Nellie; "I think all men really prefer it."

"Yes, for the painting of towns," added Smith; but Wadsworth glanced so eloquently toward the girl that I felt sure that his bad half hour would produce a lifetime of happiness.

"And that reminds me," interrupted Alice, addressing her husband sharply, "where were you the other night until 2:30 in the morning?"

"My dear," said Smith, coolly, "in agreeing to speak the truth, it was of course with the reservation that sacred confidences should not be betrayed. I cannot answer your question; I cannot give my friend Marsden away."

"I will tell you to-morrow, Alice," said Grace, with portentous significance.

"Disregard of truth," continued Smith gravely, "affects our holiest relations, our most hallowed duties. Take the case of religion for example. Christianity is split into a myriad of sects, antagonistic, contradictory. They can't all be right; in fact all, save one, must be wrong, and that one is—"

"The Episcopal Church is the only true Church," asserted Nellie, stoutly, for she was a loyal ritualist.

"Exactly," smiled Smith. "But there were a few quite active on St. Bartholemew's Eve, and ask Smithfield, who thought quite differently. By the way, Wadsworth, when old Bull was bolstering up the Church of England at the club the other evening, didn't you say that an Episcopalian was like a Frenchman; if you asked him for a cup of cold water he put a lump of sugar in it?"

"Yes," said Wadsworth, "I made that comparison."

"Consequently you profess a different faith. You are a—"

"I am a Methodist," replied Wadsworth, as if at an auto da fé.

"But the Methodists are really Episcopalians," maintained sweet Nellie, "only stricter and better ones than we are."

"I begin to think there is a Methodist in her madness," I whispered to Mrs. Smith, and Alice smiled assent.

By this time the cloth had been cleared, and the coffee served, and Smith showed signs of uneasiness.

"Do we smoke, dear?" he asked with an appealing accent on the "dear."

"Yes," replied our good-natured hostess, "and we sit."

"By all means," I protested, "should the ladies leave us, the dessert would be unnecessarily duplicated."

"Stuff!" interposed Grace, "it wouldn't take you long to find an oasis."

"Speaking of stuff," said Smith, "I will now pass on to our holiest relations. Need I say, my own, that I refer to love?"

Alice, who was busy with a spirit lamp at the mantel, turned about with a startled, almost frightened, expression on her pretty face. Whereat Smith, under cover of his napkin, winked and grinned at me.

"You needn't say anything about it," she cried. "For goodness' sake, talk of something you know at least a little about, if that is possible."

"Don't be so petulant, my dear," Smith persisted. "Remember, you have taught me. I really must reflect credit on my preceptress."

"My! but I burned my fingers!" exclaimed Alice, as she dropped the lamp to the floor. "Mr. Wadsworth, can I trouble you to reach the other one from the hall closet?"

"There's a place for everything," grumbled Smith, "but it's never in its place in this house. You'll have to go, Nellie, see if you won't."

And, indeed, a moment later, Mrs. Smith did call her sister to her aid.

"Now, if my suspicions are just," confided Smith to Grace and me, "those two will linger behind. If they do, just wait, and we'll have a regular barbacue of a roast."

The wanderers did return in the order suggested—first, Mrs. Smith, smiling as if in triumph, and then the two young people, not, however, cooing side by side, but with Wadsworth lagging slow and indifferent, as if he were over forty—that is, more amenable to digestion than to courtesy. Smith glanced at me dubiously, as if saying that the game he hoped to bring down might prove a popinjay after all.

There is an alluring charm about Smith's dining room. The lines of rugs, tapestry, wainscoting, and furniture are soft and subdued, touching on the darker shades of that color which is Wadsworth's favorite. The chairs are actually comfortable—an amazing fact, sufficient in itself to distinguish it from all the dining rooms of Christendom. We men settled back over our cigars and wine, cozy, inert, wondering idly why women simply had to sit. I saw Smith's eyelids droop in stolid contentment.

"Well," asked Alice, "what were you about to say, dear—if you can recall trifles?"

"I was about to discourse on love," began Smith, mildly. "It seemed to me that we might interchange ideas on this mysterious topic with interest, and perhaps instruction. I, for one, am not too old to learn."

"There is no fool like an old fool," murmured Alice.

My wife has an unpleasant habit when anything surprising occurs to her while under social restraint of trying to convey it to me by what the romantic call speaking glances. I now noticed such an unintelligible straining on her part.

"Is there something in your eye, love?" I asked anxiously.

"There's nothing green in it," she replied, with an indignant shake of the head.

"Well, then, Rudolphus," said sweet Nellie, turning to her brother-in-law.

"Well," repeated Wadsworth, insensate, rushing to his fate.

Smith started like the war horse after it has said "Aha!"

"Is there anything," he went on, "which better exemplifies man's natural predilection for deceit than the trouble he takes to conceal the sway of the tender passion? When I say 'man,' of course I include his better half, for I would not draw conclusions from a remnant. And yet, why should he blush to admit what he ought to blush to deny? We, at least, who for the evening are emancipated, can show by our candor how false is the shame that denies to all comers a peep at the poppy show of the heart. Strange as it may seem, I can aver without fear of contradiction that my own marriage was one of affection."

"Affection of the brain," interposed Alice.

"As for you, Jim," continued Smith, turning to me, "one has only to look at you to know that you will say the same."

"Yes," agreed Grace, "one has only to look at him to know that he has very often said 'the same.'"

"Since the majority are so felicitous," Smith continued, "why, Wadsworth, would it not be well for you to join us so far as you are able? Of course, we have years of advantage over you"—here I thought there was a trace of sarcasm in Smith's tones, but it might have been emotion—"still you can confess your love, receive our congratulations if it be successful, or our condolences if it be unkind."

"You mean vice versa, don't you?" I suggested.

"No, I do not," declared Smith, with true eloquence. "Could I look on the wife of my bosom, the mother of my babes, and say—"

"Speaking for that fortunate individual," said Alice, "I beg to state that you could say anything without the slightest flinching. So go on."

"Yes," assented Wadsworth, "what is it you would like to know?"

"Yes," chimed in sweet Nellie. "Come, Rudolphus, do tell us."

Smith gasped and looked confused, like one who, in telling a funny story, forgets the point.

"There is some mystery here," he muttered. "Such effrontery is unnatural. Well, then, young man, I require you, by your sacred pledge, to tell us the name of your beloved, your Dulcinea, your heart's darling, your sweetheart, your nearest and dearest, or whatever be your chosen synonym, which in future years shall rise up and call you 'softy.'"

"I have the honor to love your ward, Miss Ashton," replied Wadsworth, with dignity, "as I should have told you later in the evening had you waited."

"Yes," added Nellie, as she laid her sweet, fair face close to Wadsworth's swarthy cheek, "and I love him more than all those synonyms put together."

"Is there anything in my eye, dear?" asked Grace of me, with unnecessary triumph.

Pretty Alice beat her little hands together in high glee. "Oh, you gaby!" she cried, "as if I couldn't anticipate all your clumsy attempts to tease our honored guest. That's not my idea of hospitality. Of course, I gave dear Horace a hint, and then, when I called Nellie out and left them, why, he did the rest. Actually, men are the stupidest things in the world."

"Married men," I ventured to correct.

"All very well," said Smith. "If Wadsworth wants to take the risk, on his head be it. As connoisseur in the eccentricities of the Ashton race, I shall ever be ready to condole with him. But duty now calls me to the sphere of justice. Our sacred pledge has been violated. Mrs. Smith, where is the burn on your hand?"

But Alice was not at all discomfited by the accusation.

"I did have a match on hand," she declared, "and what I said was in a good cause; for are they not made in heaven?"

"That must be true," said Grace, "if the exception proves the rule."

"There is no giving away in marriage there, Jim," sighed Smith. "When we rest from our labors we will watch and wait for poor Wadsworth."

"You needn't," retorted Wadsworth, stoutly. "My heaven is on earth in the tender azure of sweet Nellie's eyes."

"Voluntary servitude is beginning to cast its shadow before already, Smith," I explained. "See, he has changed his favorite color."

"And quite appropriately," rejoined Smith, "for his future is blue."

"Yes, true blue," corrected sweet Nellie, softly.

Traders' Tokens.

During the sixteenth century the national coinage was so unsatisfactory and inconvenient that large numbers of private traders and merchants were impelled to have halfpence and farthings manufactured for themselves. These "tokens," as they were called, were made of lead, pewter, latten, tin, and even leather, and could only be made use of as currency at the shops or warehouses of their respective issuers.

Notwithstanding the endeavors made during several reigns to put a stop to the circulation of this nuauthorized coinage, traders' tokens continued to multiply to an astonishing extent, until, in 1672, a proclamation was issued, prohibiting their making or use under severe penalties. From that date until 1787 the issue of private tokens entirely ceased, but in the latter year, owing to the great scarcity of Government copper coin, the Anglesey Copper Mines Company struck and put into circulation some 300 tons of copper pence and halfpence. The bold example thus set was speedily followed by other trading firms all over the kingdom, and again the Government found it necessary to take action in the matter, which it did by issuing a new national copper coinage from the Soho Works, Birmingham.

For some years the issue of private tokens was thus effectually checked; but in 1811, the authorized coinage again getting scarce, the copper companies and others recommenced the issue of batches of tokens. This went on until the 27th of July, 1817, when the manufacture was prohibited by act of Parliament, and all tokens in currency ordered to be withdrawn from circulation by the 1st of January, 1818.—Chambers's Journal.

Mysterious Disappearances.

Some five or six years ago the son of the late Rajah of Tanjore—a man some forty or fifty years of age, and, of course, the chief native personage in that part of India—made up his mind to become a devotee. He one day told his friends he was going on a railway journey, sent off his servants and carriages from the palace to the station, saying he would follow, gave them the slip, and has never been heard of since. His friends went to the man who was known to have been acting as his Guru, who simply told them, "You will never find him." Supposing the G. O. M. or the Prince of Wales were to retire like this—how odd it would seem!

To illustrate this subject, I may tell the story of Tilleinathan Swámy, who was the teacher of the Guru whose acquaintance I am referring to in this chapter. Tileinathan was a wealthy ship owner of high family. In 1850 he devoted himself to religious exercises, till 1855, when he became "emancipated." After his attainment he felt sick of the world, and so he wound up his affairs, divided all his goods and money among relatives and dependents, and went off stark naked into the woods. His mother and sisters were grieved, and repeatedly pursued him, offering to surrender all to him if he would only return. At last he simply refused to answer their importunities, and they desisted. He appeared in Tanjore after that in 1857, 1859, 1864, and 1872, but has not been seen since. He is supposed to be living somewhere in the Western Ghauts.—From Adams Peak to Elephanta. Carpenter.

Hold the Sea.

The Japanese have undoubtedly illustrated afresh the value of sea power. This, of course, has been taught, time and time again, in lessons familiar to all. The most powerful factor in the downfall of Napoleon, one that operated all the time from 1805 to 1814, was the absolute control of the sea by his arch enemy, England. He was shut off from transportation by sea, compelled to rely on land communications, and there was no point in the circle of his conquests from the easternmost shores of Italy along the coasts of the Mediterranean to Gibraltar, and thence around the Atlantic and the Channel and the North Sea into the Baltic, where the English could not assail him. The genius of the great conqueror, and the wonderful impulse the revolution had given to his soldiery made him master of continental Europe, but he could not hold it. Wherever upon the sea there was a strategic point in his conquered territory there were English fleets, English diplomacy, and English allies, and these finally led first to the downfall at Paris and then to Waterloo.

A more recent, possibly a more forceful, lesson is to be drawn from our own civil war. The Union fleets blockaded the Confederacy and almost starved it to death. They shut it in from recruits and supplies and munitions of war. They cut it in two by their fleets on the Mississippi, and penetrated its vitals along the lines of other navigable streams. They hovered around it, as England hovered around Napoleon and his satrapies, and assailed it wherever it was weakest. When the true history of the conquest of the Confederacy is written it will undoubtedly appear that, in proportion to numbers engaged and expenses incurred, the navy of the United States was a far more efficient factor in the final result than even the armies in the field.

Japan is illustrating the same lesson. By her command of the sea, she outnumbered the Chinese at Ping-Yang, and by the battle off the Yalu she seems now, at this writing, (Oct. 10,) to have acquired such further dominion over the water as to justify her, in the opinion of her Emperor, in landing troops on Chinese soil and undertaking an invasion.—The Hon. H. A. Herbert in the North American Review.

Masculine Savagery.

Diderot, in his rhapsodical fragment, "Sur les Femmes," while exalting their qualities of tenderness, of devotion, and of ecstasy, concludes by saying that "they are more civilized than men on the surface, but within have remained true savages." From which it seems to follow that the road which would lead them back to the age of instinct is more direct and a good deal shorter than the way of the skulking creature, man. Or, as Burdach observes, with his sure touch, "though women do not tend to vary so much as men, when they do vary, they fall into an extreme."

The wits and philosophers of the eighteenth century in France exemplified not only the law by which genius often displays a certain feminine softness, but also the fact that the brains of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen are much upon an average. Hence, on the one hand, "masculine thought"—so abhorrent to the New Woman—did set in motion those systems and sketch those Utopias, which account for the idyls of Les Charmettes, the Watteau-like pastorals of the Little Trianon, the heroics of "Corinne," and the rights of the female, as summed up in her seventeen articles by Mlle. Olympe de Gouges. But, on the other hand, if the brains of the two sexes had been doubly unequal in weight and in the number of their convolutions, it is probable that men might have preached in vain, for want of an audience.

Women can hardly take to themselves, therefore, the glory of the fresh and glad tidings, the liberty, equality, and free union, which make the substance of that evangel. Yet, now, as always, they have proved to be fervent disciples, energetic, unrelenting, self-convinced. They have pleaded with equal enthusiasm the privileges of genius and the wrongs of their own sex. They are willing to forego the honors decreed to them by chivalry, if only they might claim even-handed justice. And to them justice signified emphatically, freedom: "La carriere ouverte aux talents." But their chief talent has ever been to please, as Joubert would tell them with a smile.

How, then, are they to please? Alas, if it be true that they remain savages, according to Diderot! alas, if that diamond-pointed satirist Pope should not be quite in the wrong when he affirms that "every woman is at heart a rake," and "most women have no character at all!"—The Quarterly Review.

Insect Secretions.

The strongly vesicating power of certain parts of the apparatus of the blister beetle of course suggested that the function of cantharidin in the economy of the insect might be connected in some way with the reproductive process. But that such is not necessarily the case evidently follows from the fact that the insect possesses the property to a greater or less degree in all its stages, including those in which it is sexually immature. Even the eggs are possessed of the blistering power, though this perhaps is no more than might be expected, since the ovaries are strongly impregnated with cantharidin.

In 1883 Beauregard took a portion of a freshly-laid batch of eggs and, working them up into a paste with a little water, applied the little plaster so formed to his arm. After four hours the smarting produced was sufficiently intense to lead him to stop treatment. He therefore removed the plaster, and a few minutes after an enormous blister appeared on the spot, attesting the strongly vesicating property of the freshly-laid eggs.

In the larvae the property was found to be much less intense. Ten larvae, several days old, were crushed and made into a plaster, which was applied as before. Even after eight hours nothing more than a considerable inflammation was developed, and no blister appeared. When, however, a larger application of the crushed bodies of two dozen similar larvae was made, a blister was produced after the lapse of the same time.—Knowledge.

Cavalry Pistol Practice—1672.

Here follow the Commands for the Pistols:

—Uncape your Pistols. 2—Draw forth your Pistols. This must be performed with the right hand; the left Pistol first, and then to mount the Muzzle. 3—Order your Pistol. Rest your Pistol a little in your bridle hand, and then immediately take your Pistol near the middle part of it, and place the butt end upon your thigh. 4—Sink or rest your Pistol in your bridle hand. 5—Bend your Cock (or draw up your Cock to half bent.) 6—Secure, or guard your Cock. 7—Open your Pan. 8—Prime your Pan. 9—Shut your Pan, or order your Hammer or Steel. 10—Cast about your Pistols, which is to be done against your left thigh, with your muzzle upwards in your bridle hand. 11—Gage your Flasks. 12—Lade your Pistols with Powder. For your more speedy lading of your Pistols, there is lately invented a small powder flask, with a suitable charge; but it is not to be denied that your Cartroaches are very serviceable.

There are eleven more motions, and finally in 24—Give fire. In the firing of your Pistols, you are not to fire directly forwards, to your Enemies' horses' heads, but toward the right hand, with the lock of the Pistol upward.—Notes and Queries.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

Garrick was in the midst of a tragedy when suddenly he stopped and roared with laughter. What was the cause? Why, simply this: "A butcher in the front of the pit, who had taken off his wig to wipe the sweat from his head, had placed the wig for a while upon his large dog, who stood facing the stage with his forepaws resting on the pit railings."

This is as good an example as could be found to contest the foolish assertion that all laughter has its rise in something inevitably lowering to human nature. It was pure incongruity.

The French tell us that "le rire est hygiénique." We knew that even before they made the phrase, but it is well to have their confirmation of the fact. Salubrious! Why, of course it is. For what purpose else did our wise forefathers keep certificated fools to make sport for them at their meals and in their intervals of business, or more methodical pleasure seeking?—All the Year Round.

Derivation of "Grass Widow."

The phrase "grass widow," or rather "grace widow," for the first has no foundation in fact, and is simply a barbarism, or fungus, which has attached itself to the English language. "Grace widow" is a term for one who becomes a widow by grace or favor, not of necessity, as by death, and originated in the earlier ages of European civilization, when divorces were granted but seldom, and wholly by authority of the Catholic Church.

When such decree was granted to a woman the Papal rescript stated "Viduca de gratia," which interpreted is "widow of grace." In the law of the French it would read "veuve de grace," which in England gives "widow of grace," or "grace widow," "veuve" being translated as "widow." In this novel and exceedingly interesting paper, Judge Turple also makes again public two important historical facts: That the whole system of law in relation to marriage and divorce originated in the Roman Church, and that French was the official language and court vernacular, not only in England, but of Western Europe, during this period of ecclesiastical ascendency.—Indianapolis News.

In the Valley of Zeta.

It was thundering and lightening, and the valley of the Zeta far below was hid in mist as we arrived at the lower monastery—for there are two, one on a rocky plateau on the mountain side, the other in a cavern in the cliff half an hour higher up. A ring at the bell was quickly answered, and we were ushered into a plainly-furnished cell by a youth without shoes or stockings, who kissed my hand, and after a profound bow went in search of the priest. It was extraordinary to notice the respect which the holy father evoked when he entered the room. Our guide went down on his knees and did obeisance before him, and the juvenile attendant proceeded to go through a series of extraordinary antics and grimaces. He bowed and scraped and crossed himself and saluted in military fashion, running about the room all the while in quest of refreshment for the guests.

A glass of excellent Montenegrin brandy and a cup of coffee were speedily offered and thankfully accepted, and then the priest began to ask us who we were and whence we came. As soon as the thunderstorm was over we started for the upper monastery, which we could just see protruding from the mouth of a cavern in the rock, several hundred feet above us. Arrived at the entrance of this remote hermitage, we knocked at the gate, and a venerable man with flowing locks of snow-white hair, the very picture of the typical man of God in the old stories, came down the steps to greet us after the manner of the early Christians. He kissed us on both cheeks, to our great embarrassment, and then led us by the hand up a winding stair and along a stone balcony into his lonely cell. Refreshments were at once produced, and the hermit, taking up two eggs, dyed crimson like the pace-eggs which we still see in some parts of England at Easter, gave me one of them and requested me to hold it in my hand with the end upward.

The priest then took another egg himself, and having made the sign of the cross on his forehead and murmured a prayed in Serb, he struck the end of my egg with the end of his. Having thus cracked one end, he made me turn the other end of my egg upward, and repeated the same operation with the other extremity of the egg, after which he pealed my egg for me and invited me to eat it. This done, he led me by the hand into a beautiful little refectory, ornamented with colored portraits of the Prince of Montenegro, the Czar, and the Czarina, and containing a well-spread table covered with Turkish delight, almonds, raisins, prunes, and other delicacies. It was with the greatest pride that he showed me the books of the monastery, some of them being among the earliest productions of the Slavonic printing press at Kieff, the gift of the Emperor of Russia.—The Westminster Review.

Reasons for Black and Tan.

When in Melbourne last year, I went carefully over all the dogs in a show with one of the stewards, and we found the spots in all the black-and-tan terriers, foxhounds, deerhounds, collies, lurchers, &c.; but I could get no information regarding them from the experts.

In some of the highly-bred toy dogs, as the small black-and-tan terriers, I found on inquiry that these spots, formerly so very conspicuous, were being bred out, and had nearly disappeared. Their persistence through so many strongly-marked varieties, except those of late date, is singular, for there is fairly good proof that when first domesticated the dog was red or bright brown, like the pariah, dingo, &c.

As far as I can see, we do not find the spots white on a black or dark ground; nor yet black or dark on a white or light ground. My explanation is that they have arisen as a permanent marking after the dogs "sported" to black under domestication, and have been preserved and developed through natural selection. Possibly they are protective, and simulate eyes.

One morning in Asam, just at dawn, I had occasion to go out into the garden, and while stooping to examine some flowers, near a fence partly covered with creepers, I suddenly saw an animal's head looking through, and what seemed to be two black and seemingly large eyes glared at me. Suspecting that a black leopard was about to spring over, I started back, clapped my hands, and shouted. To my relief, however, I saw it wag its tail, and found that the spectator was a coolie's dog I knew very well, and which recognized me. The use of the tan spots—in this case at least—then occurred to me. May it not be that the spots thus serve a protective purpose, and have often saved the lives of dogs (black dogs in their enemies, the smaller Felines, such as the clouded leopard, &c.? Perhaps the matter is not new; but if it is, it seems worth looking into. I have several dogs with black bodies and heads; the tan spots, rather pale, are of the size of a shilling. I have shot one, keeping the skin of the head as a curiosity.—Nature.

A Roast of Eland.

The flesh of the eland is excellent—fat, well tasted, and resembling young beef, with a gamelike flavor. The shape of the animal is, of course, well known. For many years specimens of the unstriped South African variety have been bred and exhibited in the Zoological Society Gardens. These elands, however, scarcely fairly represent the beast in its wild state, and grow to nothing like the size and bulk. Mr. Bartlett informs me also that the breed shows in captivity a tendency to deterioration, and occasionally requires fresh blood. Many of these beautiful antelopes have been imported and bred as ornaments to noblemen's parks.

A former Lord Derby bred them for some years—the present stock at the Zoological Gardens represents, I believe, his herd. Lord Hill also had some, and there are still a few here and there in parks about the country. A butcher in Shrewsbury once had the carcass of an eland of Lord Hill's for sale, but found it an impossibility to induce people to buy and eat it. Good as was the meat, his customers, with typical British mistrust, would have nothing to say to such newfangled stuff.

The eland is so comely, so striking, and yet withal so gentle a beast, uniting some of the finest points of the antelope family with those of the zebu of India, and is so easily domesticated and bred in this country that the wonder is herds are not more often seen in private grounds. A little fresh blood now and again would serve to keep up the required condition and growth.—Chambers's Journal.

The Dyaks of Borneo.

The ferocity of the Dyaks of Borneo when Rajah Brooke first came was appalling. No social or religious function could take place among the tribes without bloodshed. Young unmarried girls came forth from the long seclusion to which they had been condemned since childhood, so anaemic that they could hardly stand; a slave was killed in their honor, and the blood of the victim sprinkled over them. Head hunting had decimated the race. It was imperative that husbands should conjure evil spirits by bringing a human head to their wives before the expected birth of a child. Boys might not aspire to manhood without having earned the badge of the head hunter.

A skull was the first gift of a lover to his mistress, and the last token of respect by which the living could honor the dead. On account of his rank no petty chief could be buried without many freshly-decapitated heads to form his escort into the next world. The greatest respect, moreover, was shown to such trophies. They were smoked over a fire to preserve them. Their lips were forced open to receive the choicest morsels during the family meal. Tobacco and betel nuts were also spread before them; they were looked upon as honored guests, and every effort was made to win their friendship.—The Fortnightly Review.

The Careful Housewife Will Use No Other.

WHENEVER a baking powder or soda and cream of tartar are called for in any receipt for cooking, better results will be obtained by using the Royal Baking Powder. The food will be lighter, sweeter, more palatable and wholesome.

Food raised by the Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot, even by dyspeptics, with impunity.

OUR CASTLE IN SPAIN

The street's bleak and long, and the rain's blowing cold;
They eye me with pity, grown weary and old;
They fancy I'm out in the wind and rain;
Ah, no! I'm at home in our Castle in Spain.

In the glow of the firelight you stand by me there,
It flickers and plays on you shadowy hair;
Outside in the city I seek you in vain,
But still you are found in our Castle in Spain.

I hear not the roar of the traffic: I hear
Your accent so low, and so strange, and so clear,
The voice that could bid one for ever to remain
With you in our Castle, our Castle in Spain.

That Castle's so fair, so enchanted the ground,
The Springtime abides in it all the year round;
There leaves never wither, as hopes never wane
The lime trees aye bloom by our Castle in Spain.

Yet the winds that blow o'er the whole earth renew,
And the stream 'neath its ramparts has flowed the world thro';
And I read in your eyes a love deeper than pain,
Love stronger than Death, in our Castle in Spain!

Wherever you wander, ah, you I love best!
When you from our refuge realities wrest,
I wonder if you are as glad to regain
Our fortress, our haven, our Castle in Spain!
—May Kendall, in Longman's Magazine.

New and Old Shops—Paris.

The growth

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WHITTIER, POET, POLITICIAN, PHILANTHROPIST

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. By Samuel T. Pickard. In two volumes. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

Mr. Whittier never kept a diary, and never entertained the thought of keeping one but once in his life. In 1821, when he was fourteen years old, his mother made a blank book for him by folding and stitching some foolscap paper.

"He could not think of anything to write in the diary, his life on the farm was so uneventful. His mother suggested that he write of some striking event in the past that had come under his observation. The only great event he could think of was the windstorm of 1815; so he wrote an account of that, and never afterward made an entry in this or in any other diary."

Mr. Whittier died in September, 1892, in his eighty-fifth year. He had long outlived all but three or four of his friends and associates in politics, literature, journalism, and the fierce, long-protracted conflict of the abolitionists against negro slavery. He had borne a worthy and active part in public affairs, and especially in relation to the anti-slavery agitation he knew that his name would always be written conspicuously in the history of his country. His pamphlet "Justice and Expediency" (1833) sounded one of the earliest notes of that long campaign. If he was not actually the author of the famous "Haverhill" petition, which raised a storm of indignation when it was read in the National House of Representatives by John Quincy Adams, his present authorized biographer thinks he probably had something to do with it. Whittier in his early manhood was not only a poet and journalist, but a politician as well, an adroit, calculating, intensely practical politician. Wherefore he bore in mind, as his peaceful end drew near, the need of giving some thought to the preparation of materials for his biography. The thought that this book would be called for, Mr. Pickard tells us, was not a pleasant one to Mr. Whittier, but it was far pleasanter than the thought that a book full of inaccuracies would surely be given out after his death unless he took steps beforehand to prevent it. Ten years before he died, therefore, he confided this work to Mr. Pickard, who in 1876 had married the poet's niece, Elizabeth Whittier.

"He had never kept a journal, nor charged his memory with dates, but he remembered his correspondents, and gave information which resulted in a large collection of letters, illustrating nearly every year of his life."

Thus we now have a work of biography, largely autobiographical in form, of unquestionable veracity and remarkable interest. Many of the facts narrated in it are now made public for the first time. A large proportion of the letters were never before published. Many of the verses, political and satirical, that are here printed have not seen the light since early in the century, for Whittier was very chary about the republication of his youthful poems, while the story of his first political experiences will be absolutely fresh reading to the present generation. The character of the poet thus revealed will, in no way, change the estimate of him the world had already formed. There are not two opinions about him as a man. That he was ever upright, high-minded, of irreproachable purity and integrity, everybody has known. But his individuality is now fully expressed for the first time. His nature was many-sided, his mind was never narrow, and, though he accomplished much, he might have done more and filled a higher place in history if his almost continuous ill health had not kept him in the background of action in many critical periods.

It is a singular fact that John Greenleaf Whittier, though his ancestors for four generations were men of rugged health and the simplest habits, was a sufferer all his life. The policy of "toughening" themselves by exposure to cold, which Thomas Whittier, the first New-England settler of that name, and his descendants, practiced, never agreed with him.

"He attained the full height of his mature years—5 feet 10½ inches—when he was about fifteen years of age, but he was always slender, and never strong of muscle. At the age of seventeen he sustained injuries from overexertion in farm work, from the effects of which he never fully recovered."

He was troubled through life by palpitation of the heart and "dull, wearing pains" in the head. Yet he lived, with an active mind, nearly five years longer than any other Whittier.

As a small boy he was ruminative rather than imaginative. He had a habit of getting into what his uncle Moses called a "stood," enrapt in thought and utterly oblivious to his surroundings. His two particular friends on the rocky Haverhill farm, the oxer, had the same habit. Mr. Whittier always remembered that one of these beasts of burden, by name Old Butler, "once saved his life by a remarkable exhibition of strength, and by what would be called 'presence of mind' if shown by a man."

"Greenleaf went to the pasture one day with a bag of salt for the cattle, and Old Butler, from the brow of the hill, recognized him and knew his errand. As the boy was bent over, shaking the salt out of the bag, the ox came down the hill toward him in flying leaps, and his speed was so great that he could not check himself. He would have crushed his young master, but, by a supreme effort, gathering himself together at the right moment, the noble creature leaped straight out into the air, over the head of the boy, and came to the ground far below with a tremendous concussion and without serious injury to himself."

Mr. Whittier's first recollection was of the auction sale of a farm in the neighborhood when he was six years old. "He was surprised to find the next morning that the farm had not been taken away by the purchaser and a large hole left in its place." President Monroe and a menagerie visited Haverhill on the same day, and the Quaker boy could see neither of them. He found on the road the next day the tracks of the elephant, and was satisfied that he had seen at least the footsteps of the greatest man in the country. He had a curious idea which he imparted to his little brother, Matthew Franklin, "that by lifting each other in turn they could rise to the ceiling, and there was no knowing how much further, if they were out of doors." Their experiment was a failure, but J. T. Trowbridge made it a theme of a poem with a nice moral in after years.

Whittier's first poetic inspiration came from the poems of Burns, read aloud by his schoolmaster, Joshua Coffin, at his mother's fireside. Greenleaf borrowed the volume and read it all, and soon began to write poems on his slate when he ought to have been doing his sums. One of his earliest efforts was a rhymed catalogue of his father's library, which must have been dreary reading for a sprightly lad. But he got a good deal of help from—

"The Bible towering o'er the rest,
Of all other books the best—"

though after he had questioned whether King David could have been a member of the Society of Friends his parents deemed it best to confine his study of the Bible mostly to the New Testament. His first printed poem, "The Exiles' Departure," was published, without his knowledge, in The Newburyport Free Press, edited by Garrison. It had been sent by his sister Mary. Garrison was thus instrumental in starting Whittier on his career, but this is an old story. He went to the Haverhill Academy, and supported himself during the Winter by making a cheap kind of slippers, the retail price of which was 25 cents a pair.

"He calculated so closely every item of expense that he knew before the beginning of the term that he would have twenty-five cents to spare at its close, and he actually had this sum of money in his pocket when his half year of study was over. It was the rule of his whole life never to buy anything until he had the money in hand to pay for it, and, although his income was small and uncertain until past middle life, he was never in debt."

The story of Whittier's boyhood and youth is made most attractive in Mr. Pickard's narrative, and the temptation to quote further from it is almost irresistible. But the spirit of that time of his life can never be so well expressed, after all, as the poet expressed it in "Snow Bound." He entered the service of the Colliers in Boston, in 1828, and became a full-fledged editor, at a salary of $9 a week. The Colliers printed several papers, among them The American Manufacturer, a weekly, which supported Henry Clay and his policy of a protective tariff, which New-England was then just beginning to accept. So that Whittier was one of the first of New-England newspaper writers to argue in favor of "protection."

"He was not ashamed in his later years of his youthful enthusiasm for Clay, but thought that he was in his day much overrated. His influence was not so permanent as that of Calhoun, whom he considered the most powerful intellect of his period."

He edited The Haverhill Gazette the first six months of 1830, and also contributed poems and political essays to The New-England Review of Hartford, then edited by George D. Prentice. When Prentice went to Kentucky, he recommended Whittier for the editorship of The Review. Thus the young poet became for a time the editor of one of the principal political journals in New-England. In Hartford he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Sigourney, who encouraged him to write poetry. He had already a wide reputation as a poet.

"The wonder is that such a reputation as he was acquiring should have grown out of a series of poems that so soon sank into oblivion. For about five years, say, from 1827 to 1832, Whittier was writing and publishing a poem almost every week, scarcely twenty of which are now extant."

His true poetic inspiration came after he had gone heart and soul into the anti-slavery contest, in 1833. All that he had previously written were merely exercises in rhetoric and versification. The history of abolitionism is the history of the best part of Whittier's life. It is told minutely and clearly in these volumes, with no new facts of great importance, but with many, nevertheless, that are of interest; with ample quotations from many hitherto unpublished letters written by the participants. But from that long narrative of overzeal and enthusiasm, of passion and mob rule, of political chicanery, of devotion and heroism, we have no space to quote in this hasty notice of Mr. Pickard's biography.

The actually new part of the story of Whittier's career is the revelation of his early-acquired skill and shrewdness as a practical politician. It need not in the least weaken our great admiration for him to learn that he understood the game of politics and played it well. Caleb Cushing, in 1826, returned from Europe with political ambition. He did not get into Congress, however, until 1834, and then he owed much to Whittier's help.

"There were seventeen Congressional elections in the North Essex district between 1831 and 1833, and the seat in the National Legislature to which this district was entitled was vacant during nearly the whole term. In the Summer of 1832 there was a suggestion to unite the party by nominating Mr. Whittier."

But Whittier was not yet twenty-five years old. In a letter to Harriman, a Haverhill editor, he suggested that an election could be prevented in November by keeping Cushing in the field. Then, after that trial, Whittier could be nominated, and elected, as his twenty-fifth birthday would occur Dec. 17.

"The truth of the matter is, the thing would be peculiarly beneficial to me—if not at home, it would be so abroad. It would give me an opportunity of seeing and knowing our public characters, and, in case of Mr. Clay's election, might enable me to do something for myself or friends. * * * In this matter, if I know my own heart, I am not entirely selfish. I never yet deserted a friend, and I never will. If my friends enable me to acquire influence, it shall be exerted for their benefit."

Mr. Pickard says: "His few years' experience in 'practical politics' had fostered an ambition for power and patronage of which those can have no idea who knew him only after he had devoted himself to philanthropic labors." In speaking of this phase in the development of Whittier's character elsewhere, his biographer says: "While irreproachable in morals, no deep conviction of duty seems to have nerved him to self-denying, heroic action. He was evidently looking forward to a political rather than a literary career."

Yet after he had begun his work for abolition, Whittier's political shrewdness stood him in good stead, and never was it better illustrated than in his dealings with Cushing, who played fast and loose with the Liberty Party, but, on the whole, thanks to the Quaker poet's strong hold upon him, served it fairly well until he finally broke from the traces when Harrison was elected to the Presidency. Whittier himself wrote the letter which Cushing, driven to desperation by the obstinacy of the abolitionists, copied, signed, and addressed to the poet in 1838, when it was used to promote Cushing's re-election to Congress. The letter got into the Southern newspapers, of course, and Cushing was taunted with giving a "double pledge" to the abolitionists. Whittier then declared in his newspaper, The Pennsylvania Freeman, that the letter was a "private note from him [Cushing] in response to one from ourself as his former neighbor and personal friend." But, after Cushing had repudiated abolition, finally, in 1841, Whittier punished him by printing and reprinting his abolition record, and thus caused the Senate to reject three times his nomination by Tyler as Secretary of the Treasury.

If Whittier was ever the hero of a romance, Lucy Hooper was its heroine. She was a poetess, and was born in Essex County, Mass., and she was dwelling with some friends in Brooklyn while he was in New-York in 1837. She was then twenty years old. He encouraged her literary ambition, and advised her to write a long poem in which she could concentrate all her power. Of her fugitive poems he told her they were better than a great proportion of those of another poetess, presumably famous, whose name Mr. Pickard suppresses, but whom we take to be Mrs. Sigourney.

"There is an originality and a freshness of poetic feeling in them which cannot be found in Mrs. ——'s writings. She says, besides, a great deal too much of 'babies,' 'dead infants,' 'sick infants,' 'sleeping infants,' 'smiling infants,' infants ad infinitum, so that her book might not inaptly be termed 'The Chronicle of the Nursery.'"

Harriet Minot heard, in 1839, that Whittier was engaged to a lady from Brooklyn who was not a Quakeress. Mr. Pickard says the rumor had no foundation in fact. The poet explained in his later years that he never married because of his poverty and the necessity for providing for his aged mother and his beloved sister, Elizabeth, who was often ill. But in writing to Lucy he used instead of the quaint "thee could" of the Quakers the more elegant "thou couldst," which he disdained to employ in his letters to great men. When Miss Hooper died, in 1841, he wrote to his sister: "I have few friends so dear to me, so often in my thoughts, as Lucy."

Mr. Pickard tells a characteristic story of Whittier's last hours. One of his friends at Hampton Falls opened his letters and read them to him every day. One came from a Western poet of whom Whittier had never heard; he had sent a book of his verses and it had not been acknowledged. He rudely asked why Mr. Whittier had not replied, as other poets did, and sent a volume of his poems in return. Mr. Whittier's friends were very indignant, but he took the matter calmly, dictated a pleasant letter to his irate Western correspondent, and caused a volume of his poems to be sent.

This was, perhaps, the last act on earth of a man of eighty-five years, suffering pain, and it was consistent with his whole life. He had taken his motto, it seems, from Coleridge, "Truth should be spoken at all times, but more especially at those times when to speak the truth is dangerous," and he had lived up to it as Coleridge, whom the world still foolishly esteems the greater man, never did, yet he had kept always a serene spirit and preserved an amiability that was never a sign of weakness. Of all the leaders of the abolition movement none was so highly esteemed in the South as Whittier. Few were esteemed there at all. But the force Whittier exerted in the cause was not exceeded, nevertheless. He was the wisest, the firmest, and the strongest of them all.

Mr. Pickard's book is a model typographically, as well as in a literary sense. The portrait of Whittier at the age of thirty-seven years, taken from a daguerreotype, is interesting and doubtless true as a likeness, but it has its comic side as a picture.

SOME OF WALPOLE'S MEMOIRS

HORACE WALPOLE. MEMOIRS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE THE THIRD. Re-edited by G. F. Russell Barker. With sixteen portraits. 4 vols. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50 per volume.

There is a charming congruity in this sumptuous presentation of Horace Walpole's memoirs. It is meet that those who can afford it should have an opportunity to place in their libraries an edition which, in its material aspects, matches well the historical and literary work it preserves. Something of elegance was due from printer and binder on account of Walpole himself. He was a dainty fellow, both in person and in respect to his manners and habits of thought. Mr. Barker describes him as a person of tall and slender figure, with a high, pale forehead and bright, penetrating eyes. He dressed a good deal of the time in lavender silk, his waistcoat embroidered with silver. He wore "partridge" silk stockings, gold buckles, ruffles, and a lace frill. He was as dainty in his eating and drinking as a boarding-school girl.

One might surmise all this, and more too, from a mere study of Walpole's portrait, which appears as the frontispiece to one of the volumes. The portrait is a reproduction of a painting. It almost is entitled to be called a "speaking" likeness, so well have the painter and the engravers done their work. Fifteen other portraits are given, but as Walpole's is the one portrait in which interest centres, so it seems to be the most satisfactory. It would require a violent stretch of imagination to think of a voice coming out of this portrait and proclaiming: "I am the man who wrote these memoirs, and I am delighted with the manner in which at last they are being presented to the world," but somehow the thought springs up that, if Walpole could come to life again long enough to take a good look at these volumes, he would be content. If any defense is needed for entertaining this thought, it may be said that a good precedent was established for it by the reporter who, referring to Gen. Sherman's funeral, wrote: "If Gen. Sherman, from the heights of Forty-sixth Street, could have looked down upon that magnificent procession as it filed down the hill, he would have said, 'With such an army I could conquer the world.'"

Walpole's history shows us men and women, persons actuated by motives common to men and women of these days, and so quite comprehensible. It gives us the real life of his time, exhibits the morals and manners of the people, brings back the past so vividly that with the aid of a little fancy we may look upon scenes of great historic interest and importance just as we look upon the scenes which are laid out for us by the skillful novelist.

Having this idea in mind, we shall, if we consider of whom Walpole wrote, see another reason why it was eminently a proper thing to clothe his memoirs in aristocratic dress. To start with, there is George III. himself. Talk about him is royal gossip, which should be treated royally, and of course what is said of beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox, whom George would have married if he could have broken away from his mother's apron string, is also royal gossip, fit to print on beautiful paper, with clear, clean type. Charlotte, whom George married in place of Lady Sarah, certainly is entitled to as good treatment as should be accorded to the discarded one, notwithstanding that even with the help of her queenly robes and jewels she falls far short of the beauty of the other woman.

Then there is Pitt, without royal blood in his veins, to be sure, but for all that one of the men who will live forever in history. Fox is another, and, though it would appear that Walpole did not esteem him highly, there can be no doubt that he fits well into aristocratic surroundings. The list is too long to give it in full, but it contains such names as Lord North, the Earl of Bute, Field Marshal Conway, the Marquis of Rockingham, the Marquis of Granby, Edmund Burke, John Wilkes, and Col. Barré. All these persons and others are made lifelike figures in Walpole's memoirs. The present edition is printed from Sir Denis Le Marchant's edition of 1845, which contained Walpole's work just as he left it, excepting that a few passages were suppressed which were considered to tend toward indecency, and a few others which "affected the private characters of private persons nowise connected with any political event or illustrative of any great public character."

PENNELL'S WORK ON PEN DRAWING

PEN DRAWING AND PEN DRAUGHTSMEN, THEIR WORK AND THEIR METHODS. A Study of the Art of To-day, with Technical Suggestions. By Joseph Pennell. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $15.

Buyers of holiday books will rightly consider this fine second edition of Mr. Pennell's book on pen drawing a fortunate find. In his preface he disclaims any attempt to minister to the general reader. "There is much less text in this edition than in the other," he writes. "The drawings I do not think can hurt any one. My object is to help artists only, and I know that they will appreciate—or, at any rate, they did appreciate—the opportunity of being able to see much of the best penwork ever done in the world between the covers of one book."

It is, however, absurd to question that the great mass of readers are as fond of a picture book as are the great mass of children, and Mr. Pennell ministers to them very effectively, whatever his intention may be, by fixing their standard through such inimitable object lessons at these admirable drawings. His explanations and comment, also, though in one sense they are technical, are so clear that he who runs may, unless his education be lamentably deficient, read to his great profit. In fact, it is with reference to its educational value to the general, vague, uncertain reader that we are chiefly impressed by the success of Mr. Pennell's text. It seems to us altogether of the sort to which good teaching belongs, giving practical illustration of the great general principles of the branch of art under consideration.

The author tells us in his preface that one charge made against the book in its first edition was that it was written by a working pen draughtsman—a charge that would equally hold against the second edition. This ought, however, to be an advantage rather than otherwise. In fact, we fail to perceive how equally valuable results could have been obtained by one who was not a working pen draughtsman. And in the present case only a violently-prejudiced critic could find any fault with the breadth of Mr. Pennell's appreciations. He writes, naïvely:

"I have really tried to be as broad and liberal as I could. I do not think that Spanish illustration is the final expression of art, nor yet do I pin my faith to the methods practiced by Mr. Morris and his fellow artists and craftsmen. Both may be equally good—they sometimes are; because one form of expression is right, the other is not necessarily wrong. It is not so uncommon to find people expressing this catholicity as it is to find them practicing it."

But in this case Mr. Pennell has certainly lived up to his word. He has even, at rare intervals, permitted his kindliness of judgment to interfere with his usually high and intelligent standards of artistic performance. For example, we find his commendation of the design by Frederick Shields for Defoe's "Plague" much too sweeping. To say that it is "almost Rembrandtesque in its feeling for light and shade" is to imply that one is a very superficial observer of Rembrandt's work, (which Mr. Pennell cannot be,) unless we conclude that the reproduction and not the drawing is responsible for the blotchy patches of white and lack of concentration and depth.

Again, the eulogy on the rendering of surfaces and suggestion of color in M. Dantan's drawing on Page 78 seems to us to overreach the mark. The critic who thus disagrees with Mr. Pennell's expressions of opinion must, however, keep in mind the fact that the author is writing from an absolutely technical standpoint—name and fame are disregarded unless they lie in the direction of pen drawing. Very early in the book Mr. Pennell illustrates this indifference (assumed for the occasion) to all merits allen to his purpose by bringing in a drawing by Titian in contrast to one by the modern Lalanne.

The point that Mr. Pennell wishes to emphasize is that there is very little to be gained from studying the pen-and-ink drawings of a master of painting—even a Titian—unless he be also a master of pen-drawing, which does not follow. That to which Mr. Pennell intends to direct attention is the method—the multitudinous method—by which light and shade, texture and form, plane and surface, action and sentiment, may be impressed upon the observer's mind through the medium of ink by the means of a pen—quill, glass, or steel. We are enabled through Mr. Pennell's knowledge and competent selection to sweep the field of pen-and-ink art from Rembrandt to Whistler, of whom Mr. Pennell affirms, with characteristic generosity, that he is, as an etcher, greater than Rembrandt. We find examples of simple outline like those of the unsurpassed Caran D'Ache, of pure silhouette such as the remarkable figures by Henri Rivière, of partial silhouette such as Phil May produces, of strong blacks in masses, and heavy lines as in the drawing by the Norwegian Hans Nicolas Hanson on Page 208, of fine lines and delightful gray effects such as our own Abbey particularly affects.

The symbolists, with their restraint of line and elaboration of motive, the decorators pure and simple, the caricaturists, mediævalists, realists, and plain, every-day illustrators, are represented, often meagrely by necessity, but almost without exception distinctively and justly. We are sorry that one of these exceptions should be Mr. Church, an illustrator deserving, in our estimation, much more space than Mr. Frost, for example. But fault finding is not only entirely superfluous, but very unkind, when one considers the pains that have been taken—the excellence of the result and the disinterested motive.

NEW-ENGLAND HEROINES

THREE HEROINES OF NEW-ENGLAND ROMANCE. Three true stories told by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, and Miss Alice Brown. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

Priscilla Mullins, Agnes Surriage, and Martha Hilton are the three heroines the true stories of whose romances are so charmingly told in this artistic little volume. The first mentioned needs no introduction to the American public. It was she who, when John Alden came to her with a proposition of marriage from Miles Standish, looked up from her spinning wheel and asked, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" When she put that question she established a precedent which, perhaps, American women should have taken advantage of. She set up the standard of "woman's rights" this side of the water, in that she proclaimed that it was quite the proper thing for a woman, in certain circumstances, to reach out after the man she loved. As Mrs. Spofford puts it, her question showed that she "understood the dignity and worth of womanhood, and was the first in this new land to take her stand upon it."

Mr. Garrett, the artist who made all the pretty pictures which illustrate the lives of the three heroines, as well as some notes of his own that are to be found at the end of the volume, does not quite like the name of Mullins. He seems to think it unfortunate that in telling the story of John Alden's courtship it was necessary to make known that it was a Mullins who sat at the spinning wheel and declared her love and turned to blushes. The only consolation that may be offered Mr. Garrett is to remind him that such things as he complains of cannot well be avoided and must be endured.

Agnes Surriage is a name that suits our artist better. The story of this woman, perhaps, has less historic interest than Priscilla Mullins's has, but it is a more romantic story. It opens in 1742 with the picture of a barefooted girl on her knees scrubbing a floor in the Fountain Inn at Marblehead. "Her beauty was something rare and delicate, calculated to arrest the eye and chain the heart. The simple dignity of her demeanor was no more to be affected by her menial task than a rose by clouded skies."

Along came Capt. Charles Henry Frankland, Collector of the Port of Boston. It seemed to him that such a beautiful girl should have shoes and stockings to wear, and he gave her money with which to buy them. Next time he came along Agnes was barefooted again. She blushed when he pointed at her little pink toes, and told him that she had bought the shoes and stockings, but wore them only when she went to meeting. Frankland gave her more money and bade her wear shoes and stockings all the time.

Eventually he became her guardian and took her to Boston to make a lady of her. She was an apt pupil. She acquired all in the shape of accomplishments that was to be had in Boston, and when her education was complete was everything that a man likes a woman to be. Frankland did not espouse her publicly as his wife, but they contracted what we now call a common-law marriage. Boston forthwith turned a cold shoulder on Agnes. Other communities to which Frankland introduced her did the same thing. Even London said no, and then Frankland and Agnes took to the Continent. Frankland was buried beneath the walls of a building which an earthquake had toppled over, and would have died but for the devotion of Agnes. He no sooner was able to go to church than he took Agnes with him one day, and the priest made her Lady Frankland in less than a minute. Thereafter she was received everywhere without protest. Her life ended in obscurity equal to that in which it had its beginning, although it was of a different sort. She died the wife of an unknown and unimportant English banker whom she married fourteen years after Frankland died. It is a very pretty little story that is told of her in this volume.

As for Martha Hilton, not much is to be said, except that she had the good fortune to make a great jump one day by which she leaped the social chasm that existed between her, a housemaid, and Benning Wentworth, the Governor of New-Hampshire. Wentworth, then quite an old man, took her for his second wife. He kindly quit this mortal sphere in good season. He left Martha well provided for, so that when she felt inclined she was able to marry and maintain another husband. One day the Father of his Country came to Portsmouth and the ex-housemaid had the honor of entertaining him. Her life well illustrates the possibilities of social preferment in olden time.

FLAMMARION'S "ASTRONOMY"

POPULAR ASTRONOMY. A General Description of the Heavens. By Camille Flammarion. Translated from the French by J. Ellard Gore. With 3 plates and 288 illustrations. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.50.

There are altogether too many persons in the world who know nothing worth knowing about astronomy, and too many as well whose knowledge is almost inconsequential. The desire to know is prevalent enough—that is certain. What intelligent person ever has lived whose thoughts have not turned to the heavenly bodies full of longing to possess the substance of human knowledge concerning the sun, moon, and stars, and who is there to-day who will deny that a man is without something which may not be made up to him by anything else who is compelled to go through life uninformed as to what is in the sky above him and what the various operations of the celestial regions mean.

There was a "transit of Mercury" a few days ago, and every newspaper in New-York chronicled the event. What percentage of the people of New-York City were those who really knew, when they read the newspapers, what sort of thing had happened? Eliminate the densely ignorant—the men and women who cannot read or write; eliminate all who have not had at least common-school educations, and then ask the question. We have no intention to supply the answer, but we may say that anybody may get a basis for an answer to it if he will make some inquiries of those with whom he comes in contact in his business and social life. It would be found, beyond doubt, that few persons in the ordinary walks of life know much about transits of Mercury or any other celestial transits, or, in fact, about any matter pertaining to astronomy.

How does it happen, when the world is full of people who crave knowledge of astronomy, that the knowledge is confined to a few—a very few? The answer we may find readily enough if we go to the schools. Men and women, as a rule, know nothing of science which they have not learned in the educational periods of their lives. The number is small of those who "pick up" scientific knowledge after they have started out in life, as the phrase runs.

M. Flammarion believes that in France people have "arrived at a scientific era long wished for by the friends of science. We begin to think that it was unworthy of us to live in the midst of a universe without knowing something about it. We begin to understand that these are the first ideas to be acquired by all education which has the ambition of being serious."

We are quite sure that a similar awakening would take place in this country if M. Flammarion's work, which Mr. Gore has translated so well, should come into a circulation here as wide as that that the original work has attained in France. The work is designed, the author says, "for those who wish to hear an account of the things which surround them and would like to acquire, without hard work, an elementary and exact idea of the present condition of the universe." Astronomy, he says, is not a difficult and inaccessible science and need not bristle with figures. "The algebraical formulae are merely scaffoldings analogous to those which are used to construct an admirably-designed palace. The figures drop off and the palace of Urania shines in the azure, displaying to our wondering eyes all its grandeur and all its magnificence." By this the author means to convey the idea that it is not necessary for one to be able for himself to find the distance of the sun and to calculate the angles of the double stars and to do a hundred and one other things with telescopes and base lines and wide rows of figures—the professionals will do all these things, and all that the rest of us need to do is to read with attentive minds the stories of their discoveries and deductions. We wish to know, of course, how the astronomer went to work to measure the line between our globe and the great orb of day, but it is not necessary for us to go through his figures with him.

Proceeding on this theory, M. Flammarion has produced a work that charms while it interests. He has classified astronomy so perfectly, that any person of ordinary intelligence may learn from his book practically all that the man in the observatories know. He has written his story down to the people. At the same time he has written with the enthusiasm and vivacity characteristic of French writers. He has clothed with interest every matter that he has discussed. Take, for example, his presentation of the facts concerning the revolution of the earth about the sun. "We sail then in immensity, with a velocity eleven hundred times greater than that of an express train. As such a train travels eleven hundred times more rapidly then a tortoise, if we could send a locomotive in pursuit of the earth through space, it would be exactly the same as if we set a tortoise to run after an express train. This velocity of our globe in its celestial orbit is seventy-five times swifter than that of a cannon ball." These figures may not be exact to a decimal, but they are good enough for the purpose for which they are used, which is to exhibit haw fast the earth must travel to cover eighteen miles every second.

A picturesque addition to these figures is a description of the sensations one would experience who should be permitted to stand on in space and see the earth go by. "He would shudder with temor, as it approached under the form of a magnificent star, as it came nearer, becoming a frightful moon, covering the whole sky with its enormous mass, traversing without a stop the field of his affrighted vision, ralling it itself, passing away like lightening, and diminishing in the yawning depths of space." It would make the flesh creep on one of the "old-fashioned writers to find this in an astronomical work, but in spite of the absurdity of the hypothesis, it is decidedly impressive. Whoever reads it will catch himself more than once imagining himself watching the flight of the earth in the manner indicated.

M. Flammarion does not confine himself to statements of what has been demontrated mathematically. He wanders more or less in the realms of fancy. He describes other worlds as his imagination pastures then. For example, in speaking or Mars, after first relating what is actually known of the planet, he says:

longer be presented to us as a block of longer be presented to us asa a block of stone revolving in the midst of the void, in the sling of the solar attraction, like an inert, sterile, and inanimate mass, but we should see in it a living world, adorned with landscapes similar to those which charm us in terrestrial nature; a new world which no Columbus will reach, but on which doubtless a human race now resides, works, thinks, and meditates as we do on the great and mysterious problems of nature. These unknown brothers are not spirits without bodies, or bodies without spirits, beings supernatural, or extranatural, but active beings, thinking, reasoning as we do here. They live in society, are grouped in families, associated in nations, have raised cities, and conquered the arts. Doubtless their senses of sight and hearing do not differ essentially from ours, and if we happened to pass a day not far from their abodes we should perhaps be surprised with their architecture or charmed by the echo of melodious harmony reminding us of the musical inspirations of our great masters. In the midst of varities inherent to planetary divinities and the secular metamorphorses of worlds, we should find the same vital torch kindled on all the spheres."

We shall know more of Mars in time, M. Flammarion confidently believes. It does not seem incredible to him that bye and bye a telescope will be made through which we may take a look at the great cities of the planet. "Skeptics may smile," he says, "as they smiled in the time of Copernicus and Fulton; but he who has confidence in progress does not despair of such a result, which moreover has nothing impossible in it, and demands that is may be obtained, only the continuance of the modern improvement in optics. The general geography of Mars may already be traced with much greater certainty than that of the terrestrial latitudes that surround our two poles."

The world has long been waiting for interpreters of the science of astronomy—waiting for men like Flammarion. The idealic time never will come when all the world will be astronomically wise; but certainly a good deal may be expected from works lige the one under notice in the diffusion of astronomical knowledge.

THE STEINITZ-LASKER MATCH

STEINITZ AND LASKER MATCH. With comments, review, and original notes by H. E. Bird Maxwell. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 35 cents.

All students of chess may be glad to have the most interesting of recent contests recorded in so clear, legible, and intelligible a form. The edition is remarkably free from misprints, (it seems to be almost impossible to obtain perfect accuracy in the notation of chess games,) it is illustrated with diagrams of critical positions, including one of the "turning point" of the match, and is enlivened by Mr. Bird's vigorous notes which will interest the reader, whether upon examination he agrees with them or not. He has every right to be heard, as an accomplished veteran, who has contended in his time with Morphy and Anderssen, and with almost every player of the first rank since, including the two contestants upon whose performances he comments, and he makes it clear that, as a "praiser of time past" in chess, he has something to say for himself, in addition to the natural tendency of his time of life.

EUROPEAN BY-WAYS

LITTLE JOURNEYS ABROAD. By Mary Bower Warren. With original illustrations by George H. Boughton, E. M. Johnson, Irving R. Niles, J. A. Halzer, and Will H. Drake. Boston: Joseph Knight Company. $2.

An extremely pretty volume, in which the author has had the happy thought of recording impressions of travel in large part received off the beaten track of tourists and in scenes in which only leisurely travelers loiter. She has recorded these in a simple and unpretending but fresh and attractive style, and the text has been very sympathetically, as well as very profusely, illustrated by the distinguished artists named upon the title page.

FACTS THAT DEFEND FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL FACTS AND FIGURES. A Symposium of Expert Opinions on the Game's Place in American Athletics. Compiled by Walter Camp. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 75 cents.

This is altogether a unique and remarkable book. It contains the results of a rigid and searching investigation made by a committee of college graduates into the history of football for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any ground for the oft-repeated charges that the game is brutal, that it results in many permanent injuries, that it interferes with proper attention to college duties, and that it is generally demoralizing to institutions of learning. Mr. Camp and his associates made their inquiries among physicians attached to schools and colleges, among the members of Faculties and head masters, and among the players themselves.

The result is a sweeping and convincing refutation of the charges made, chiefly by sensational newspapers, and cherished by frightened mothers. The percentage of permanent injuries is so small that it is a question whether any other active outdoor sport can show so enviable a record. The array of facts presented in Mr. Camp's book is almost startling, because it is so different from the popular delusion. No doubt many fathers and mothers will be disposed to discount the statements of ex-players, even though some of them have had ten years for reflection; but they can hardly gainsay the records produced by men like Dr. Loveland, who finds that 20 per cent. of the players of ten years received permanent injuries, and that 11 per cent. of these were of the importance of an enlarged finger or a broken nose.

The testimony of members of Faculties and head masters is decidedly in favor of football as a beneficial influence. They declare that it has no serious effect on the scholarship of the young men, while, on the other hand, it works much moral good by affording an escape for superfluous vivacity, and by setting up physical temperance and self-mastery as models. It should be borne in mind that the example of sacrifice for the college honor is not set only by the football team or the crew, but by all the men who hope to become members of some athletic team. Prof. Sloane of Princeton furnishes to the volume this striking table of scholarship taken from the authentic records of the university:

	Football.	Baseball.
First honor men, (first in class)	1	2
High honor men, above 95 per cent.	23	13
Second honor men, above 90 per cent.	31	17
Good, above 75 per cent.	29	30
Low, above 50 per cent.	37	34
Failed	8	3
Total	129	99

This table includes men who have played since 1874. It would be unfair to Mr. Camp and his publishers to make extended extracts from this book, though the temptation to do so is great. It may be said that every parent who is troubled with doubts or fears about a son's participation in the great game ought to read this book, and a perusal of it would be extremely beneficial to writers who are tempted to make conclusions on insufficient information.

THE NEW FICTION

Emily Lawless's New Story.

MAELCHO. A Sixteenth Century Narrative. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The pathos of Emily Lawless's "Grania" is not likely to be forgotten. In "Maelcho" the same author presents in dramatic form one of the many scenes of Irish strife, when in addition to the onslaught carried on by Queen Elizabeth Ireland was harried by internal feuds.

The sketch was begun, as the writer states it, as a book of adventure, but it grew under her hands "grimmer and more lugubrious." Then the lady adds: "To be lugubrious is in fiction * * * to be unendurable, and unendurableness is not one of those failings for which an unlucky author can very suitably apologize." Studying the history of the period, (for Emily Lawless has before this furnished articles having to do with the condition of Ireland in the middle of the sixteenth century,) it became impossible for her to shake off the natural coloring belonging to that period, which was sombreness itself. The feuds of the Irish against the Saxons, or directed toward their own kinsmen, can find no parallel to-day, save when compared with the tigerish vengefulness of the modern Apache. Every man's hand seemed to be directed toward his fellow, and in the strife neither women nor children were spared. The country ran crimson with blood, and if the sword did not suffice the victims were burned to death.

There is scarcely any one who takes the character of a hero in this volume. It is rather more a succession of historical chapters than a romance. An English lad, Hugh Fitzwilliam Gaynard, is a nephew of a brutal uncle, Sir Meredith. His mortal enemies, the De Burghs, find an entrance into the Castle of Cargin and murder every one save Hugh and old Morogh, who make their escape. Morogh, who was probably a traitor, rows the lad across the lake and then leaves him to his fate. The boy wanders through the impassable swamps and morasses of Southern Ireland and at last reaches that part of the land occupied by the O'Flahertys or the Clan O'Flathbhertach.

In the Ireland of the sixteenth century the chief of the clan had for main follower his seer, whose supposable power of divination made him only secondary to his master. The lad after a while is cared for by the O'Flahertys, and he finds the clan all in commotion. There is to be an uprising. The Spaniards are coming, with a blessed banner and the Pope's Legate, to drive the English out of Ireland at the point of the sword and to carry Queen Bess captive to Rome or Madrid. Hugh escapes from the O'Flahertys, but falls from the frying pan into the fire, for next he is a refugee in the camp of Sir James Fitzmaurice, who is also in arms for the cause of Ireland.

Maelcho is Sir James's seer, but his master does not hold him in the same reverence as do the other more ignorant Irish chiefs. Sir James, a born soldier, is cousin to the Earl of Desmond, and the Earl gives but a half-hearted assistance to the rebellion. The character of the seer, Maelcho, is beautifully developed. The narrative is a painful one, showing amazing force, with a comprehension of English and Irish traits. It is the true record of a country whose people to-day still suffer from cruel strifes, extending over two centuries.

Another Yellow Nuisance.

THE YELLOW BOOK. Vol. III. An illustrated quarterly. London and Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

One William Hogarth over a hundred years ago gave us the full face, the side one, too, patches and all, of the fallen woman of his time, and as far as outline goes Mr. Aubrey Beardsley is only a poor copyist. If there be talent in an artist because he possesses the power of irritating one's eyes, so merit may be accorded to certain files for the reason they can produce blisters. The outside of The Yellow Book has one of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley's absurdities. A woman with a negress's profile, holding a powder-puff in her hand, is gazing at a mirror lighted up by two street gas lamps. Mr. Aubrey

FOR LOVERS OF NATURE

Sportsmen's Exposition at Madison Square Garden Planned.

WILL BE HELD NEXT MAY FOR A WEEK

It Will Interest Lovers of the Chase, Gunners, Anglers, Athletes, Dog and Horse Men, as Well as the Naturalist.

A Sportsmen's Exposition, of a character that will vividly excite the interest not only of lovers of the chase, upland shooters, shore bird gunners, anglers, fishermen, open-air athletes, friends of the dog and horse, and naturalists in all branches of zoology and ichthyology, but of those in whom the "savage instinct" has not developed or whose recreations are sedentary, will be opened at the Madison Square Garden on May 12, 1895, and last a week.

The scope of the enterprise will be vast, but the initial details have been so far advanced as to enable its promoters to group the attractions in fourteen branches, or classes, each of which will be a complete and perfect exhibition of itself.

Sportsmen of the universe will contribute to the success of the undertaking. Everything within their realm will have a place in the exhibits. All that pertains to the capture or killing of fauna is essential to the perfection aimed at, and "fur, fin, and feathers" have each a special department.

The character of the management of the exposition may be judged from the Committee of Measurements and Records, whose members are Theodore Roosevelt, Archibald Rogers, and George Bird Grinnell, President of The Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Frederick S. Webster is Secretary and Curator.

The branches, or classes, at present run from A to O, and each will require a special installation, especially Class H, which is to cover the whole zoological and practical side of the sportman's work. Here will be aquaria to exhibit both fresh and salt water game fish alive. This feature of the exposition will not lack extent or character. There will be a complete museum of skins, skeletons, and mounted specimens, single and in groups, of every creature considered worthy of the attention of the sportsman, whether it is an animal, a bird, a reptile, or a fish.

Arrangements will be made for the preparation of a number of picturesque groups of natural mounting representing hunting scenes of different nations. They will be realistic and strictly accurate from the ethnologist's and naturalist's standpoint.

The taxidermic features of the display will be represented by splendid exhibits of the best taxidermists in the country, and every effort will be made to induce foreign experts to take part in this exhibit. The advancement made in the art of taxidermy in the last fifteen years has been such as to insure in this department of the exposition a large collection of mounted animals of unusual artistic and scientific merit.

Efforts will be made to have tanks of living food fish, showing the several stages of growth and the methods of propagation and protection. Also such living animals as can be obtained, including buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, wild boars, rabbits, hares, pheasants, quail, grouse, &c.

Collections will be shown of various kinds of traps and devices for killing and capturing game, and of skins and skulls of every fur-bearing animal slain for commercial purposes; also statistics showing the zoological classification of all the animals in the exposition and the number killed in order to supply food and aid in clothing man.

Class A will be devoted to every description of firearms, ancient and modern. The exhibit will include processes and stages of manufacture from primitive methods to laminated steel and Damascus barrels.

Class B will be for ammunition, and will show powders, both black and wood; shot, bullets, cartridges, shells, and the adjuncts to and methods of loading breechloading guns.

Class C is for the thousand and one necessities and conveniences that go to make up sporting sundries, from the handy camp knife, fork, and spoon which can be carried in the pocket to the bait bottle.

Class D is for the "gentle angler." It will not be uninteresting or deficient, and will contain collections of rods, reels, hooks, spoons, artificial flies, lines of every kind, from the silken thread to the whaler's cable; nets, scoops, seines, and dredges; lures of every sort, appliances to capture game fish, also the methods of preserving and transporting the same.

Boats, from the racing shell to the Indian "dugout," will be in Class E.

Class F, camping outfits and utensils, includes a host of necessary articles, and will show many new appliances and articles which serve to make camp life convenient and comfortable, such as tents, beds, bedding, stoves, and cooking utensils, the arrangement of the same during camp life, and, so far as practicable, realistic groups showing the home of the hunter when camping. This class will introduce picturesque camping scenes with the camp in full rig, the hunters in costume, and other accessories to this sunny chapter in the life of the sportsman.

Class G is for athletic goods for lawn tennis, archery, fencing, baseball, football, cricket, golf, curling, racing, skating, bowling, and other field and lawn recreations. Models and charts showing how the games are played will be introduced; also the literature giving a history of the several games and the laws governing them.

Class I deals with dogs. Kennel supplies will form an interesting group, and will include all kinds of dog food, improved kennels for benching and feeding, transportation crates, dishes, and watering troughs, dog medicines and surgical instruments, books on the care and training of various kinds of dogs, literature defining the status of the dog as personal property, and the advancement in canine history.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it is expected, will be induced to exhibit the methods adopted for the humane protection of the canine race. It may be desirable to have a specimen of every species of dog used by the sportsman, and also, with specimens of the animals which they pursue as game.

Class K is for field photography in its relation to sport and the study of natural history.

Class L has the same relation to the horse as Class I to the dog.

Class M is devoted to the literature and art of sporting matters. Its library will include works on field sports and periodical literature, and there will be an art gallery that will be of the highest class.

Class N, trophies of the chase, will consist of collections of typical examples of our large game. It will represent largely the educational features of the exposition, and will include mounted heads and entire specimens of buffalo, musk ox, moose, caribou, reindeer, Virginia and blacktail deer, mountain sheep, antelope, mountain goat, European stag, roebuck, chamois, wild boars, black, brown, grizzly, and polar bears, &c.

Private persons and museums will contribute from their collections. The management wishes to emphasize the importance and value of universal co-operation and the necessity of the best trophies being in the collection. A neat monograph of this exhibit will be published, with full descriptive text and effective illustrations. By this means a valuable contribution to the history of our North American and European game animals will be secured. Specimens showing abnormal growths of horns and antlers; also skins showing albinoism and melanism are desirable.

The loan exhibition, in Class O, will include various styles of hunting costumes and accoutrements from the time of the early trappers' day up to the present. Old firearms, Kentucky rifles, flint-lock guns, punt guns, and ducking cannon, in contrast with the modern breechloading guns, rifles, and trappings, will be shown, with spears, arrows, and other primitive weapons, various style of footgear, snowshoes, and sleds. Primitive saddles, bridles, lassoes, and whips, originals and models of canoes, skiffs, boats, and other sailing craft, primitive fishing hooks and harpoons, and tackle, nets, spears, and devices of the Indians for capturing fish and other aquatic animals.

The Good Things of Every Clime.

Gov. Rich of Michigan says in his Thanksgiving proclamation: "When gathered around the family table, loaded with the good things of every clime, do not forget the poor whom ye have always with you, and to whom a substantial remembrance on this day of peace and good cheer will soften to some extent the hard line in which their lives are cast."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The officers and men of the Seventy-first Regiment have every reason to feel proud of the showing they made at the annual inspection and muster on Monday evening last at the regimental armory, for beyond a doubt there is nothing in the history of the previous inspections of the command that can equal the last one. Out of 551 members on the roll 541 were present, which is a percentage of 98.18. There are nine companies in this regiment, and out of these six of them paraded 100 per cent., viz., Companies A, B, D, F, G, and K. The figures in detail of this year and last are as follows:

	1894.		1893.	
	Present.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.
Field and Staff	13	0	12	0
Non-commis. Staff	9	0	10	1
Company A	56	0	62	1
Company B	103	0	103	0
Company C	49	6	55	1
Company D	63	0	62	2
Company F	52	0	33	10
Company G	51	0	30	4
Company H	41	2	44	6
Company I	44	2	42	11
Company K	60	0	54	4
	541	10	516	40

The following record for the past twenty years, showing the number present and absent, and the commanders of the regiment during this period, will be found of especial interest. It was prepared specially for this column, and has not been heretofore published:

Year of Inspection.	Commander of Regiment.	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
1894	Col. Greene	541	10	551
1893	Col. Greene	516	40	556
1892	Col. Greene	467	78	545
1891	Col. Kopper	551	49	600
1890	Col. Kopper	532	55	587
1889	Col. Kopper	533	56	589
1888	Col. Kopper	452	105	557
1887	Col. Kopper	475	91	566
1886	Col. McAlpin	410	146	556
1885	Col. McAlpin	427	108	535
1884	Lieut. Col. Palmer	318	137	455
1883	Col. Vose	361	154	515
1882	Col. Vose	351	195	546
1881	Col. Vose	463	201	664
1880	Col. Vose	467	136	603
1879	Col. Vose	425	120	545
1878	Col. Vose	447	110	557
1877	Col. Vose	508	83	591
1876	Col. Vose	493	103	596
1875	Col. Vose	418	72	490

***

There is considerable wire-pulling going on for positions on the staff of Governor-elect Morton, and at the present rate there will be several hundred applications for the twenty positions which will become vacant on Dec. 31 next. The only candidate among the multitude of aspirants for places on the general staff who at this writing is at all sure of appointment is Private Fred McLewee of the Seventh Regiment, who, it is very certain, will be selected to assume the office of Inspector General. Concerning the position of Adjutant General, there is hardly an officer conversant with the needs of the service but does not desire the reappointment of Adjt. Gen. Porter, an officer who has done so much toward bringing the Guard to its present high state of efficiency, and whose administration has been so highly indorsed by officers representing the United States War Department.

Another officer of the present staff, who, it is hoped, will be appointed, is Brig. Gen. B. M. Whitlock, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and a petition to this effect is being signed by officers on every hand. The system of rifle practice which Gen. Whitlock inaugurated upon assuming office met with universal approval, and it was the only system under which National Guardsmen could practically become acquainted with the arms they use. Before Gen. Whitlock assumed office fully half the men wearing the decoration of "marksman" could hardly hit the side of a house if left to their own resources. Under Gen. Whitlock's system, however, a man receives instruction of a practical nature, and the poorer shots of the Guard can be developed into reliable marksmen. It may well be said, of what good is a National Guard who does not know how to shoot, and it is hoped Governor-elect Morton will bear this in mind and appoint an officer who can teach the men how to shoot, and as Gen. Whitlock has demonstrated so fully his capabilities of turning out an army of practical marksmen, the Governor-elect would do well to bear in mind this fact.

***

According to the gossips, ex-Capt. Edwin Gould, Inspector of Rifles of the Seventy-first Regiment, is to be appointed commander of the First Brigade Signal Corps, vice Ives, promoted Chief Signal Officer of the State.

***

The members of the Second Battery, appreciating the services of First Sergt. L. F. Sherry, have elected him Second Lieutenant, vice Cable, resigned. Lieut. Walter L. Flanagan, whose hospitality is well known, has invited the members of the battery to a "beefsteak party," which is to be held at the armory, at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, next Saturday night.

***

Thanksgiving Eve is to be celebrated by the Eighth Battalion with a review and reception. Not the least interesting event will be "swearing allegiance to the colors," which Major Chauncey has decided shall be included in the ceremonies of the evening. The assembly of the command on the abovementioned date will be 8:30 o'clock.

***

The Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment, will preach his annual sermon to that command this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the South Reformed Church, corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. For this purpose, the command will parade in full-dress uniform, wearing fatigue caps and side arms.

***

The volunteer signal corps of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, in charge of Corp. Graff, is doing good work, not only in indoor signaling, but in outdoor practice as well, and every fine Sunday the members devote a portion of the day in "wig wagging" in the open.

***

Troop A is to hold an election for Second Lieutenant on Tuesday next. Unlike the ordinary elections, however, Capt. Roe has left the choice of candidates wholly to the members of the troop, and the usual formality of appointing a committee on nomination has been dispensed with. It is probable, however, that the members will divide their choice between only two candidates, viz., First Sergt. Holly and Sergt. Reed.

***

Company B, Seventh Regiment, in the death of ex-Capt. H. S. Steele, which occurred on Wednesday last, at his home in this city, lost an old and valued ex-officer and friend, who although no longer an active member of the Seventh, still maintained a full interest in its welfare. He first joined the Seventh as a private in company B May 26, 1862; was promoted Corporal June 20, 1863; Sergeant Oct. 1, 1866, and Adjutant of the regiment Nov. 10, 1866. In February, 1867, he accepted the Second Lieutenancy of Company B, was promoted First Lieutenant Oct. 3, 1867, and was honorably discharged Oct. 1, 1869, but re-enlisted again as a private the same day. He was next promoted Sergeant on Nov. 1, 1870; First Sergeant April 23, 1873; Second Lieutenant Nov. 4, 1873; First Lieutenant May 23, 1875, and Captain on June 3, 1878. Capt. Steele was retired with the rank of Captain on Nov. 16, 1888, after a continuous service of over twenty-five years, including service with the regiment when it went to the front in 1861. The death of Capt. Steele has caused general regret throughout the Seventh and the veterans. He was a courteous gentleman and a thorough soldier.

***

There have been innumerable military fairs, but it is generally conceded that that of the Twenty-third Regiment, which was opened last Wednesday, and which is to continue until Nov. 29, (Thanksgiving Day,) is far ahead of anything yet seen in this line. The reception days next week are as follows: Monday, Royal Arcanum; Tuesday, clubs; Wednesday, ladies and children; Thursday, church; Friday, veterans of the Twenty-third, and Saturday, Seventh Regiment. Nov. 26 will be Masonic, Nov. 27 army and navy, and Nov. 28 Brooklyn.

***

Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. H. C. Lyon, held a most pleasant entertainment and reception at the armory last Wednesday night. Alexander Black's novel stereopticon picture play, entitled "Miss Jerry," drew a crowded house, and any amount of applause. The reception which followed proved an exceptionally enjoyable event.

***

Gen. George W. Wingate, Capt. J. P. Jardine, and Chaplain W. W. Dunnell, the committee having in charge the preparation of a history of the Twenty-second Regiment, have covered an immense amount of work, which is now practically completed. The publication of the history will be awaited with considerable interest by many military men and veterans outside the ranks of the Twenty-second Regiment, as the report will embrace a full description of the Pennsylvania campaign during the rebellion, giving a detailed account of the operations of all the organizations participating therein. The work, it is expected, will be ready for issue in about a month's time.

***

Company B, Ninth Regiment, will hold its ninth annual reception at Webster Hall, on Eleventh Street, west of Third Avenue, next Wednesday night. This company, which is commanded by Capt. Tompkins, is one of the best in the regiment, great care being taken in the admission of only first-class men. Judging from the success of former entertainments, the one on Wednesday evening next promises to be of exceptional quality.

***

At a meeting of the Vosburgh Veterans, held at their headquarters last Wednesday evening, H. F. Liebenau presided. L. S. De Vrese, Chairman of the committee appointed to celebrate Washington's Birthday, announced the following committees:

Reception Committee.—President H. F. Liebenau, Chairman; C. E. Pearsall, R. H. Shultis, G. W. Beckwith, G. W. Wyckoff, H. J. Moore, A. M. Copeland, A. F. Miller, W. H. Trahon, D. Harned, J. H. Sleaman.

Floor Committee.—R. Sterling, Chairman; H. J. Moore, Floor Director; G. W. Beckwith and A. A. Arment, Assistant Floor Directors; A. H. Pride, G. W. Robertson, G. I. Tyson, W. I. Moore, J. H. Hart, W. H. Dayton, A. H. Dakin, A. H. Dixon, Henry White.

House Committee.—W. A. Brickell, Chairman; J. H. McClane, J. F. Wood, G. W. Brewster, J. McCarthy, D. E. Wood, J. P. Rapele, W. J. Squire, W. Kennedy, E. D. Averall, J. Moorehead.

Press Committee.—C. E. Pearsall, Chairman; A. M. Copeland, G. W. Wyckoff, R. H. Shultis, W. H. Trahon, G. W. Beckwith, J. H. Sleaman, H. J. Moore, H. F. Liebenau. This is to be a grand military and civic reception, and will be held at the New Up-Town Assembly Rooms on Friday evening, Feb. 22 next. Military gentlemen will be requested to appear in full uniform. Invitations are to be sent to National Guards, Veterans Corps, and Grand Army posts of this city and Brooklyn.

SHAKESPEARE IN FINE IMAGES

Exhibition at the Keppel Gallery of Original Drawings Made by Abbey Which Are Faithful to History.

In the gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co. are exhibited thirty drawings made by E. A. Abbey as illustrations to Shakespeare's "Tempest," "Measure for Measure," "All's Well That Ends Well," "Twelfth Night," "Merchant of Venice," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Comedy of Errors."

In their poetic reality the personages of Shakespeare are neither antique nor of the Middle Ages. They are not creatures of the calendar, but of intuition and sentiment. They have an ethnic character. The men are Anglo-Saxons; every one is a young Hercules with long hair and infantile face. The heroines are tall, lithe, athletic, like lilies, at once so majestic and so ideally poetic that the same player may be Juliet and Lady Macbeth.

Mr. Abbey is not troubled by the suggestion that there may be heresy in exactly historical costuming of Shakespeare's living crowd, however. On the contrary, he has been at extraordinary pains to reinstate the personages in their natural environment. The archaeological learning which he has placed at the service of his inspiration is admirably accurate. As he has a model for every figure and draws nothing from memory, he has an authentic original for every buckle.

He has not in this restoration, which would have surprised the great poet, doubtless agreeably, sacrificed a type. Ferdinand saying, "Where should this music be?"; the expression in the eyes, the hand, and the entire attitude of Isabella at the nunnery; the Provost in profile, thin, with protruding under lip and characteristic gesture; Helena saying, "Pardon, Madam; the Count Rousillon cannot be my brother"; and the clowns with O-shaped mouths, astonished eyes, amusing postures, are of Shakespeare's realm.

There are to be admired in the entire work not only the tragic, poetic, and droll scenes and the beauties of composition, the rare power of evoking personages, the noble intimacy of faces, the sincere attitudes, the intuitive realization of feminine grace, but the colors, in pen and inks, in sepia, in pencil, skillfully laid by an artist in full control of all his means of expression.

The danger of work like Mr. Abbey's is that it may make more fastidious than ever those very plays of Shakespeare's satisfy only in the plenitude of artistic decoration. His illustrations are too delicate, his dramatic reproductions are too expressive, not to make the simplicity of the stage of other days seem merely poverty; but it is not the draughtsman's mission to guard the stage, and in the synthesis of arts which may be realized in some way, some day Mr. Abbey's work will not be disregarded. It is picturesque, dramatic, poetic, and it has a sovereign plastic distinction.

A North Carolina Congressman.

From The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

Mr. Linney, as is known, beat Congressman Bower. Mr. Linney was a Democrat eight years ago. He is now a fusionist. Those who have not seen the next Congressman from the Eighth District could hardly conjure up, even from minute description, a mental "concept" of him. He is short and very stout. His appearance is rough, and so are his features, but the minute the man opens his mouth you forget that he has on an overcoat that is too short and tight or a very slouch hat. He impresses you at once as a man of unusual sense and ability. He talks well, and his mind acts in a minute. When asked if the Pops and Reps. would stick to each other, he said: "Stick! Why, of course they'll stick. The question will fusion fuse is no longer a theory; it has been proved." "But won't you Republicans shake the Pops, now you have gotten in?" was asked. "No," said the big Hoosier. "We are pledged to vote for one Pop. and one Rep. all the way through."

The Loss of North Carolina.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The overturn in North Carolina is especially to be regretted because the country will be deprived of the public services of Senator Ransom, and because the people of the Old North State will not be able to honor as he deserves Major Charles M. Stedman. We have been deeply interested in Major Stedman's work for the party during the campaign and had no doubt whatever of his election as United States Senator, had his State proved true to itself. We feel sure now that he will continue to speak and work for the principles of a sound Democracy, which will endure as long as the mountains of his State rear their proud peaks to the sky. We congratulate Major Stedman on his campaign—we regret that the country will be deprived of his splendid services in the Senate.

YONKERS'S FINE NEW CHURCH

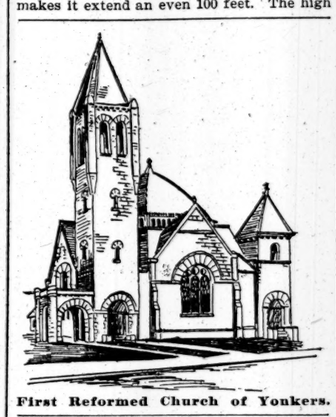
TO BE ERECTED BY THE FIRST REFORMED CONGREGATION.

Cornerstone Laid Last Wednesday—To be of Red Sandstone and Will Cost About $50,000—Work Progressing Rapidly.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 17.—This city will soon have in South Broadway a handsome church edifice, to be erected by the congregation of the First Reformed Church. Yonkers has many handsome churches and public buildings, and this, which is now well under way, will be a worthy addition to the number.

The cornerstone of the new church was laid last Wednesday afternoon, and on Thursday there was printed in The New-York Times a description of the church in detail. The accompanying illustration serves to give a correct and comprehensive view of the church as it will appear when finished and ready for dedication, which, it is now expected, will be early next Summer. It is only necessary to explain that it is of red sandstone, in the Romanesque style.

The front façade is 84 feet in length, and the porte-cochère, on the left, or south, makes it extend an even 100 feet. The high



First Reformed Church of Yonkers.

tower on the left is 108 feet in height and 18 feet square. The smaller tower on the right is 15 feet square and 57 feet in height. The dome over the auditorium is the crowning feature of the exterior. It is octagonal in shape, 50 feet in diameter, and about 75 feet from the ground.

For several years the people of the First Reformed Church have felt that their old church building, in which they had worshipped for forty-nine years, was falling behind their growing needs. At a meeting of the Consistory May 27, 1889, a resolution was adopted to the effect that they were of opinion that the time had arrived when the necessities of their position and work demanded the erection of a new house of worship, and that a committee of six, with George Stewart as Chairman, be appointed, with power to devise and carry out plans to this end.

The committee appointed was composed of George Stewart, Chairman; William M. Dick, Walter A. Drinkwater, John Paton, Virgil Myers, and James Kellock. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. David Cole, was added as a member ex officio, and at later meetings James Stewart and Prof. Edwin Moore were also added. The committee still continues as at first constituted, except that John Pagan has been chosen Chairman in the place of George Stewart, who died a couple of weeks ago.

This committee considered ways and means, and in the early part of the present year a new church in course of erection in Bridgeport, Conn., suggested exactly what was wanted. The matter was reported to the Consistory, which empowered the committee to enter into negotiations with Joseph W. Northrop, the architect. He prepared a plan, which, with some modification, was accepted. Then bids were asked for.

The old building, with the exception of the Sunday-school room, was torn down. On Aug. 4 the old cornerstone was reached, when it was found that the box once deposited within it with all its contents had gone to decay. This occasioned much disappointment, as the church has no record of what had been deposited in the box.

The first stone of the present foundation was laid on the south side on Tuesday, Sept. 4. The work was suddenly arrested by an accident. On Tuesday, Sept. 11, the mason contractor, Thomas Murray, fell from a plank on which he was standing, adjusting a plumb line, and fractured his skull, causing death. He had not a relative in the world, so far as could be discovered, but left an estate which was responsible for his contract. The work was necessarily delayed for a fortnight until the State of Connecticut could appoint an administrator, when work was resumed as before, the present manager being Daniel Campbell of Bridgeport, who had had the management under Mr. Murray. The building is rapidly going up, and it is hoped there will be no further delay.

It is estimated that the present building will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The architect is superintending all the details. The erection of a new church has long been the cherished desire of the pastor, who has labored long and successfully in this field. He is a man of scholarly attainments and has added much with his pen to the historic archives of the church and City of Yonkers.

At the laying of the cornerstone last Wednesday many of the pastors of other city churches were present. The Rev. Dr. John Read of the First Presbyterian Church offered the opening prayer, and the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church read the Scriptures. The address was by the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf of the First Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem, whose subject was mainly St. Peter's characterization of the Church's foundation—First Peter, ii., 4: "A Living Stone—Life in a Stone."

Finds Her Son After Many Years.

From The Boston Transcript.

Until a week ago Thomas H. Myers, a young man, twenty-four years old, supposed himself to be Thomas H. Coveney. When he was a year old he was left in charge of a family named Coveney, then living at the North End, while his parents went on a voyage. Their steamer was wrecked, the father drowned, and the mother made her way into New-Orleans, where she became housekeeper for a wealthy sugar planter. Young Thomas was apprenticed to a harnessmaker at Martha's Vineyard, but ran away when he was thirteen years old, and, failing to find the Coveneys, shipped on board the Wabash, and in the synthesis of arts which may be realized in some way, some day Mr. Abbey's work will not be disregarded. It is picturesque, dramatic, poetic, and it has a sovereign plastic distinction. became an able seaman, serving on the Tennessee. Later he served on a South American trader, and had many thrilling experiences, including a life-and-death battle with the yellow fever in Brazil. Four years ago he found himself in Boston, and has been in this city and in Lynn shoe shops, and has married a New-Hampshire girl meantime. He was found by his mother a week ago.

Tailors' Debtors.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

When the funny man of the newspaper has exhausted all other resources, he makes a joke about a tailor's bill. And many tailors in the course of a business career lose a good deal of money through accounts that cannot be collected. That their own imperfect methods of business are largely to blame for this condition of affairs there is not a shadow of doubt. A Yonge Street merchant tailor tells us that although during the last ten years he had done a business aggregating $200,000, his losses covering that period were but little over $1,000, or about half of 1 per cent. of the total amount. What one man has accomplished another can at least attempt. The tailor in instance may be a favorite with old Dame Fortune, but we prefer to ascribe his success to the exercise of careful judgment in giving credit and a systematic way of looking after delinquent debtors.

English University Incomes.

From The Michigan University Record.

From the present data it is impossible to determine the total revenues of Cambridge, since the accounts of the University Chest are not given. The income of the colleges is £295,247 15s. 1½d. In the case of Oxford we are more fortunate. Adding the receipts of the University Chest, £65,194 7s. 9d., and of the colleges, £439,606 3s. 2d., we have a grand total of £504,800 10s. 11d. This, however, is somewhat too large, for the contribution of the colleges to the University Chest, £7,087 4s. 9d., is counted twice. Making the necessary subtraction, there remains £497,713 6s. 2d. It is therefore approximately correct to say that the annual revenues of Oxford are £500,000, or $2,500,000.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 5 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 7 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 9 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Bellucia, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellucia";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Andes; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at *3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TOURS
TO THE
WEST INDIES
By the commodious passenger steamers of the
ATLAS LINE,
Weekly from Pier 55 N. R., carrying U. S. Mail.
S. S. Adirondack
SAILS SATURDAY, NOV. 17.
For Jamaica Direct.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND HEALTH-GIVING WINTER RESORT IN THE WORLD.
SPECIAL TOURS
to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, costing about $5 A DAY, fully described in our Illustrated pamphlet, mailed free. Address
PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
By specially-chartered steamer Friesland, Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; seven days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, &c., 1925, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included. Organized and accompanied by F. C. Clark, ex-United States Vice Consul at Jerusalem, and a staff of competent assistants. Thirty days' excursions to Europe. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y., Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania, R. R., &c.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli. Sat., Nov. 24, 12½ P.M.
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., Dec. 1, 4:30 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf..Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

EGYPT, PALESTINE, TURKEY, GREECE, and ITALY.—Two personally-conducted parties will leave New-York Feb. 9 and March 16, 1895. Send for programme. E. M. JENKINS & CO., 273 Broadway, corner Chambers St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Dec. 10; March 4; May 13.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Jan. 7; April 1; June 3.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Feb. 4; April 29; June 24.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
WARRIMOO, Dec. 16. MIOWERA, Jan. 16.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Nov. 19
YEMASSEE.....Wednesday, Nov. 21
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Nov. 23
Simrs. have first class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. East F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, P